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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS

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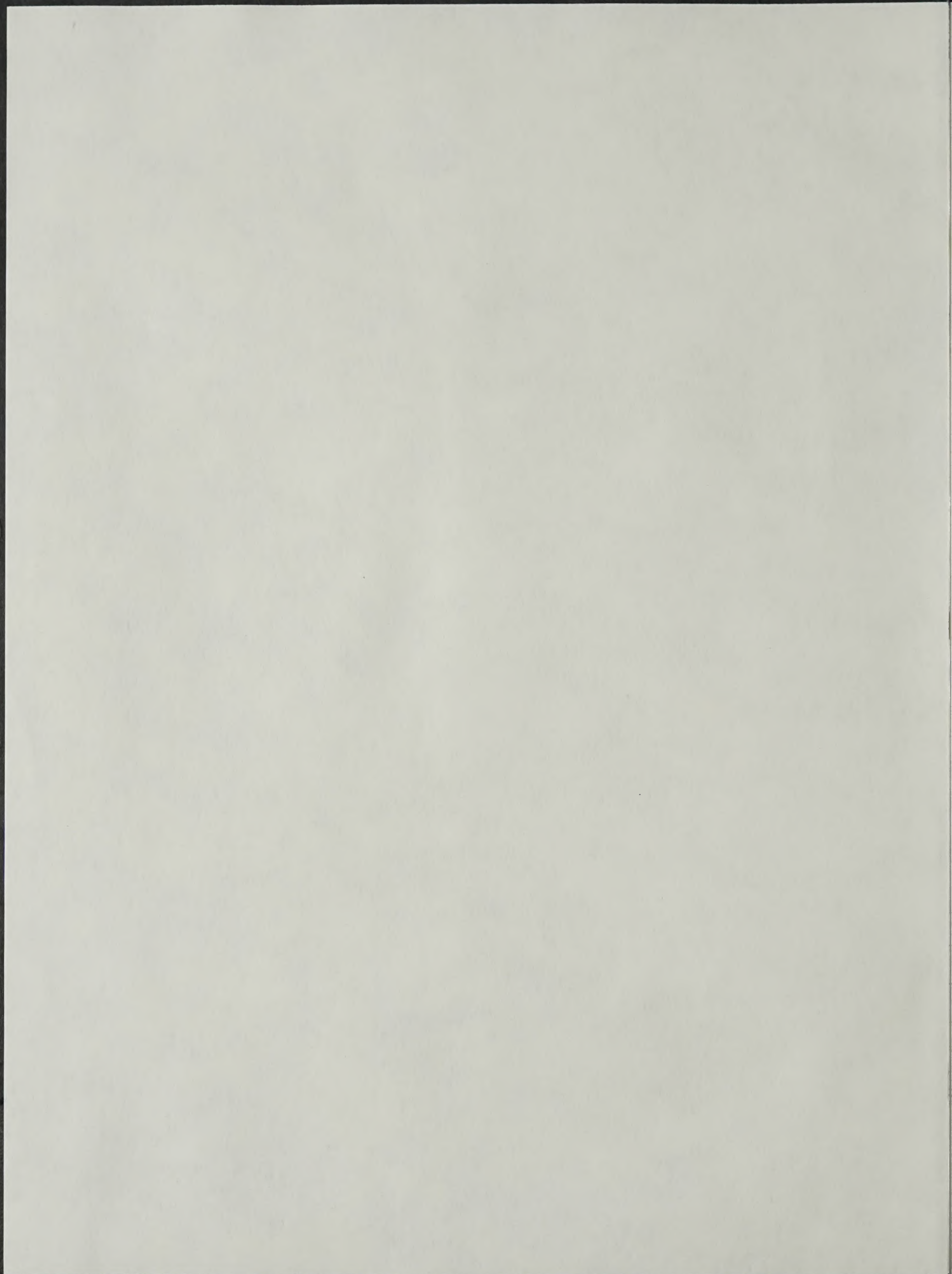
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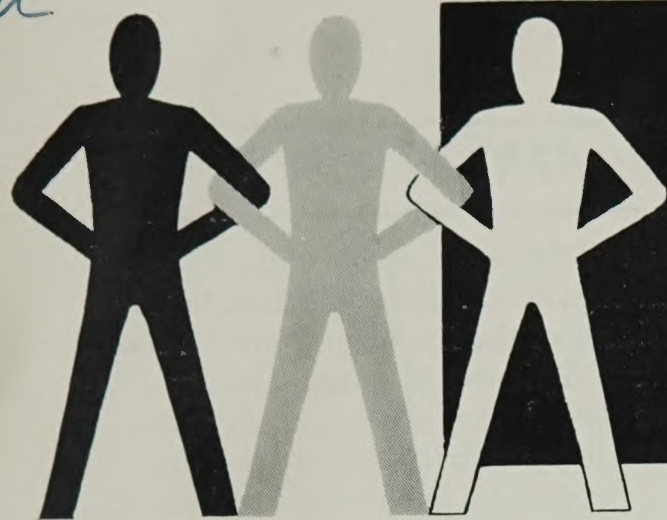
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

VOL. I

NO. 1



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Leaders Search for Answer to Neighborhood Change

A city-wide workshop on inter-group relations will take place April 10-12 at the George Williams College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Chicago community leaders from transition areas will have the opportunity to discuss and analyze the problems, pressures and changes they face in their neighborhoods.

Residents of Chatham, Lawndale, Lincoln Park and Winnetona Lakes will participate in a panel discussion of their own experiences in the management of neighborhood change.

"Only by being able to talk freely and frankly about their prejudices is there any chance that [people] will change them. If what people . . . really fear is that an influx of Negroes will increase crime and delinquency, why gloss this over . . .," asks Dr. Frank Haiman of Northwestern University in a prepared statement he will deliver at the workshop.

"The way to deal with fears of this sort, it seems to me, is first to get them right out in the open. Then we are in a position to help people to see to what extent their fears are justified, to what extent they are based on myth and fantasy, and to what extent their fears are somewhat real but can be kept from coming true by their own behavior.

"For instance, one of the common fears of white people in this housing picture seems to be that their neighborhoods will be "invaded" or "engulfed" by a mass migration of Negroes; and that this will bring in its wake a depreciation of property values, and an increased crime rate. How much of this is inevitable truth? How much fantasy? How much preventable possibility? Certainly, given the pent-up demand for housing among Negroes and the restrictions that exist against them over the metropolitan area as a whole, there is a strong likelihood that once a single neighborhood does open up to Negroes, many are likely to move in. There is some reality to this fear of "engulfment," is there not? Thus, it might be well for us to at least discuss the pros and cons of this idea of a "quota system" as a temporary expedient during this transitional period in our history.

This is the first issue of the HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS. It will be published monthly by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to bring you news of people, organizations, activities and studies in intergroup relations throughout the city. We intend that the NEWS will be a source of pertinent information and constructive ideas. We hope it will contribute to understanding and encourage action that will move Chicago along its way toward utilizing the full richness of its diverse population.

Or, would we be in error to make such a concession to the prejudices of the whites?

"And what about the fears of property devaluation and crime increases? I think most of us here know the facts about property values — that property depreciates only if the white people panic and sell out fast to speculators; that in this case, we literally "have nothing to fear but fear itself." If somehow people can be made to understand this, and to see that, here at least, they control their own destinies and those of their neighbors, this fear may be eliminated.

"As for the crime rate, had we better not stop being pollyanna about this and admit right off that to say there is a greater proportion of crime among Negroes than among whites is not to expound a prejudice but to state a present fact. It seems to me that the only sensible approach to overcoming the fears which people have on this score is to readily admit the facts and then proceed to do two things: (1) help them see *why* this is true — that it is the conditions under which Negroes have had to live which has caused this excessive rate of anti-sociality; and (2) help them to understand that by perpetuating the conditions which caused the problem, they are making

(Continued on Page 4)

Employment Legislation

Illinois will be the only major industrial state without fair employment legislation, if bills now pending in Ohio and California are passed. The legislation in both states has administration backing and is expected to carry. (Alaska has had a Fair Employment Law since 1953.)

Equal Job Opportunity Bills were introduced in both the Illinois House and Senate when the General Assembly opened this January. These were exactly the same bills approved by Governor Stratton but defeated in the legislature in previous years. On February 2 of this year, at a meeting of the Political Education Committee of the Illinois United Steelworkers of America, the Governor indicated he would strongly back passage of an EJO bill.

Thirty votes are needed to pass a bill in the Illinois Senate, and, as in past years, this is where the battle will be decided. Republicans control 33 to 24. In the Republican Senate caucus, the Senators voted to oppose the bill or any similar bill submitted by the Governor. According to Tom Littlewood in the Chicago Sun Times (March 4, 1959) most of the GOP senators said they would not support anything but a considerably "watered down" version of the bill.

The House Committee on Industrial Labor Relations approved the House bill by a vote of 20 to 12, and the bill was sent to the House for a second reading.

In a meeting with labor leaders and human relations agency representatives on March 16, Mayor Daley said that every effort would be made to line up solid Democratic support for an EJO bill in the Senate.

Prior to this, some forty persons met at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations office and organized the Ill. Committee for Equal Job Opportunities with the following officers: Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman; Dr. Nathaniel Calloway, Secretary, and Michael Greengbaum, Treasurer.

CIC Students Tour

High school students from Holy Trinity and Madonna High Schools toured sections of Chicago on March 30, as part of a Catholic Interracial Council program to promote a more thorough understanding of inter-group relations.

Their itinerary included a tour of Lake Meadows and the Southside Community area, visits to the Johnson Publishing Company, Dunbar Trade School, Marrillac House, Englewood High School and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The high school division of the CIC has arranged frequent study days and programs enabling students to visit parishes other than their own, where they attend services or visit classes and join in recreation activities.

FIRST

Norman A Simon is the first Negro to fill a key position in a major Chicago Bank. He is assistant to Edgar M. Heymann, president of the Exchange National Bank. He has been a successful pioneer in several Chicago companies which have begun the process of integration. Contributing to a variety of "firsts" he was also the first Negro to work as a commercial bank teller in Chicago.

Banking has been one of the most reluctant businesses to hire Negroes. The first big break came when the Federal Reserve began hiring Negroes in 1956, followed by the Harris Trust, Continental and Exchange in 1957, and the First National in 1959.

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank placed several Negroes in minor positions in 1950. Today there are about 75 Negro employees in clerical positions in loop banks, and most of these are women.

* * *

When James Kemp was named to the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, he became the first Negro to be named to the board in its 62-year history. Kemp is president of Building Service Employees local 189.

* * *

Miss Willie Whiting is the first Negro woman to be appointed city prosecutor. She succeeds Carlton Rosenstein in Women's Court, which now has an almost all-woman staff. She will prosecute cases involving alleged violations of city ordinances.

County Branch — Where ?

A South Side Branch of Cook County Hospital has been the subject of discussion and analysis at a series of meetings of the Health Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. This controversial issue has provoked questions concerning the need for increased hospital facilities throughout Cook County, available to the indigent and non-indigent alike. Concern has been expressed in many quarters that voluntary hospitals on the South Side would use the accessible public hospital in order to avoid admitting Negro patients and thus foster segregation and discrimination in hospitals for many years into the future.

Dr. Karl Meyer, Director of Cook County Medical Institutions, Dr. Marcus Kreeger, representing the Action Committee for County Hospital Expansion on the South Side, and William Hertwig, Warden of Cook County Hospital, all spoke at the first meeting. Ralph Robinson, Chairman of the Human Relations Committee of Cook County Industrial Union Council, CIO, and Dr. John Coleman, President, Cook County Physicians Association have also spoken.

The final meeting is scheduled for May 13, at which time Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, author of *Negroes and Medicine*, and a representative of the U.S. Public Health Service will express their views.

President's Group Studies Housing Here

On May 5, 1959, the President's Civil Rights Commission will hold a public hearing in Chicago. The hearing will examine minority housing and residential segregation in the city. This is a follow-up to a housing hearing held in New York City last February 2 and 3rd, where the Commission heard Mayor Wagner, Cardinal Spellman, Jackie Robinson and public and private agency representatives.

Most of the speakers were concerned with the New York scene. Those who addressed themselves to the national situation led the Commission to realize the need for investigation in other areas. Subsequently the Commission decided to hold hearings in Chicago and Atlanta

—a northern city and a southern city without non-discriminatory legislation.

During the week of March 15 to March 12, staff members of the President's Commission were in Chicago laying the groundwork for the hearings. George Amidon and Eugene Jackson of the President's Commission staff met with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations representatives on Monday, March 16.

Augustine Bowe, Chicago Commission Chairman, John Womer, Vice President of the Great Lakes Mortgage Corporation, and also Housing Committee Chairman, Fritz Pollard and Warren Lehman outlined the Chicago picture and suggested names of well informed persons who might be able to give testimony.

NEW EDITION OF *YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS*

An entirely new and revised edition of the handbook, *Your Civil Rights*, has just been published. A compilation of all the Illinois Statutes and Chicago Ordinances which protect minority groups against discrimination, the new booklet classifies the laws for easy reference.

One hundred thousand copies of previous editions of the booklet have been distributed since it was first published in 1948 by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Police officers, hotel managers and staff, tavern owners—thousands of people in positions where it is necessary to recognize civil rights violations, have received and used copies of the pamphlet. Most of the human relations organizations in the city have helped to distribute copies to individuals concerned with the defense of their civil rights. Copies are now available at the Commission office.

Now and Then

In 1948, when *Your Civil Rights* was first published, discrimination by the large central hotels was commonly charged, especially the refusal to rent space to conventions which included minority group delegates, and the denial of accommodations for high school proms which included Negro students. Particular difficulty was experienced with conventions that were all Negro.

During 1958 not any kind of complaint was lodged against a central down-town hotel. Altogether, in 1958, the Commission received 27 complaints of discrimination in places of public accommodation. Fourteen of these were resolved successfully. Eight were referred to the States Attorney. These eight involved outlying, residential hotels. Four other cases are pending.



(Sun-Times photo)

Greeting tomorrow's generation is Brig. Gen. Lawrence H. Whiting (Ret.) at the dedication of Pershing Elementary School, 3113 S. Rhodes. The school is part of the redevelopment program of the Near South Side, which includes Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores. The six-year-olds are (l. to r.), Rachel Lehman, Cheryl Konishi and Jean Ann Stewart.

Negro Doctors Seek Staff Appointments

Only nine per cent of Chicago's 226 Negro physicians have hospital staff appointments at private hospitals other than Provident, a 200 bed hospital that is predominantly Negro. This has created a serious shortage of hospital beds available to Negroes, since a high proportion of the city's Negro population is dependent upon Negro physicians for private care and hospitalization.

The key to this hospital bed shortage is the Negro staff physician. Twenty-one Negro doctors hold staff appointments at 12 of the 62 predominantly white hospitals in Chicago; eight of the appointments were made in 1958. Three of the physicians hold appointments at more than one hospital, making a total of 25 appointments.

The following predominantly white hospitals have provided Negro physicians with appointments: Michael Reese (5), Children's Memorial (5), Lewis (3), Alexian Brothers (2), Mt. Sinai (2), Mercy (2), Loretto, St. Bernard, American, St. Anthony and Walther each provide one.

Most of the physicians tended to attribute their appointments to one important circumstance: All of the doctors are board certified or board qualified specialists. This places them in contact with prominent white physicians, who frequently provide the key to hospital staff appointments. All limit their practices to their specialties. (Most of them hold appointments to the staff of Provident Hospital in addition to their appointments at the predominantly white hospitals.)

When questioned, a majority of the physicians declared that their appointments are of definite economic value to them; they provide a choice of hospitals for patients; they provide them with more beds; they provide specialized facilities for treatment. They indicated especially that their appointments increased their opportunity for gaining professional knowledge and contacts.

Copies of the full report from which this information is derived. *A Preliminary Report on Medical Staff Appointments Held by Negro Physicians at Predominantly White Hospitals*, may be obtained at the Commission, 54 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10.

Executive Post Still Open

An executive has not yet been chosen to succeed the late Francis W. McPeck, Director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations between 1953 and 1958. A committee of the Commission has been screening applicants and hopes to make a decision in the near future.

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., is Acting Director.

Human Relations Budget

The total 1959 appropriation for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, is \$225,608. This is an increase of \$42,210 over 1958.

Three new positions were added to the staff: two Public Information Assistants and one Junior Stenographer assigned to the Public Information Department.

Nineteen thousand dollars was appropriated for publications and the preparation of public information materials.

Mrs. Florence Draper joined the clerical staff on February 1 and Miss Ruth Fruchtländer was appointed a Public Information Assistant on March 1.

In 1949 the Commission had a professional staff of seven. Today the professional staff numbers 23 and there is a clerical staff of nine.

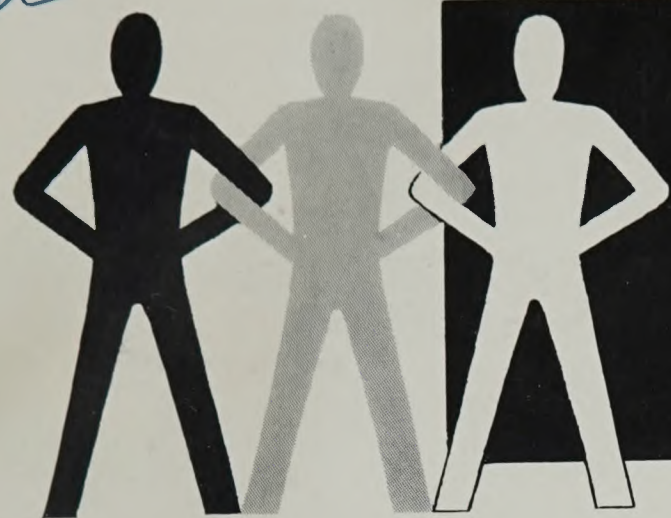
Leaders Search for Answer To Neighborhood Change

(Continued from Page 1)

it worse rather than better. If people who oppose school desegregation on the grounds that the Negro students will pull down the standards of white pupils could be made to see that by desegregation the factors which caused lower standards among the Negroes will be reduced, there might be considerably less resistance to the change. True, there may be a temporary period of adjustment during which people may suffer some losses, but this is the price we must pay for the mistakes of the past. I think that most people are prepared to pay such a price once they are convinced that a continuation of their past behavior is bound to have even worse results. Just as psychiatrists do with their patients, we must somehow shatter the illusion which people have that they can stick their heads in the sand and wish that the "race problem" would just go away. They must be brought to see that it is not just the Negro who is "causing" the race problem, and that the previous "way of life" of the white man will truly be destroyed beyond redemption if he doesn't face up to the relatively minor (by comparison) adaptations that are necessary."

In addition to Dr. Haiman, the specialists will include: Dr. Peter Rossi, University of Chicago; John Ducey, Real Estate Research Corporation, and Rev. David Wright, West Side Christian Parish, will comment on the statements made by community leaders. Harvey Brown, independent consultant in City Planning, will speak on the effects of city planning and urban renewal on inter-group relations. Abner Mikva, State Representative, will consider the usefulness of law in solving problems of discrimination.

The Commission, hoping to secure city-wide participation has encouraged block clubs and community groups to send delegates.



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

VOL. I

NO. 2



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The New Look in Housing: Integration by Choice

The world knows that Chicago is building modern residential communities where slums once sprawled across the central city. But concurrent with this physical progress there has been an equally dramatic, though unheralded forward surge in human relations. These redeveloping areas are racially integrated by deliberate plan, and they are outstanding examples of intergroup harmony.

Twelve years ago, such a suggestion was likely to generate cynicism. There was little to support belief in such a possibility. There was no tradition of integration in work or worship in the city, and the patterns of residence had long since been established according to race. Yet twelve years ago, Chicago was at the crisis point in housing.

The central city had to be saved. Already the slums which encroached upon it had been too costly in human suffering, and too much a drain on public funds. The sweep of blight had to be halted, and the flight to the suburbs slowed. It was obvious that this was not possible without government aid. In such an atmosphere, Chicagoans heard the first working proposals for massive redevelopment of the near Southside.

The newly created Land Clearance Commission would acquire sites for redevelopment and sell them to private corporations below the acquisition costs.

But the chosen areas were occupied almost 100% by Negroes. Over the years they had become part of an all-Negro section as this onetime gold coast lost its glitter. The residents had found some compensation for segregation in numbers. It was their district that produced the first Negro United States congressman since reconstruction, and it had given Chicago its first Negro councilman and its first Negro municipal judge.

Motivated by some very plausible fears as well as by simple human resistance to change, many Negroes of the area banded together to oppose redevelopment. Smoldering doubts and resentments flared into bitter opposition and property owners and tenants rallied around the cry of "Negro Clearance." This, despite guarantees

by the Land Clearance Commission and its major developer, the New York Life Insurance Company, that occupancy would be on a non racial basis.

The announced participation of a group of Negro owned insurance companies in the redevelopment of the area, helped allay some fears, and bit by bit, key leaders in the Negro community became convinced that the program was not Negro clearance. Personnel of the Land Clearance Commission was integrated on both the commission level and the staff level. The New York Life Insurance Company itself expanded its sales activity in the Negro market, insuring Negroes at the same rates as it did whites. And finally, the Negro press began to interpret redevelopment in terms of the needs of the entire city.

Acquisition of the land and finally construction of the first of the initial five buildings of the Lake Meadows

(Continued on Page 4)



A Lake Meadows tower rises in stark contrast above crumbling structures of a bygone age.

Mildred Mead Photo

FROM GOLD COAST

Prairie Elegance

Casualty of City's Growth

During a period of 100 years, the Near Southside has gone from prairie to elegance to slum—and back to the first stages of redevelopment.

The Civil War and postwar boom brought wealth and a population increase to Chicago. The socially preferred residential section spread Southward along Wabash and Michigan Avenues. Prairie, Indiana, Calumet and Michigan Avenues were also lined with ornate mansions, but the areas West of State Street were scattered with frame homes of workingmen.

Chicago's fire of 1871 did not damage the Near Southside, and many burned out businesses set up shop temporarily on South Wabash Ave. But when they moved back down town, Wabash was ruined as a choice residential street. Old mansions became rooming houses and other structures combined business and residential use.

During the 1880's and 1890's, the Southside in general experienced residential growth primarily because of its superior transportation facilities. But disaster fell when the boom created by the World's Fair planned for 1892 led to the construction of hotels and apartment buildings for crowds of visitors who never came.

The once fashionable area lost prestige rapidly, its supremacy threatened by the development taking place along the Near Northside lakefront and the new Gold Coast along Drexel and Grand Boulevards.

During and after World War I, there was an influx of Negroes into the city, and many of them sought housing in the low rent areas of the Near Southside. Older residents moved out as Negroes moved in.

The population of the city declined steadily until 1940, and then began to increase. By 1950, some 69 per cent of the area's population was Negro. But there was little residential construction during this decade, whereas commercial and residential uses expanded.

The residential sections of the Near Southside Douglas area were designated as blighted in the Land Use Survey of 1939, which found that 94 per cent of the structures there had been built before 1895. One third of them had been converted, and 52 per cent needed repair.

The tide of decline began to turn in 1941, with the construction of Ida B. Wells public housing project to replace old brown stones and once elegant mansions that had long since become slums. Ten years later, the real promise of rebuilding the Near Southside was being fulfilled by Illinois Institute of Technology and New York Life Insurance Company and Michael Reese Hospital.



Aerial view of Near South Side redevelopment area shows Lake Meadows residence buildings, shopping center, in

Government-Business Par

A drive along Michigan Ave. south from 31st to 35th sts. will take one past rows of new yellow buildings, rising in sharp contrast above old mansions and brick skeletons of a bygone age. One will ask and readily learn that this is the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

A drive along South Parkway from 26th st. to 31st st. will reveal on one side the new glass and brick towers of Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores.

One will note that Lake Meadows is separated from Illinois Institute of Technology by a stretch of five run down blocks, and that west of Prairie Shores lies a random mixture of industrial plants and toppled tenements. This will suggest an area rebuilding, and one will wonder how and why . . .

Hard decisions had to be made to recover this land from blight and waste. Even after Chicago received authority from the state and aid from the federal government, there were many obstacles to overcome.

On July 22, 1948, Martin Kennelley, then mayor of Chicago, announced that the city had received an offer



foreground; Michael Reese Hospital and first building of
Prairie Shores in background.

Photo Courtesy Lake Meadows

Partnership Revives Central Area

from New York Life Insurance Company for a slum clearance project between 31st and 33rd sts. This site had been chosen from among several areas designated as blighted, for which the Chicago Land Clearance Commission was seeking developers. This was the first project of the Land Clearance Commission, a municipal corporation created pursuant to the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947.

Despite advance assurances that the redevelopment would be available to all without racial discrimination, many people in the Negro community did not trust the intent of the City. They feared that the centrally located Lake Front District would eventually exclude Negroes, and they were fearful of what would happen to the families displaced by the new housing. But most of all they were afraid that "Slum Clearance is Negro clearance."

Nevertheless, the New York Life Insurance Company's proposal was accepted by the City Council, and the Land Clearance Commission voluntarily included in its contract with the company, a clause stipulating that housing

TO SLUM...AND BACK

units constructed on redevelopment sites would be available to all persons without regard to race, creed or color.

While New York Life's proposal was advancing the Land Clearance Commission was seeking other developers for adjacent areas. Some other firms had tentatively offered to construct fifty homes on the land which lay south and east of the New York Life project.

When the first sizable area was cleared, which happened to be within the bounds considered by the other firms, those companies withdrew their proposal.

In order to prevent the cleared land from remaining idle, The New York Life Company was approached once again and it agreed to develop this area in addition to the one it was already considering. It was on this site that the first Lake Meadows buildings were constructed. The second group of buildings was not begun until the first five buildings were almost completed; the tenth and last building is now under construction.

The success of New York Life, was the turning point in Chicago's fight against slums. Even while land was being assembled for Lake Meadows, some institutions were abandoning the area. But in the light of the success of Lake Meadows two major institutions decide to remain and help redevelop the Near South Side.

Illinois Institute of Technology, formed through a merger of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute, with Dr. Henry Heald as President, reached its decision to remain and laid plans for a campus that would extend from Federal St. to Michigan Ave., between 31st st. and Michigan Ave.

The campus, now almost complete, is one of the architectural bright spots of Chicago.

Similarly, Michael Reese Hospital, also a great teaching institution reached a decision to remain and expand its plant despite the flight of other institutions. It adopted a 10-year plan of expansion of facilities that includes the 1600-1800 unit residential development of Prairie Shores.

With the tide turned, and Chicago's ability to turn back blight and save the central city assured, other plans have been advanced for an expanded graphic arts center at Cermak Rd. and South Parkway, and for a major hotel to serve the Lake Front Convention Hall. Paul Laurence Dunbar Trade School and John J. Pershing grammar school have been completed in the area.

The Land Clearance Commission is rapidly clearing land for Project 6, a development of high rise and row-house apartments, and the "unresolved problem area" bounded by 31st and 35th sts. Michigan Ave., and South Parkway will probably not long remain a problem.

The realization that inter-group relations is an integral part of city planning and redevelopment has taken a long time maturing. Its complete workability has been demonstrated on Chicago's Near South Side.

New Look in Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

development were accomplished by 1952. Now would come the real test in human relations.

The fears of those who predicted that the new apartments would be taken over wholesale by whites, proved groundless. Applicants were predominantly Negro, and when first stage renting was completed, there were only 24 white families in the entire group of apartments.

For those who had hoped for a truly integrated community, this was a bitter beginning. There was little human relations gain in replacing a slum with a plush ghetto. Nor was this a solution to the problem of halting the flight to the suburbs. Some way had to be found to foster a willingness, never expressed by Chicagoans before, to live in racially mixed buildings. The steps taken were daringly common sense.

Both the New York Life Insurance Company and the city turned toward improving the amenities of the community. At one corner of Lake Meadows, work was speeded up on a huge shopping center that was eventually to include a bank among some 25 businesses. A gasoline service station was added to the grounds, and the city moved ahead with construction of a small school that could be reached from any building without crossing a through street. Plans were drawn for a playground to be staffed by the Chicago Park District.

Lake Meadows was now truly a park by a lake, and when the 21-story buildings of the second section were made ready for occupancy, this theme was used in general media advertising for tenants. This time, the response was more reflective of Chicago's middle income population. Professional people, entrepreneurs, technical

specialists, civil service and white collar workers were among the applicants.

Of the 1800 families in Lake Meadows today, 390, representing 21.66 per cent of the total are white. Both faculty and student body of the John J. Pershing School at 31st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, are integrated, and Negro and white children attend the nursery school established within the development.

In the stores and shops of the shopping center, one is as likely to find a non white as to find a white in any capacity, from clerk to manager. And in the group practice medical center that is one of the outstanding amenities of Lake Meadows, the patient load of some 15 doctors and dentists is broadly interracial.

To the North of Lake Meadows, is Prairie Shores, the housing development of Michael Reese Hospital. Now something over 20 per cent completed, Prairie Shores offers modern middle income apartments to the general public as well as for faculty and staff of the hospital. Leasing is by the same real estate firm which selected tenants for the first section of Lake Meadows, and the same high standards of occupancy apply. The presence of faculty and staff tenants helps swell the percentage of white occupancy in Prairie Shores to 76 per cent.

What of the future development of the near southside area? The Land Clearance Commission is presently assembling land between 26th and 31st streets, State Street and South Parkway, as part of its Project 6. This will include high rise apartment buildings as well as row houses. As these are developed, integrated occupancy will continue to be the rule. This is assured by the laws and contracts covering the redevelopment program. These guarantees are themselves enhanced by the examples of Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores, essential mileposts to a Chicago Plan for integrated living.



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
54 West Hubbard Street • Chicago 10, Illinois

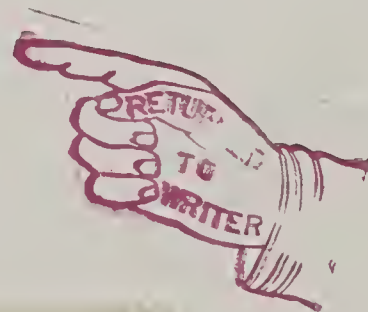
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

VOL. 1

NO. 3



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POLICE TO GET CIVIL RIGHTS HANDBOOK

O'Connor Orders 11,000

On instructions from Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor, every member of the Police Department will receive a copy of the revised edition of "*Your Civil Rights*," a handbook published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Commissioner O'Connor received the first copies of the booklet from Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director of the Commission on Human Relations, late last month. Some 11,000 copies will eventually be placed in the hands of all ranks, according to Commissioner O'Connor. Distribution will be by department mail which is handled directly from the Commissioner's office, and patrolmen will receive their copies at regular roll call formations.

An aide to Commissioner O'Connor described the booklet as a "pocket reference" for policemen. It contains a compilation of all the Illinois Statutes and Chicago Ordinances that protect minority groups against discrimination.

The booklet is already in the hands of the human relations unit of the department, and other police personnel have also made use of it. It is being used in the training of all candidates for patrolman in the police training school, as well as being used in the in-service program of advanced courses for patrolmen and sergeants. Captains and lieutenants taking refresher courses receive "*Your Civil Rights*" as study material.

"*Your Civil Rights*" contains an introductory letter from Mayor Richard J. Daley to the people of Chicago, which states in part:

"We are determined that the rights and privileges and opportunities of *all* the citizens of Chicago shall be protected equally."



Official Chicago Police Department Photo
Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor (left), examines first copies of *Your Civil Rights* delivered to him by Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

\$20,000 Enables Study Of Southern Migrants

Chicago is one of seven selected cities where Berea College, Kentucky, is enrolling city officials and professional workers to study the "Urban Adjustment of Southern Appalachian Migrants," thanks to a \$20,000 grant provided by the Ford Foundation for this purpose. This will be done in a three-week workshop held at Berea College July 8 to 29 and attended by specially assigned urban teams.

(Continued on Page 4)



This is Englewood — quiet, tree-lined 6000 block of Loomis Blvd. — a non-white section that has remained stable for a generation.



And this is Englewood — white family in 6700 block on Union Ave., beneath house is NOT for sale.

“ENGLEWOOD HAS EVERYTHING”

A few years ago, a radio commercial sponsored by local businessmen boasted that “Englewood has everything.” It has. In that district bounded by Garfield Boulevard and 75th Street, State Street and Ashland Avenue, all the promise—and the problems—of neighborhood change are in sharp focus.

Within a short span, Englewood can become an important conservation demonstration area or it can become Chicago’s next slum. It can furnish an example of effective intergroup cooperation, or it can deteriorate into disputed ground between whites and non-whites.

Like Lawndale, Englewood is past middle age as communities go. There are many stretches of old frame dwellings in which unequal attempts at modernization have been made. Many of the brick homes and apartment buildings date from the turn of the century and beyond.

Speculators Appear

Most of the Eastern half of Englewood has undergone precipitate change since 1948, and this has brought on most of the familiar evils of transition. Speculators have acquired properties for exploitation. Sound mortgage financing has all but disappeared along with the former residents. Inflated contract sales and high rents to the Negro families moving into the area have followed.

As in other areas, this has resulted in tremendous overuse and undermaintenance of property and general overloading of community facilities. The converted

buildings, overcrowded classrooms, and an upswing in police complaints have become a part of the way of life in some sections of Englewood.

Englewood has its own organizations dedicated to resisting further change in the racial composition of the area west of Racine Avenue. There have been bombings, arsons and assaults. Police details are assigned to a number of buildings against the possibility of attack.

Area Is Conservable

Officially, all of Englewood has been declared a conservation area. A small tract in the South East corner has been earmarked for urban renewal, and the South Expressway is cutting a block wide swath through the Eastern length of the community.

Englewood has definite resources for conservation and redevelopment planning. But up to now limited individual subscriptions and local business interests have been the principal sources of financial support available for it.

The situation in Englewood in ensuing months will be touch and go. Whether the area will stabilize at something approaching the present pattern of occupancy depends in part upon strict enforcement of building, fire and health regulations. Whether violence and police complaints increase or decline depends in part on vigorous, intelligent police performance. Whether there is a further deterioration of human relations in the area depends in great measure on the people who live, work or worship there.



photo
porch
icating

Mildred Mead Photo

This is Englewood too — hastily lettered sign advertises bungalow on Sangamon St. is for sale. Block is in transition.

Englewood has many excellent amenities, including more than 54 churches, a fine YMCA, over a dozen public and parochial schools, including Chicago Teachers College and Wilson Branch of the City Junior College, two branch libraries, two parks, an unusually good transportation network, and pride of prides, the largest outlying shopping district in the world. There are many quiet tree-lined streets of pleasant houses and apartment buildings.

Local Planners Active

As Lawndale, Hyde Park, Lincoln Park, Ken-Oak and other communities have their planning groups, so has Englewood. The Southtown Planning Association is a group actively concerned with the physical rehabilitation of the area. The association has the financial support of a merchants group that includes Sears, Wieboldt, and some 400 other stores.

The interdenominational Southtown Ministerial Association is assuming increasing importance in marshalling the spiritual resources of the community against tension. It is an integrated group as are some of the churches whose ministers are members. Late in 1958, the Association proposed the formation of a broadly representative organization to attack the problems of the community.

Block clubs and several other spontaneously formed associations responded, recently banding together into one of the largest, and perhaps the most encouraging citizens organizations in the community. Under the name, Englewood Committee for Community Action, this integrated group is uniting residents, property owners, clergy, businessmen and service organizations to deal with change following sound human relations principles. The experience here will undoubtedly have wide application in problem areas elsewhere.

Job Opportunity Bill Heads For Senate

Supporters of the Equal Job Opportunities bill, jubilant over passage of the measure by the Illinois House, began the month lining up support in the Senate. Both Rep. William H. Robinson, who introduced the bill in the House, and Sen. Fred J. Smith, who earlier sponsored a similar proposal in the Senate, agreed that the fate of the bill was in the hands of uncommitted Republican Senators.

In a May appraisal of EJO's chances, Senator Smith estimated that 22 of 24 Democratic senators were committed to vote for the bill, and that two of 33 Republicans had promised support. Six additional votes were needed for passage.

The Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities increased its efforts in behalf of the bill, distributing additional reprints of supporting newspaper materials to individuals and organizations throughout the state. Personal visits were made to editors in downstate districts represented by uncommitted senators.

The editors were asked to use committee materials, write their own supporting editorials, and assure local members of the Senate that a vote for EJO was both morally and politically right.

Special local committees are being formed downstate.

The Episcopal Diocese of Chicago has recorded its official support of Bill 495 and the Department of Christian Social Relations will send a representative to so testify in Springfield.



Mildred Mead Photo

Youngsters at Southtown YMCA are absorbed in archery instruction. "Y" program includes camping, swimming, games. Community organizations use meeting rooms, cafeteria, extensively.

Migrant Study

(Continued from Page 1)

Mayor Richard J. Daley asked Mr. Ely M. Aaron, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Human Relations to encourage private agencies and departments of city government to cooperate with the Berea College project. They are being asked to submit the names of staff personnel who could contribute to and profit from such a workshop. Names will be sent to Berea College, which will select the persons invited to attend. Five or six representatives will be chosen from each of the seven cities.

Southern Appalachian Tour Planned

As part of the project, city and private agencies are also being asked to assign a high ranking official to participate in a tour of the Southern Appalachian area, starting from Lexington, Kentucky on July 13 and ending July 18.

Mr. P. F. Ayer, professor of sociology at Berea and Director of the Council of the Southern Mountains, shares responsibility for the study with Dr. Roscoe Giffin, also professor of sociology at Berea. Mr. Ayer has been visiting the seven cities designated for the study.

During his visit to Chicago on May 11 and 12, Mr. Ayer met Mayor Daley, General Superintendent of Schools Benjamin Willis and other city officials.

Chicago Organizations Cooperate

He also met with staff members from the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the Uptown Chicago Commission, the Lake View Ministerial Association, the Salvation Army, the Board of Education, the Chicago Land Clearance Commission, the American Friends Committee, the Community Referral Service, the YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago, Children's Memorial Hospital, Marillac House and the Chicago City Missionary Society.

The other cities which Mr. Ayer visited are, Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit and Toledo.

Workshop Report Available In June

The Management of Neighborhood Change, the bound proceedings of the city-wide workshop on intergroup relations that took place April 10 to 12, will be available for distribution within the next two weeks.

A total of 123 delegates representing some 35 Chicago community areas and 10 suburbs attended the workshop sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

In planning the workshop, four neighborhoods which demonstrate some phase of the problem of change or impending change, were selected for examination.

Communities With Problems

Mrs. Lauri Wynn, a resident of Greater Lawndale, described her westside community, whose Negro population has increased greatly in the past decade. Mr. R. Ogden Hannaford spoke of Lincoln Park which has been feeling the population shifts among Japanese Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians and Southern whites. Mrs. Nellie Dora was there from Chatham, a community of middle-aged apartment buildings and some newer detached houses. Chatham is struggling to retain an interracial character in the face of pressure from middle income Negroes for adequate housing. Winneconna Lakes was the fourth area described. Mr. John Lee discussed this area "that has hung on the brink of blight" for years, and now lies directly in the path of the expanding Negro community.

Specialists With Advice

Specialists, Dr. Franklyn Haiman of Northwestern University; Dr. Peter Rossi of the University of Chicago; Reverend David Wright of Westside Christian Parish; Mr. John Ducey, Real Estate Research Corporation; State Representative Abner Mikva; and Mr. Harvey Brown, an independent city planning consultant; all undertook the analysis and completed the background for subsequent discussion.



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NO. 4



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

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Diverse Areas Boast Prize Winning Blocks

The wide range of characteristics of Chicago neighborhoods was reflected in the awards in the recent Better Neighborhoods Crusade sponsored by the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Two categories of prizes were offered—for blocks and for community areas—and winners in each category demonstrated the diverse physical and population traits of the city. A total of \$20,000 was presented to the winners by the Chicago Real Estate Board for physical improvements made between February 13, 1958 and June 5, 1959.

Grand prize of \$5,000 in the best block category was won by the 1900 block on North Burling Street, sponsored by the Lincoln Park Conservation Association.

It is a middle-aged block with almost 100 per cent owner occupancy. Harry E. Young of 1943 North Burling is the block captain. He described it as occupied mostly by German-speaking Americans and a few Puerto Rican property owners.

Continued on Page 4

Hyde Park Yearbook Hails Integration

The 1959 *Aitchpe*, classbook of Hyde Park High School, gives a student's eye view of integration in the school and in the community, with the declaration that Hyde Park welcomes it.

In 172 pages of skillfully prepared text and pictures, the *Aitchpe* records a wide range of classroom and extra curricular activities involving oriental, white and Negro students.

One photograph pictures ten youngsters leaving an apartment building for school. Some are Negro and some are white, with names like Thompson, Greenwald and Kosman, suggesting their diverse backgrounds. Another photograph shows an integrated neighborhood audience listening to Mayor Richard J. Daley discuss the area's redevelopment project.

Like the student body, and the surrounding community, the Hyde Park faculty, headed by Dr. William A. Watters, is integrated.

Student editors Joan Hammersley and Renee Roth and faculty adviser Elizabeth Good produced the book.

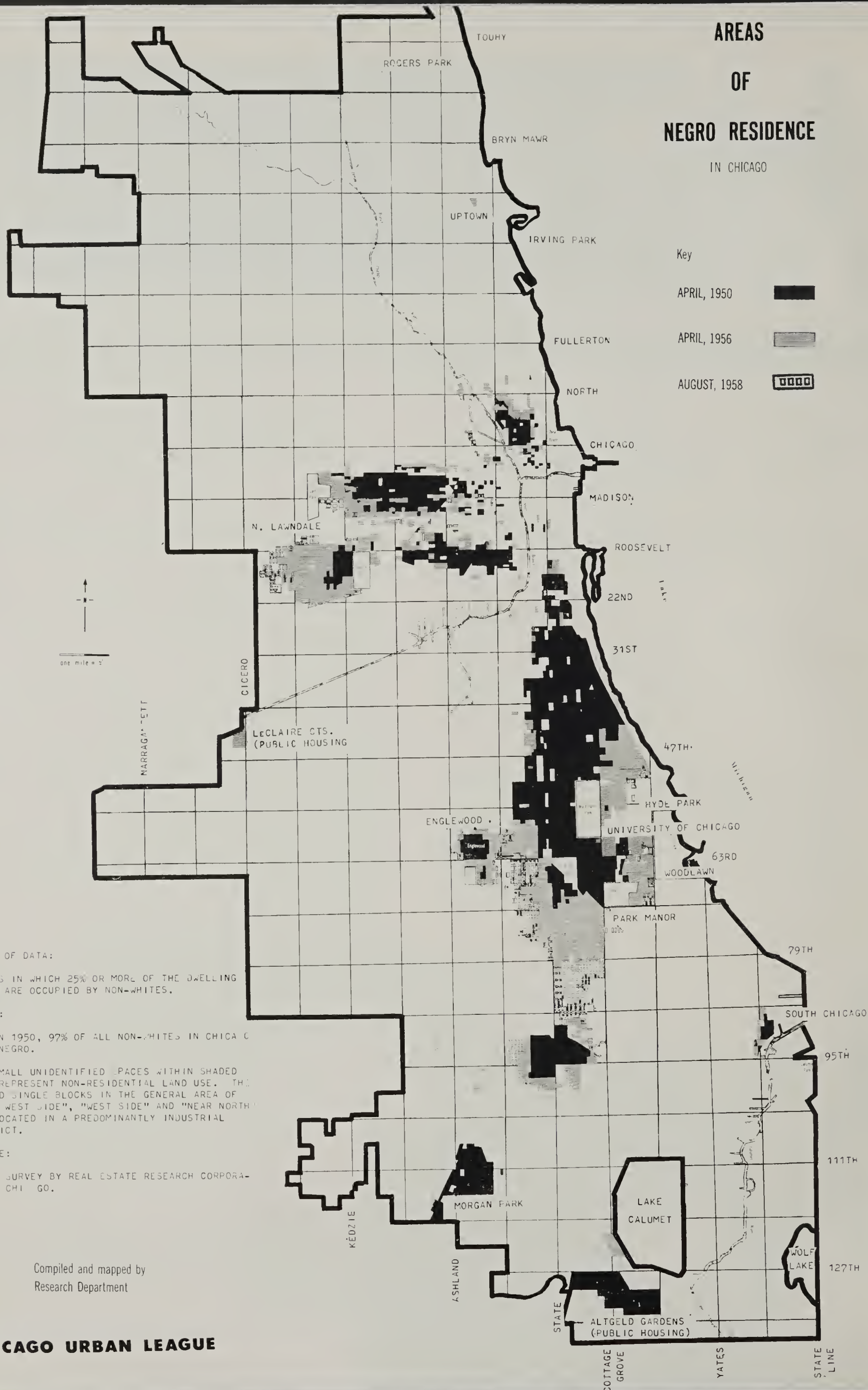
Grade Advisers

The Grade Advisers give a special counseling service to Hyde Park by assisting students with their personal problems. Questions about program sequences, graduation requirements, and school rules and regulations are answered every day. They act as liaison officers between the division teacher and the principal's office in matters of discipline. They also interview all parents who visit the school. Assisting them are a corps of aides who act as receptionists and run errands throughout the school.

Grade Advisers' Aides . . . Back row: Susan Schulz, Anneclyne Whitaker, Billie Bransford, Carolyn Smith, Sue Strosinski, Corrae Barber, Robert Blond, Franklin Coleman. Front row: Pegi Stavish, Royna Faermark, Rose Riley, Delores Mathes. Root Studios



AREAS OF NEGRO RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO



BASIS OF DATA:

BLOCKS IN WHICH 25% OR MORE OF THE DWELLING UNITS ARE OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITES.

NOTES:

1. IN 1950, 97% OF ALL NON-WHITES IN CHICAGO WERE NEGRO.
2. SMALL UNIDENTIFIED SPACES WITHIN SHADED AREA REPRESENT NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USE. THE SHADED SINGLE BLOCKS IN THE GENERAL AREA OF "NEAR WEST SIDE", "WEST SIDE" AND "NEAR NORTH" ARE LOCATED IN A PREDOMINANTLY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

SOURCE:

FIELD SURVEY BY REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORPORATION, CHICAGO.

Compiled and mapped by
Research Department

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

Chicago's Millions

NON-WHITE GROUP GROWING FASTEST

In Chicago today approximately one person in 5 is nonwhite, and by 1965, the proportion will be slightly less than one in four nonwhite. These estimates and projections appear in a number of reports prepared for city agencies by the Chicago Community Inventory in the Population Research Training Center at the University of Chicago. They are extensions of observed trends of declining white population and increasing nonwhite population — almost all of it Negro — within the city limits. This rapid growth is accompanied by a less dramatic increase of the nonwhite population in the metropolitan ring.

Since 1930, which was the year the foreign born population in Chicago reached its peak, there has been a decline in white population in the city proper. This period saw an end to the massive European migrations that began in mid-19th Century, and at one time gave the city a fifty per cent foreign born population. World War I halted the migrations, and the Immigration Act of 1923 made it permanent.

But the pull of economic expansion was still strong here, and Southern Negroes, feeling the push of restricted economic opportunities in the south, began coming in great numbers. Between 1910 and 1930, Chicago's nonwhite population rose from 46,226 to 239,345. The 1930-1940 decade saw a drop in the rate of increase for the nonwhite population due to declining fertility and reduced immigration as a result of the depression. There was a gain of 42,899 nonwhites from 1930 to 1940, while the white population dropped 22,529. The next ten years were marked by employment shortages in the war and post war booms, and the non-white population, swelled by new immigration, reached 509,000 in 1950. Of this number, 492,000 were Negroes.

By 1956, the nonwhite population in Chicago proper had risen to 706,000 out of 3,745,000, and this figure may reach 831,000 out of 3,973,000 by 1965. An additional estimated 135,000 nonwhites lived in the Metropolitan ring in 1956, and this figure is expected to reach 165,000 by 1965.

The Chicago Community Inventory reports cautiously point to the parallels between Americanization of Europeans and urbanization of rural Negroes. Each immigrant European group, Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Italians, Greeks, East European Jews all moved out from the central city as they became more Americanized, and their social and economic status improved.

"One of the great contributions of the United States to human history," says Dr. Philip Hauser, Director of the Chicago Community Inventory, "Is the demonstration that peoples of diverse ethnic, social and economic backgrounds, each starting at the bottom of the ladder as immigrants, can in the course of several generations, through the alchemy of 'Americanization' become transformed from 'undesirable foreigners' to accepted members of the community."

In the case of the Negro, physical movement has tended to be in the manner of extending the boundaries of already Negro-occupied communities because of the

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS READY

The Management of Neighborhood Change, the abridged proceedings of the Commission-sponsored City Wide Workshop on Intergroup Relations, are now available in a 40-page, paper backed booklet. Included are statements by four lay leaders, of the impact of change upon their communities, with analyses and comment by five specialists.

Distribution is limited to single copies, which may be obtained by writing to: Department of Public Information, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

firm pattern of residential segregation. There is much evidence that Negroes are undergoing the same process of urbanization as the earlier groups, according to Dr. Hauser, and it is likely that more progress in adjusting to urban life will have been made by 1965.

He points out however that the Negro immigrant's color continues to make him distinguishable after several generations while the European becomes invisible. This has made the Negro's social adjustment problem more difficult.

By 1965 the population of the standard metropolitan area, it is estimated, will be approximately 6,800,000, and that of the city will be 4,000,000, with the metropolitan ring gaining 900,000 population since 1950 and the city gaining 400,000. Unless the trend since 1930 changes, all of this 400,000 increment to the city population will be nonwhite.

Prize Blocks (Continued from Page 1)

Second prize of \$3,000 was awarded to the 3400 block on West Carroll, sponsored by the Midwest Community Council. The block has become predominantly Negro-occupied in recent years. A number of white families still remain there, however. Mrs. Gertrude Hill, 3406 West Carroll, is the block captain.

A Back-of-the-Yards-Neighborhood-Council block, the 5600 block on South Marshfield won third place prize of \$2,000. This block, like the West Carroll block is past middle age, and has a high percentage of owner occupancy. The general area is populated by residents of Polish, Lithuanian and other North European ancestry. Robert Van Riemsdyk, of 5635 South Marshfield Avenue is block captain.

An additional \$8,500 in prizes was given to community organizations for their work in maintaining community standards and stimulating interest in the Better Neighborhoods Crusade in their localities. The Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council won first prize of \$5,000 for New City, the largest affiliated community (Pershing Road to Garfield Boulevard, Halsted to Western) and third prize of \$1,000 for McKinley Park (Pershing, south branch of the river, 31st Street and Western).

The Midwest Community Council received second prize of \$2,500 for East Garfield Park (bounded by Lake Street, Roosevelt Road, Ashland and Pulaski).

The community organizations received their prizes for the leadership that went into their encouragement of block participation and the results seen throughout the communities they serve.

Additional cash awards went to blocks in the Gage Park, Hyde Park, McKinley Park, Near West Side, New City and North Lawndale Communities.

As a result of the Better Neighborhoods Crusade, the

10 From Area to Study Mountaineers at Home

Ten Chicagoans will take part in a program on the Urbanization of the Southern Appalachian Mountain Migrants, during July. Berea College, Kentucky, is making the urbanization study on a Ford Foundation grant.

Taking part in the three-week workshop at Berea, July 8-29 are: Joseph A. Nebel, principal, Ward Elementary School; Leonard Pecilunas, social worker, Chicago Parental School; Maurice A. Kent, supervisor, Cook County Department of Public Welfare; Miss Elaine Switzer, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago; Miss Mary Jane O'Shea, principal, Crispus Attucks Elementary School.

They will be joined by similar groups from Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Dayton and Cincinnati.

The other group from Chicago, all officials of city agencies, will spend five days touring mountain residential and industrial areas between Berea and Knoxville, Tennessee, July 13-18. They are: Raymond W. Hilliard, director, Cook County Department of Public Welfare; Ralph W. Collins, director, Chicago Travelers Aid Society; Lt. Michael J. Delaney, director, Juvenile Bureau, Chicago Police Department; Sgt. Rita Meany, first assistant, Women's Bureau, Chicago Police Department, and Mrs. Margaret Madden, director, Migration Services, Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Chicago Real Estate Board was given an award by the Freedoms Foundation for contributing to understanding of the American way of life. President Eisenhower congratulated both winners and sponsors in a telegraphed message. He is honorary chairman of the Freedoms Foundation.



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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

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A Church Catches Up With Change

The ivy grown Church of the Epiphany stands at the corner of Ashland Boulevard and Adams Street, where three communities of newcomers to Chicago—Southern whites, Southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans—converge. With a persuasive assist from the young vicar, Rev.



Neighborhood pals enjoy predicament of Aaron Bennett, who is momentarily stumped by Rev. Donald Oxford's question. Left to right boys are Donald Reed, an acolyte, Rickey Green, Bennett, also an acolyte, and Donald's brother, William Reed.

(Kaufmann and Fabry photo)

Donald Cecil Oxford, some members of each group worship there beside the remnants of a once large, well-to-do congregation.

The Church of the Epiphany is catching up with change. Once it was a substantial parish, but its members moved and drifted away before encroaching com-

(Continued on Page 4)

Pressures Pushing Indians To Cities

Increasing population and inadequate land on the reservations plus new Federal policy has been forcing American Indians to seek new homes in recent years. Today, approximately 120,000 of the country's 420,000 Indians live away from reservations.

Of this number 6,000 to 8000 live in Chicago, according to Stanley D. Lyman, Relocation Service Officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 608 S. Dearborn St. Robert Reitz, director of the American Indian Center, 411 N. LaSalle St., agrees with this estimate. About 80 tribes are represented here, with a third of the population coming from the Southwest and another third coming from Montana and the Dakotas.

Whether they come without assistance, or are helped by the Relocation Service, some problems are common to most Indians who arrive here. Their average schooling is below that of the rest of the country, and the Indian trained for a profession is rare. Both Lyman and Reitz agree that although Indians meet with some racial prejudice at the levels at which they seek jobs and housing, this is not their major problem. The basic problem of assimilation is cultural.

An Indian coming here must make the transition from country boy to city boy and then some, according to Lyman. They are generally reticent about contacts with non-Indians, and this delays their adjustment to the new life, he said.

Reitz believes that the cultural differences between a way of life which has some strong ties with the old tribal ways, and the way of life in an impersonal city present barriers that make the Indian completely alone here. This is less true of some who have served in the armed forces, or who have studied or worked away from reservations, he pointed out. A map on Reitz's wall showing residences of Indians who visit the center might well be a map of Southern Mountaineer residence. There is some dispersion throughout the city, but most are located

(Continued on Page 2)

Pressures Pushing Indians To Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

between Chicago and Bryn Mawr Ave., east of Ashland Ave.

Because the new arrivals are often without savings, household furnishings or credit, most are obliged to live in furnished apartments and trade with the more opportunistic merchants, Reitz said.

Approximately 3,700 of the Indians now in Chicago were relocated by the Relocation Service since 1951. Another 1,700 came, but failed to adjust to city life. The service helps families in two ways, Lyman explained. The first is through subsidy, job placement and home finding. The other is through a vocational program.

A family may approach a relocation officer on the reservation following a visit to a city or after reading printed materials on the relocation program, or more likely after hearing from a relocated relative or friend. The next step is a series of tests, interviews and health checks. After about 90 days, the family is sent here. The Relocation Service Office here places the wage earner on a job and finds an apartment. There is a small interim subsidy made for food, clothing and furnishings, and health insurance is provided for one year.

The family is visited after one month and again in 90 days. Another visit may be made after six months. Families that have not made satisfactory adjustments after six months may receive additional help from the Relocation Service. In some cases help has extended beyond a year.

It is Relocation Service policy to make Indians independent, tax-paying citizens with no ties to the bureau, and subsidy payments are therefore modest.

Under the vocational program, a man may enroll in school for up to two years and receive a subsistence allowance during that time. At present, 110 men are in the program here. Another 75 have completed courses and are working in industry. The Chicago Relocation Service Office is among the largest of the nine maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It can accommodate about 500 individuals or families per year. Although there were more applications three years ago than now, Lyman is convinced the future will bring greater demands for relocation.

Family life and social contacts have special importance for Indians, Reitz says. The American Indian Center is like a large, informal club. In one section handicraft from North Carolina, Maine, Arizona or Montana, is for sale. In another, an Indian social worker may counsel a client. On Saturday night, the main room may be taken over by the Dance Club, with representatives of a dozen tribes reenacting the old



John Sethlika, a Navajo, studies generator, while enrolled in vocational training project of Bureau of Indian Affairs' Relocation Service. Sethlika has since taken a job in industry.

(Relocation Service photo)

rituals, recalling the old glories, or just having fun.

The Indian population has a sense of community at the center and at the annual two-day Pow Wow it sponsors, Reitz said. He called the dance programs given by the dance club important points of contact between Indians and the rest of the community. The dances, he said, are part of the Indian's inner life that is approved and rewarded in an otherwise aloof community.

Other Agencies Plan Summary Of Rights

The Washington State Board Against Discrimination and the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco are planning to publish booklets patterned after *Your Civil Rights*, the hand book summarizing Illinois Laws and Chicago ordinances protecting civil rights.

The revised edition of the booklet published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations is now in its second printing, and 21,000 copies have been distributed to organizations and individuals.

The Boys Clubs of Chicago, the Immigrant Service League, the PTA, Chicago area colleges and universities, libraries, church organizations, community organizations, labor unions, and human relations agencies such as the Urban League, the NAACP, the American Indian Center, have all been supplied with quantities of copies at their request.

The National Civil Liberties Clearing House is just one of many out-of-Chicago organizations which use the handbook as a reference work.

Chicago Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor earlier requested 11,000 copies for distribution to all members of the police department.

Medical Society Eyes Racial Policy

The Council of the Chicago Medical Society on June 16, issued a statement holding in part that few if any physicians would make a decision to give service "purely on the basis of the prospective patient's race, color, religion or nationality." It also reaffirms the declaration that a physician may choose whom he will serve, but that he should give assistance in an emergency or whenever temperate public opinion expects it.

The statement was issued as a result of a complaint of discrimination in doctors' offices filed with the Chicago Medical Society by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The statement of the Medical Society reads:

"A few isolated instances have been reported in recent months in which members of the Chicago Medical Society have been criticized for allegedly refusing to accept patients because of personal prejudices. As is frequently the case, considerable disagreement prevails as to the exact facts and circumstances.

"The Chicago Medical Society recognizes that responsibility for the health care of the public rests with the medical profession. It supports and affirms Chapter II, Section 4, of the Principles of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association which reads:

'A physician is free to choose whom he will serve. He should, however, respond to any request for his assistance in an emergency or whenever temperate public opinion expects the service. Once having undertaken a case, the physician should not neglect the patient, nor should he withdraw from the case without giving notice to the patient, his relatives or his responsible friends sufficiently long in advance of his withdrawal to allow them to secure another medical attendant.'

"Whether it is the physician's unquestionable right to decide whom he will serve, it is clear that few if any physicians would make that decision purely on the basis of the prospective patients' race, color, religion or nationality. These are factors which should be placed in proper perspective along with other pertinent facts.

"Once a patient is accepted, the physician assumes complete responsibility for his proper care

and treatment. Thus the physician must be entirely free to decide, in the light of all of the relevant facts, whether he can in good conscience accept and properly discharge the legal and professional responsibilities involved."

Discrimination in doctors' offices was brought to the attention of the Chicago Medical Society's Committee on Hospital, Staff and Patient Integration following investigations by the Commission on Human Relations.

When three-year-old David W. Hill, Jr. was examined at Illinois Research Hospital on April 20, his mother was advised that he required surgery for a hernia. Mrs. Hill thereupon telephoned Little Company of Mary Hospital because it is near her home, and is of her religious faith, and asked if arrangements could be made there for her son. She was given the name of a staff physician, whom she contacted by telephone. The doctor suggested that she bring David to his office for an examination and made an appointment for them.

When Mrs. Hill arrived with her son to keep the appointment, she was asked to wait in the hall, where the doctor came to tell her he did not accept Negroes as patients. He said he was sorry that he had not known before that she was colored, and offered to have her son admitted to a clinic. Mrs. Hill, who is a medical technician, filed a complaint with the Commission on Human Relations on May 1.

Late in 1957, the Commission on Human Relations had received a similar complaint from Mrs. Rosie Lyes, who had been referred to a doctor, and had gone to his office after being assured by telephone that no appointment was necessary to see him.

In explaining his refusal to treat Mrs. Lyes, the doctor stated to Commission personnel that he had built up a "non-integrated" practice over the years, but would treat anyone who was "sick" when they came to his office. He said no other doctor in his area had an integrated practice, and there might be trouble if he were the exception to the rule. He added as a further difficulty "the doctors in the area wouldn't have hospital facilities that are available to Negroes."

The Hill case was referred to this committee with the request that it recommend to the Chicago Medical Society, action that will eliminate discrimination in doctors' offices.

Church Catches Up

(Continued from Page 1)

merce and blight, until during the great depression, its status reverted to that of a mission. A little over a year ago, the mission began reaching out to the diverse surrounding groups offering religious worship, orientation for living, and recreation for youngsters.

This effort began with 28-year-old Father Oxford, who was assigned as vicar by Bishop Gerald Francis Burrill of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, after a four-year apprenticeship in a similar area of New York. The church had reached the place where it had to serve the surrounding community or give up, "and the Bishop was not about to give up," Father Oxford said.

Soon after his arrival, the young priest introduced himself to a group of Negro youngsters by joining in their basketball game in nearby Skinner Park. This was an act they understood, and it strengthened the vicar's bid to come to the parish house and the church. In time they came.

A few members of the congregation were reluctant to accept the newcomers however, and about 17 of them stopped coming. Bit by bit, a few Puerto Rican families and a number of Southern whites and Negroes began filling the vacant places, and now half the Sunday attendance of 150 is from the immediate area. Some 30 neighborhood residents have been baptized, and 11 confirmed by Father Oxford.

The mission's work with neighborhood teenagers had been almost exclusively with Negroes, and Father Oxford's first contacts were with organized gangs. As he brought them into the church program, he gradually redivided them into clubs of 20 or less, based on age. Now about 200 young people meet at the parish house

each week. The youngest group begins at nine years of age, and the oldest group ranges to 20 years. Two seminarians, a volunteer social worker and some of the more advanced young people lead the club discussions in social behavior and orientation for living. The meetings end with a recreation period to which other clubs may come.

Late last year a rival gang invaded an open dance in the parish house. Heated words, blows, and finally shots were exchanged. Three children were wounded. Father Oxford said he felt in that moment that his entire project might collapse. But instead of marking the project as a failure, the incident awakened the congregation to the serious needs of the area. Some members increased their financial pledges. The Bishop said carry on.

The young people too, took a more responsible view of themselves, he said, and requested an end to the open dances. Unofficially now they screen everyone who is admitted to the club recreation periods, and enforce such rules as no liquor or marijuana odor on the breath, and no weapons.

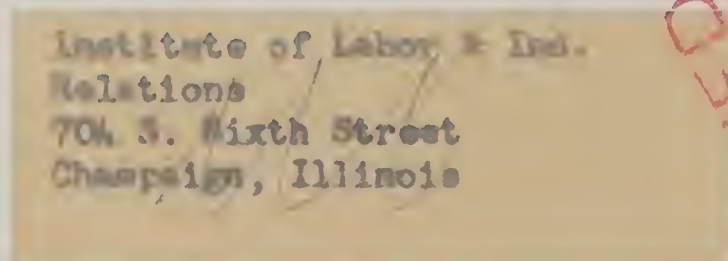
Father Oxford has made progress in the church. Sixty or 70 neighborhood residents attend services regularly. Differences in race no longer pose problems in the congregation or the choir, and unlike most missions, the Church of the Epiphany is almost entirely self supporting.

But the community was a long time neglected, and many grave problems remain unsolved. These are the special challenge accepted by the young urban priests in the "Inner Cities Movement," with whom Father Oxford identified himself. "We feel the church must minister to the community where it is located," he said.



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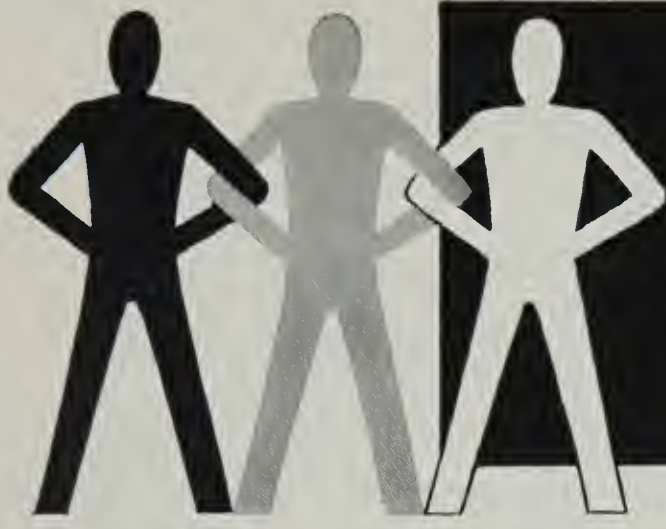
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

VOL. 1

NO. 6



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Eleanor Wright, Director of Public Information

POLICE SHUT OFF RACIAL DEMONSTRATION

Arrests Lead To High Bonds, Stern Penalties

Two days after a crowd of 3,000 persons demonstrated in front of a building purchased by a Negro at 4338 W. Jackson Blvd., police had restored quiet, and a special detail was on hand to prevent further gatherings.

Eighteen persons were charged with inciting to riot, failure to disperse, or disorderly conduct during two nights of demonstrations, and bonds were set at \$2,500 cash or \$5,000 real estate.

Ten days after the arrests, the first two men to go on trial drew stern punishment from Judge Irving Landesman in Boys Court. One was sentenced to 90 days in the House of Correction for failing to disperse when ordered to do so, and the other was fined \$500 for failing to disperse and \$200 for disorderly conduct. The \$500 fine was suspended, on condition he stay out of the area. He was given 30 days to pay the \$200.

The remaining defendants requested jury trials or continuances.

The 4300 block on W. Jackson Blvd. had no Negro residents prior to the purchase of the building at 4338 by Joshua Hargraves, a 38-year-old mechanic, and his wife, Barbara. Negroes live in the area four blocks to the east, however.

On August 1, the former owner of the building at 4338 W. Jackson informed the Chicago Commission on Human Relations that she had experienced hostilities as a result of selling to a Negro family. She asked for protection, and a police check was made hourly until she moved on August 3.

On August 4, Mrs. Hargraves called the Commission and expressed concern over the situation. She reported

(Continued on Page 2)



Residence formerly occupied by Joshua Hargraves' family at 2649 West Fulton Street (far right) was acquired by Land Clearance Commission along with others in block, for demolition. Cleared land will be redeveloped for industrial use. (Kaufman and Fabry photo)

Perdido? Call 'Amigo'

Perdido?

Dial "O" for Operator and ask for "Amigo."

This bit of information was producing 100 responses daily on the eve of the Pan American Games, from distressed visitors and participants who do not understand English.

As part of its contribution to the Festival, Illinois Bell Telephone Company trained 15 regular operators who speak Spanish to handle problems in connection with the games, and instituted the "Amigo" Service for visitors with language problems. After a week, the largest number of requests was from lost persons seeking directions. A number needed assistance in placing long distance calls, and one asked for — and got — a Spanish speaking automobile mechanic.

Police End Demonstration

Continued from Page 1

that five windows had been broken in the building when the former owner moved out.

A Commission staff member checking the site noted a two man detail on duty.

A crowd began to gather during the early evening of August 5, and grew to 1,000 by midnight. The police detail, which was increased to 100 men, dispersed the crowd, and arrested four men. Commission personnel were assigned to observe the situation on the spot, and to maintain liason with the police.

The following evening, a crowd again gathered, and the police detail was increased to 210 men. Captain James P. Hackett ordered the crowd to disperse through a portable loud speaker, and after two hours the street was cleared. Fourteen men were arrested. A passenger in a passing automobile reported being struck by a flying stone. The building was placed under 24-hour guard.

On August 7, the men arrested the night before appeared in court, charged with inciting to riot, failure to disperse and disorderly conduct. High bonds were fixed and trial dates set for August 18.

Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor advised Commission personnel that he had assigned three top ranking officers to the area with orders to prevent any crowd gatherings. During the evening, an attempt to gather was dispersed without arrests. Later, the situation permitted withdrawal of 50 men from the detail. The 24-hour guard was retained.

Investigations by Commission personnel disclosed that the building had been for sale for three years before it was offered to a Negro family through a real estate broker. It was also discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves purchased the building after their former residence was acquired by the Land Clearance Commission for redevelopment as part of an industrial site. Mr. Hargraves and his wife both work. They have four children, three of them of school age.

Mrs. Hargraves advised Commission personnel that she and a tenant would occupy two of the three apartments on August 12. The Commission advised the police, and the families moved in without incident.

A detail reduced to 12 men has remained on duty in the area, and no further gatherings or disturbances have been reported.

Commission personnel meanwhile are meeting with organizations and individuals in the area in an effort to reduce tensions.

Community Plans For Housing, ACC Theme

"Community Planning and Action for Housing" will be the theme of the Eighth Annual Fall Conference of the Association of Community Councils at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, October 10.

Conference workshops will be held on a variety of related subjects, including Community Programs for Housing; Housing All Chicago; Rental and Sale Housing, and Public Housing, Yes or No, Where and How Much?

Mrs. Julia Abrahamson, former executive director of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference and author of *A Neighborhood Finds Itself*, will be the opening speaker.

Workshop participants include Rev. Harry W. Conner, president, Englewood Committee for Community Action; Msgr. John Egan, executive director, Archdiocese Conservation Council; Harry N. Gottlieb, chairman, Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference; Morris H. Hirsch, alderman of the Forty-eighth Ward; Francis E. McMahon, chairman, Social Education and Action Committee, National Federation of Settlements; Peter H. Rossi, professor of sociology, University of Chicago; Mrs. Dorothy Rubel, director, Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council; Bruce Sagan, publisher, Southtown Economist, and Leonard W. Styche, consultant, Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission.

Also, Frederick D. Pollard Jr., acting executive director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Ralph Finitzo, president, Finitzo Brothers, Inc.; Miss Frances Mazurk, Chairman, Conservation-Modernization Committee, Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, and Alvin E. Rose, executive director, Chicago Housing Authority.

Night School Offers Three R's, Trades

Newcomers with language problems or inadequate backgrounds for successful urban living, adults lacking elementary or high school education, and those interested in acquiring vocational skills can find help in the evening classes offered by the Board of Education.

Registration is scheduled on September 9 and 10 in 12 high schools offering elementary, high school, vocational, commercial, and Americanization classes. Americanization training will be offered at an additional 174 locations. Registrations there will begin with the first classes.

The locations include churches, community centers, industrial plants and hospitals throughout the city.

(Continued on Page 4)



After naptime, children at Chase House Nursery School get milk and cookies like this group above.

(Kaufmann and Fabry photo)

Nursery Does A Job In Human Relations

A dozen years ago, the Lanham Act expired, bringing to a near halt the vast program of pre-school day care supported in part by Federal funds during the war. Some nurseries closed. Religious and social welfare agencies assumed responsibility for others.

The Episcopal Diocese of Chicago undertook such a project at Chase House, a former settlement house at 211 South Ashland Boulevard. Chase House is uniquely located among Puerto Rican, white and Negro newcomers to Chicago, and it also serves student families from the nearby Westside medical center.

The nursery school, according to its director, Mrs. Evelyn Edwards, has an enrollment of 62, and among those attending this year were Puerto Ricans, Southern whites, Mexicans, Negroes, Filipinos, two South Africans, a German and an Austrian. At other times as many as 13 racial or nationality groups have been enrolled, including Siamese, Europeans and American Indians.

A professional staff of eight supervises the children, who range in age from two and a half to five years. The faculty presently includes Negroes, a Mexican, a Jew and a Malayan on leave.

Chase House, like many of the remaining nursery schools is a Red Feather Agency, receiving part of its expenses from the Community Fund. Some of its youngsters are enrolled for half a day and others get full day care, including a hot meal and a mid-afternoon snack.

The objectives of the program, Mrs. Edwards says, are to foster good social, emotional and physical de-

(Continued on Page 4)

'Exchange of Persons' Aid To Understanding

Forty-two foreign visitors with an interest in race relations, guests of the United States Department of State, visited the offices of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations during the past year. Among them were such eminent people as, the Honorable Emmanuel Adama Mahama, Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior of Ghana; Edward W. Ploman, head of foreign programs, International Service, Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, of Stockholm; the Honorable Ernest A. Vasey, Minister of Finance, Kenya; and Mirko Ostojic, editor in chief of *Oslobodjenja* (daily newspaper), Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

These visitors are sent to the Commission by the Institute of International Education, whose objective is to increase international understanding and knowledge through an "Exchange of Persons" between the United States and all parts of the world. The Federal government, private foundations, international agencies and business firms, as well as professional organizations and academic institutions use the facilities of the Institute to administer scholarship programs and to plan programs for foreign leaders visiting this country.

The Department of State invites prominent men and women from all over the world to tour the United States for periods lasting from three to six months . . . Itineraries for this part of the country are usually planned by the Midwest office of the Institute in Chicago, which is headed by Mrs. Clifton Utley.

It is a revelation for most visitors coming through Chicago that there is a city agency such as the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. In general they are anxious to learn more about incidents that have been highly publicized abroad—concerning race relations in Chicago and the rest of the United States. Many of them describe and compare minority problems existing in their countries. Africans from newly independent countries have expressed concern with the influx of newcomers to their cities and their subsequent adjustment to urban conditions.

Five visitors came at different times from Malaya; they included the President of the Malay Journalists Association; the chairman, State of Kelantan, United Malays National Organization; a member of the Singapore Legislative Assembly; the president of the Town Council of Kota Bharu, Kelantan; and an editor and reporter with the Chinese press in Kuala Lumpur.

Other distinguished visitors were a professor from Seoul National University, Korea; the president of the Somalia Independent Constitutional Party, Somalia; a

(Continued on Page 4)

Exchange of Persons

(Continued from Page 3)

Member of Parliament from Wellington, New Zealand; the owner and chief editor of the Malayala Manorama, Kerala State, India; the Manager of Non-European Affairs, City Council of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; and the head of the NATO Infrastructure Committee Secretariat of France.

Two Indonesian journalists visited the Commission on different days. One was from East Java and the other from Central Java.

The mayors of Anse Bertrand, Guadeloupe; Yaounde, in the French Cameroons; and Kingston, Jamaica, also expressed an interest in race relations. Still other visitors were a professor of law at the University of Teheran, Iran; the senior minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Mahmesbury, South Africa; member of the Bonn Bundestag, Hannover, Germany; education officer from the government of Zanzibar; deputy director, Department of International Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paraguay; and a business man and "unofficial legislator" from Jesseltown, North Borneo.

Also interested in the Commission and its work were: United States Information employees from Georgetown, British Guiana, Uruguay, Germany, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the director of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education, the Hague, Netherlands; a prefect of Migertime Province, Mogadiscio, Somalia; a trade union leader from Duesseldorf, Germany; senior editor and commentator, North German Radio, Hamburg; second secretary, Pakistani Embassy in Washington; editor from Ghana, Africa; a Nationalist member of parliament, Union of South Africa; and a member of the Danish parliament, secretary of the Radical Liberal Party Caucus.

Three R's, Trades

(Continued from Page 2)

The Americanization program was begun in 1918 to teach foreign immigrants the English language and the American way of life. Today it also helps urbanize many Americans with underprivileged rural backgrounds.

Elementary and high school programs as well as Americanization courses are being offered at Austin, Englewood, Fenger, Lake View, Phillips, Schurz and Wells High Schools. Vocational and commercial courses are being offered at Chicago, Cooley, Dunbar, and Prosser Vocational Schools, and Jones Commercial School.

The Migration Services Department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations has distributed 30,000 leaflets in Spanish and 30,000 in English, calling attention to the evening school program. Full details are available at the Board of Education, 228 North La Salle Street.

Nursery Does A Job

(Continued from Page 3)

velopment in pre-school children. Without any special effort, this embraces good human relations experience.

In nursery school, children without hardened notions have opportunities to learn about people who are different from themselves, she pointed out. At Chase House this includes differences in race, religion, country of origin and even physical conformation, because the school accepts handicapped children too.

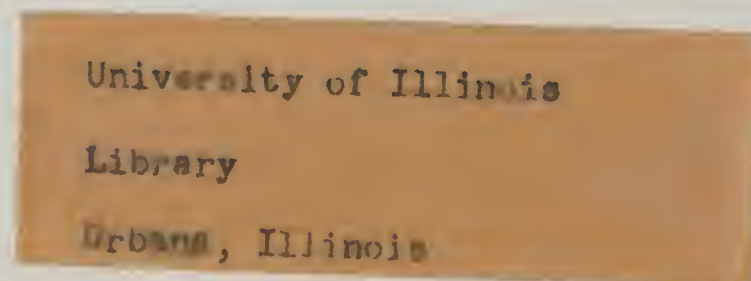
Mrs. Edwards said that no child has been withdrawn from the school because of parental reservations about race, and presently about 20 children are brought from great distances daily by parents who work in the vicinity.



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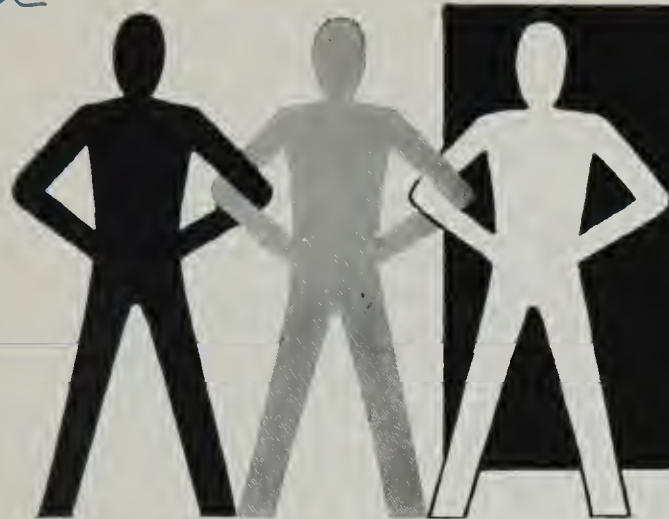


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October 1959



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

VOL. 1

NO. 7



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Eleanor Wright, Director of Public Information

JOBS, HOMES DRAW NON-WHITES TO SUBURBS



Street scene in suburban Markham. Community had no non-white residents in 1940, is now nearly 10 percent Negro. (Park Terrace Corp. Photo)

Nominations Open For Annual Awards

Do you know a business or industrial organization that has a smooth working merit employment program?

Do you know someone who has given leadership in his community, or among his associates in helping to solve difficult problems arising out of contacts between people of different backgrounds?

Do you know someone whose personal efforts have made Chicago more tension-free?

If so, you have a candidate for one of the annual awards of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Nominate him!

Each year, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations presents awards to three individuals and three organizations for outstanding contributions to good human relations. They are given for exceptional performance by those whose business or profession is not

(Continued on Page 3)

While the non-white population of Chicago proper has been growing dramatically since 1940, a parallel development has been taking place almost unnoticed in the Standard Metropolitan Area. As of mid-1957, there were 147,000 non-whites in the Metropolitan ring outside Chicago, a 53 + % change.

A factor tending to obscure this development is that the movement of non-whites to the suburbs is in most cases related to employment opportunities. Thus, important immigration is restricted to a few communities. Within many of these, residential segregation further tends to obscure population changes. In the villages of Robbins and East Chicago Heights, there are elements of self segregation by Negroes, according to a research report of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Between 1940 and 1957, the non-white population of the Metropolitan Area outside Chicago, including Cook, Lake, Will, Kane and DuPage Counties in Illinois, and Lake County in Indiana, increased from 52,621 to 147,000. Approximately 62% of the non-white population of the Metropolitan Area is in Lake County, Ind. (Gary and East Chicago), however. Most of the remainder is distributed throughout 169 towns, excluding Will County.

Of these 169 towns, only 25 have populations of 250 or more non-whites, as reported to special censuses between 1955 and 1958. In five of these, according to the Illinois Commission on Human Relations — Lake Forest, Highland Park, Glencoe, Kenilworth and Winnetka — the non-whites are primarily domestic service workers, with females substantially outnumbering males. A state institution at Geneva accounts for the large number of non-whites there, and Robbins and East Chicago Heights are "Negro" communities, thus reducing to 17, the number of towns in the metropolitan ring excluding Will County (Joliet, Lockport) and Lake County, Indiana, where non-whites may generally live in comparable socio-economic status to whites.

(Continued on Page 2)

New Attitude Greets Garfield Area Move-In

On September 18, Mrs. Hazel T. Jackson became the first Negro to live in the 3900 Block on West Congress Street, moving quietly into a three-flat building she had purchased there. Prior to the move-in, a group of neighbors welcomed Mrs. Jackson at a get-acquainted party given in her honor by the former owner. Mrs. Jackson invited the present white tenants to stay on, and the families agreed.

The block is but a short walk from 4338 West Jackson Boulevard.

To the casual passerby, the policeman in front of 4338 West Jackson Boulevard is just another officer walking his beat. But he is detailed there, one of the few reminders that an angry crowd protested the sale of the property to a Negro family two months ago. Four officers are assigned to each watch, and their duty has become routine. Here and there, a placard placed in a window for the benefit of speculators and opportunistic real estate dealers announces that the property is not for sale. Otherwise, the block is much like it was three months ago, or a year ago.

Joshua Hargraves and his wife and children have settled into a routine quite like that of the rest of the residents. They shop at the corner stores, walk their dog and water their lawn along with their neighbors. Occasionally someone engages them in small talk. Their two older sons have returned to Marshall High School by choice, and the younger one has entered nearby Sumner Elementary School.

The Charles Green family, tenants of the Hargraves', has done pretty much the same. Roman Catholics, they now worship at St. Mel's Church, and their two children attend Holy Ghost Parochial Elementary School.

The move-in was not without effect upon the Garfield-Austin Community, however. The Garfield Park Friendly Neighbors organization has devoted meetings to finding ways to maintain peace and harmony, and the Hargraves family has been invited into membership. The Association of Block Committees in Garfield and Austin has come into being with an eight-point program which denounces violence and urges residents to maintain high standards, avoid panic, and resist speculators.

At least one clergyman has called on the Green family at home, and at least one sermon has been delivered in a neighborhood church on obedience to the law and respect for the personal and property rights of others.

The situation has evoked action elsewhere too.

The Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobs, Homes Drawing Non-Whites To Suburbs

(Continued from Page 1)

Most of the increase in non-white population in Lake County, Ill. occurred where there are job opportunities in industry. Between 1940 and 1955, the percentage of non-whites in Waukegan increased from 3.4 to 8.0, and in North Chicago, from 7.5 to 19.8%, excluding military personnel at three installations in the vicinity. The same is true of Chicago Heights in Cook County, where non-white population increased from 9.9% in 1940 to 19.8% in 1957.

The South Suburban Cook County towns of Dixmoor, Phoenix, Robbins, East Chicago Heights and Markham, are primarily populated by Negroes who work elsewhere.

No single factor is responsible for the growth of non-white population in a given community. The towns of Evanston and Maywood provide employment opportunities but are also "bedroom" communities for non-whites employed elsewhere. Availability of desirable housing also accounts for some movement of non-whites to the suburbs. Most dramatic example of this is Markham, which had no Negro residents in 1940, and only 2.4% in 1950. Two major developments of homes available to Negroes brought the non-white population there to 762, or nearly 10% of the total in 1957, and the developments are still expanding. Housing availability has been a factor in the increase in Negro population of Dixmoor from 19.3% in 1940 to 42.8% in 1957.

Post war residential developments in Robbins, and to a lesser extent in Evanston, Maywood and East Chicago Heights, have attracted additional non-white home owners.

In one suburb—the York Center Co-Operative in DuPage County—there is a planned non-restrictive community, but this involves fewer than 100 families. Non-whites live in scattered patterns in some of the North Shore towns between Evanston and North Chicago, where domestic service is the principal employment, but residential segregation is the general pattern in the Metropolitan Ring.

The Chicago Community Inventory in 1957 reported an 11% white population increase in the Standard Metropolitan Area since 1950. In the same period, it reported a 48% increase in the non-white population. Dr. Philip Hauser, Director of the Community Inventory, said in a recent speech that non-white population in the Metropolitan Ring is likely to continue growing at a rapid rate in the next few years. This may force new emphasis on human relations concerns in Suburbia.



*The blue and gold pennant is raised over Trumbull Park Homes for being the "best looking public housing development of the year."
(Mart Studios Inc.)*

Eyes On Trumbull Park 'Best Looking' Project

Trumbull Park, an area once synonymous with unrest, riots and racial disorders, recently stepped briefly into the spotlight again. This time, however, the Far South Side public housing development was the winner of the annual Chicago Housing Authority Award for excellence in housekeeping. A blue and gold pennant, flying proudly from a flagstaff over Trumbull Park Homes, proclaims the winner, over thirty other competing projects, as the "best looking public housing development of the year."

The Authority started a Good Neighbor Program about two years ago in order to improve the appearance of Chicago's public housing communities. Although grounds maintenance is largely taken care of by the CHA, cooperation from the residents is essential. As incentive, honors and prizes are awarded to resident groups, families, or individuals for their contributions to neighborhood improvement.

At the end of this year, a family will win one year's rent, donated by the Sheil Foundation, if chosen "Good Neighbor of 1959". Names are submitted to the Authority's management offices until November 30, and can be sent in by PTA's, settlement houses, resident

Nominations Open

(Continued from Page 1)

principally intergroup activities.

The recipients are selected from all eligible nominees by an awards committee, and traditionally receive illuminated placques at a luncheon in early December.

Organizations eligible for awards include businesses and industrial enterprises, civic or community organizations, organs of communication, government departments, institutions and trade unions.

Outstanding human relations practices by any of these include non discrimination in hiring, upgrading and extending of services, contributions to better public understanding of intergroup problems, and the application of democratic principles in all phases of activity.

You are urged to nominate individuals or organizations you feel have made outstanding efforts in human relations. Nomination is by letter to the Awards Committee, Chicago Commission on Human Relations. See page 4 for details.

New Attitudes

(Continued from Page 2)

Union has commented in a letter to Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor:

"... the police officers acted firmly and effectively in dispersing the crowds without violating the dignity and civil liberties of the residents of the neighborhood. We think that you and all the citizens of Chicago may well take pride in the competent job the police department did in an extremely difficult situation."

And from the Chicago Urban League has come a resolution stating in part:

"... This Board expresses hope that this high quality law enforcement and court action will continue—for then our city will be free from the violence and hooliganism which is race based, and which occurs most often when a non-white person seeks or purchases shelter in an area where non-whites have not lived before..."

councils and neighborhood groups, or submitted by the family itself.

Committees composed of neighborhood leaders will select one family from each of the twelve groups of public housing developments. The winners will be guests at a pre-Christmas party sponsored by the Authority, where the prize of a year's free rent will be determined by a drawing.

Standards are raised with each succeeding prize and honor, in an effort to exceed previous records. The program is essentially one of basic training in civic responsibility especially for the 50,000 minor children living in public housing today.

Guide for Nominations 1959 AWARDS

Who is Eligible?

Any business or industrial enterprise, any civic and community organization, institution, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations. (An organization whose purpose is solely or chiefly work in inter-group relations is not eligible.)

What is Outstanding Activity?

Business and Industrial Enterprises

The enterprise employs, upgrades and advances its employees solely on ability to do the job. The plant and recreation facilities are without restriction or segregation because of race, creed or national origin. Supervisory personnel are fully acquainted with the policy and have been instructed in its implementation.

Civic and Community Organizations

The organization has taken the lead in the community in pressing for the elimination of discrimination—in housing, public services, recreation, education etc.

Institutions

The institution has a program of integration in its staff and services. Its facilities are open to all peoples without regard to creed, color or national origin.

Organs of Communication

The newspaper, periodical, radio or television station has contributed to public

understanding of intergroup problems. It has demonstrated a genuine concern for democratic ideals and a conviction of its own responsibility as a medium for dissemination of facts and opinions leading to better human relations.

Government Departments

The unit of government has shown special understanding of the problems of human rights and has a thorough program designed to deal with them.

Trade Unions

The union has a policy of open membership regardless of race, creed or national origin, and has successfully integrated members of minority groups into all phases of union activity. It encourages management to follow a policy of merit employment.

Individuals

The individual uses his position and influence to help bring about understanding and better relations between peoples of different races, creeds and nationality backgrounds. He assumes leadership in working out problems of integration in business, community life, or the professions. He takes effective stand against all discrimination.

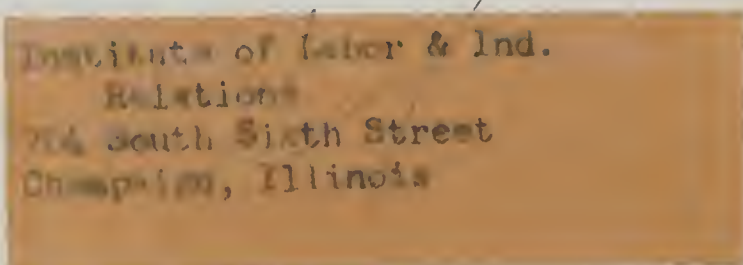
Address nominating letters to:

Awards Committee
Chicago Commission on Human Relations
54 W. Hubbard St.
Chicago 10, Ill.



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Augustine J. Bowe, *Chairman*
Ely M. Aaron, *Vice-Chairman*
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

VOL. 1

NO. 8



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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Eleanor Wright, Director of Public Information

U. S. Report Cites Chicago Gains, Lags

Chicago's urban renewal program is bearing fruit, but the city's total housing supply is not accessible to the non-white community, according to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission report to President Eisenhower and Congress.

Dwelling units have increased by a larger percentage than population since 1940, and the proportion of substandard dwellings has dropped, while that of standard dwellings has risen. In 1957, more than a third of non-white households occupied substandard dwellings, compared with only 16 per cent of white households, however.

The Commission report described extensive restrictive practices in housing here, and attributed them to the absence of laws in support of public policy. It also questioned the adequacy of present educational programs to reverse the flight of whites from areas penetrated by the expanding Negro population.

Chicago was one of three cities visited by the Commission in its examination of discrimination in housing. The others were New York, which has attempted to solve the problem by law, and Atlanta, where, the report declared, Negroes, and whites alike accept the pattern of racially separate communities at this time.

The report called Chicago the most racially segregated city of over 500,000 population, "based on what percentage of a particular group would need to be moved elsewhere to achieve the degree of dispersion of the native white population." The figure, called the index of segregation, is 85 per cent for Negroes. Among foreign born, it is: Lithuanians, 52; Czechoslovakians, 49; Poles, 45; Rusians (mostly Jews) 44; Italian, 41; Swedes, 33; Irish, 32; Germans, 27, and English and Welsh, 19 per cent.

(Continued on Page 4)

Co-Operative Society, where this family is shopping, is one of several institutions reflecting character of Hyde Park. Community is resisting traditional flight from non-whites, and is attempting renewal and stabilization.

Rus Arnold photo

Annual Awards Luncheon At Palmer House, Dec. 10

The Annual Awards Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will be held in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House at noon on Thursday, December 10. Three individuals and three organizations will then receive plaques from the Commission in recognition of outstanding human relations activity.

The Awards Committee headed by James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the board of the Real Estate Research Corporation, selects the recipients from nominations received from all sources. Lee Schooler, president of the Public Relations Board, is vice chairman.

Committee members include the Very Reverend Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of the Catholic Council on Working Life; the Reverend Mr. Joseph H. Evans, minister of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Congregational; Mrs. John Holabird, and Paul Iaccino, secretary-treasurer of the Cook County Industrial Union Council, CIO.

Also, Henry L. Kohn, attorney; Clyde Reynolds, executive director, Provident Hospital; Mrs. William Saphir; Rabbi Ralph Simon, spiritual leader, Rodfei Zedek Congregation; James E. Stamps, district manager, Social Security Administration, and Albert Weiss, midwest director of the Anti-Defamation League.



Race Relations, Or, The 5th At Aqueduct

Just a question of semantics. What do the phrases, "human relations" and "race relations" mean to you?

There was doubt in the mind of the anxious gentleman who once telephoned the Commission and asked, "What are the closing odds on "Malingerer" in the fifth at Aqueduct?"

"Do you handle separations?" asked a distraught woman. "Separations of what?" queried the information service.

"How do I file for a divorce?" asked another troubled voice.

"How can I subdue my intoxicated father before the landlord throws us out?" someone else phoned frantically.

And the appeal from the young girl seeking protection from a too ardent suitor who wouldn't take no for an answer. Couldn't the Commission do something about her human relations problem?

And this by mail was from a serious high school sophomore:

Dear Sir:

I was wondering if you could help me. I am a student, and for biology I am going to raise a certain South American lizard — Iguana, Iguana by name. I was hoping you would know where I could get some information concerning the care and feeding of this lizard. This would help me tremendously. Thank you for your time and trouble.

Sincerely,

To confuse things even more, a human relations expert suggested this description of our job: "To treat people more like humans and less like relations."

Commission To Publish 6-Year Activity Report

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is preparing a report of activities of the Commission in the six-year period, 1953-1958. Scheduled for publication late this year, it will be available in single copies.

The report will be similar to the initial five-year report, *The People of Chicago*, published by the Commission in 1952, for the period 1948-1951. Three major departments have been added to the Commission since then, and their activities will be reflected in the forthcoming document. They are Migration Services, Employment Services and Social Research.

Community Councils See Housing Problems

More than 500 persons attracted by the theme "Community Plans and Action for Housing" took part in the Association of Community Councils' 8th Fall Conference at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, October 10.

Mrs. Julia Abrahamson, former executive director of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference told the group that good local leadership and sound working knowledge are keys to a successful conservation program. It is necessary, she said, to "learn the step-by-step procedures in handling the factors contributing to deterioration, and methods for dealing with panic, fear and tension involving different racial, cultural and economic groups."

A successful conservation program must have realistic goals, she said, and the major interests in the community must be involved.

Three workshop panels examined aspects of public housing, private housing, and discrimination in housing.

Charles Blessing, director of the Detroit City Plan Commission, described that city's master plan and progress toward urban renewal. He showed color slides of achievements to date.

New Population Study: 9.8 Million In Area In 1980

The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area is growing faster than was indicated four years ago, and will number 9,868,000 persons in 1980, one sixth of whom may be non-white. This is contained in a report to the Department of City Planning by the Chicago Community Inventory, dated August 1959. It supercedes a 1955 report which projected the 1980 SMA population to a maximum of 8,382,000 persons.

The rate of growth of Chicago proper is substantially unchanged in the new report prepared by Dr. Philip M. Hauser, director of the Chicago Community Inventory, and Beverly Duncan. A population of 4,175,000 is projected for the city if present migration and fertility levels continue. Four years ago, a Chicago population between 4,114,000 and 4,217,000 was projected for 1980.

Population characteristics in 1965, according to the report, will show marked increases in the age groups below 15 and above 64, and in the number of non whites. The latter group will comprise 25 per cent of the city population, compared with 14 per cent in 1950, and 17 per cent of the Standard Metropolitan Area population, compared with 11 per cent in 1950.



Hyde Park development plan, called "notable" by U. S. Civil Rights Commission because one purpose is to preserve stable integrated community, includes new homes for middle income families. Row houses above are 15 units of Hyde Park B, section at 54th St. and Dorchester Ave. Mildred Mead photo

NAIRO 'Interne' Former UAW Official, Join Staff

Mr. Paul Ertel and Mr. Gus Harvey have been appointed to the Migration Services staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations as human relations officers. They fill two of four vacancies.

Mr. Ertel is working with recently arrived Southern whites, and Mr. Harvey will work with recently arrived Southern Negroes in the program directed by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Mr. Ertel formerly was director of Fellowship House in Cincinnati. He was a member of the first class of internes sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, serving on the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee in Cincinnati in 1957 and 1958.

Mr. Harvey is a former chairman of the Welfare and Education Department of the United Automobile Workers Union's Region Four. He is also former bargaining chairman of UAW Local 471 here.

The resignations of Mrs. Rosemary Stewart, Mrs. Madeline J. Straight, Mr. Sample N. Pittman and Mr. Manuel A. Segarra created vacancies in the professional staff during the year. Mrs. Stewart is now assisting her husband in television and radio productions; Mrs. Straight is teaching advanced classes in the Board of Education's Americanization Program; Mr. Pittman has joined the faculty of Wilson Branch of the City Junior College, and Mr. Segarra has entered law practice.

Candidates for the remaining two positions are being interviewed by Mrs. Margaret Madden, director of the Department of Migration Services.

Over 500 Pamphlets On Race, Religious Bias

"Are so-called 'primitive' peoples inferior to 'civilized' ones?" Did you know that "ten dollars out of every \$75 pay check goes to pay for the cost of discrimination?" These two provocative questions are answered by Ashley Montagu and Elmo Roper, respectively, in pamphlets available through the Anti Defamation League, 343 S. Dearborn, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 203 N. Wabash.

Montagu's *What We Know About "Race"* and Roper's *FEPC and the Cost of Discrimination* are but two of the publications available to the public and distributed by these organizations in order to promote intergroup understanding.

NCCJ and ADL annually distribute scores of publications, educational materials, film scripts, graphics and recordings. Current titles alone, number about 300 from ADL, and 200 from NCCJ, not to mention countless pamphlets printed in previous years.

The subjects covered and methods of approach are many and varied. *Prejudice — How Do People Get That Way?* is a humorous but cogent explanation by William Van Til, professor of education and chairman of the department of secondary education at New York University. He tells how people become prejudiced and how prejudice can be prevented. In 32 well illustrated pages, the pamphlet analyzes "prejudice chromosomes," mutual prejudice between "country hicks" and "city slickers" and the entire theory of "superior" and "inferior" races. (Available at ADL for 25 cents.)

A *Resource Unit* has been prepared by the ADL, designed as an overall pre-planning survey on prejudice and discrimination. From it, teachers may select and adapt content materials and teaching-learning activities appropriate for the maturity level of the pupils, and the specific conditions of their community. Readily secured teacher and student reference materials and other teaching aids are grouped under pertinent questions about the genesis of prejudice, the harm it does and the methods by which it can be fought. Also prepared is The One Nation Library, specially designed for high school students and young adults.

NCCJ divides its publications into categories on education, program techniques, religion, labor management, minority groups, civil rights, community and general.

The education department of the Chicago Public Library has available a list of selected readings about Negroes called *On These We Stand*, compiled by the George C. Hall Branch. It suggests books about Negro history, education, legal and social change, literature, art and music, business, fiction and a section on Impressions Outside These United States.

U.S. Report

(Continued from Page 1)

The index reflects chronologically the waves of migration to Chicago. The higher the index figure, the more recent the arrival. In one generation however, members of white minority groups begin to disperse into the total population. This has not been true of non whites, who began arriving in large numbers about 1910. Discrimination against them continues at all income and educational levels, restricting them with few exceptions to "ghetto" communities. Restrictions against well educated non whites with good incomes must be ascribed to prejudice, the report declared.

In areas peripheral to the ghetto, the restrictions are based on fear of inundation. In outlying areas, they are based on fear of loss of status and lowered property values if non whites are admitted. These fears can become self fulfilling prophecies, according to the report.

Poor housing is related to high crime rates in the report, which quotes from the testimony of Julian Levi, executive director of the South East Chicago Commission. "There is a definite correlation," he said, "It is so close, in fact, that we can take certain crimes, put them on a map, and speculate pretty well as to the character of housing which is there."

Housing restrictions create overcrowding in schools, the report pointed out. In February of 1959, it said, 26,155 Chicago school children were on double shifts in 44 schools. Two thirds of them were Negro.

The report noted that 85 per cent of all public housing in Chicago is occupied by Negroes, and criticized the location of additional developments in Negro areas on the assumption that "whites could not be expected to flock there." Chicago Housing Authority Executive Secretary Alvin Rose said public housing is built where it

is possible to proceed without crippling opposition. The high proportion of Negro occupancy reflects the proportionately greater need of this group for standard housing, he declared.

The report noted the integrated Hyde Park-Kenwood, Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores developments, but held that only time will tell if these middle income developments can remain exceptions to the rule.

In his testimony before the Commission, Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, declared that these developments are displacing low income Negro families who are not able to take advantage of vacancies in Chicago's total housing supply.

This is because residents of all-white communities are convinced by the experience of other areas that penetration by non whites must be followed by inundation, according to Saul D. Alinsky, director of the Industrial Areas Foundation. If whites were convinced that only a small number of Negroes would move into their areas, they would not oppose this, he told the commission. He proposed a quota system of integration for areas on the periphery of the Negro community which might later be applied city wide. Berry proposed open occupancy as a solution.

The report quoted a statement of its Illinois Advisory Committee headed by George B. McKibbin, which declared:

"Open occupancy developments are now officially encouraged by FHA, but no attempt is undertaken to withhold credit aids in an attempt to discourage or halt the discriminatory practices of builders and lenders. Thus the role of the Federal Government remains a major factor in the maintenance of segregated housing patterns in Chicago."



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VOL. 1

NO. 9



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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., *Acting Executive Director*

Eleanor Wright, *Director of Public Information*

7 SHARE HUMAN RELATIONS AWARDS



Fr. Mahon



Rev. Studer



Mr. Kupcinet



Mr. Rees

Awards Luncheon Thursday, Dec. 10

The 14th Annual Awards Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will be in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House at noon on Thursday, December 10.

Luncheon is \$5 per person. (Tables of 10 are \$50 each.)

Please make reservations early. Check or money order must accompany reservation requests.

Thomas Wright Citation To The Rev. Leo T. Mahon

The Thomas H. Wright Award, three individual and three organization awards were scheduled to be presented at the Fourteenth Annual Awards Luncheon given by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. December 10 at the Palmer House.

THE REVEREND LEO T. MAHON, Executive Assistant Coordinator of the Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish-Speaking is recipient of the 1959 Thomas H. Wright Award, which is given to a person professionally engaged in human relations work.

Father Mahon conceived the formation of the Cardinal's Committee and was assigned to it by the late Cardinal Stritch. He founded Los Caballeros de San Juan (The Knights of St. John), a fraternal order to help Spanish-speaking migrants overcome the problems of urbanization.

Born on Chicago's West Side in 1926, Father Mahon attended Quigley Seminary and St. Mary of the Lake, and was ordained in 1951. He is presently doing post graduate work toward an M.S. degree in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

THE REVEREND WARREN G. STUDER, Pastor of the Crerar Memorial Presbyterian Church has been a leader in community affairs in the Chatham-Avalon area since 1952, and has contributed greatly to understanding between Negroes and whites in a community in transition.

Reverend Studer was born on a farm near Waterville, Ohio in 1920. He attended North Central College in Naperville, Illinois and Evangelical Theological Seminary. Reverend Studer came to Chicago in 1950 to become assistant minister at Crerar. He was elected minister in 1952, during a period when the first Negroes moved into the Chatham community.

(Continued on Page 2)

Annual Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

CLIFFORD R. REES, Foreman, in the city Bureau of Electricity is Chairman of the Lawndale Community Committee. He was born 43 years ago in Lyons Township near Chicago.

Active in community affairs since 1954, he has been elected annually as chairman of the Lawndale Community Committee, sponsors of the Fillmore Boys Club, which was also organized that same year. Located on the third floor of the Fillmore Police station, the project was begun to meet the needs of the local youth and to help fight delinquency. The once predominantly white club changed as a reflection of the community and now provides wholesome outlets in crafts and games for both boys and girls in North Lawndale without regard to race or religion.

IRVING KUPCINET, known to thousands as "Kup", columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times, and moderator of the television program, "At Random", has exerted a powerful influence on behalf of individual dignity in his professional and private activities.

Columnists have a public service responsibility that is equally important as writing a column, Kup believes. Columnists are often in position to promote public service projects because of their contacts with stage, radio and movie stars, who can be persuaded to aid worthy causes, Kup says.

A native of Chicago, Mr. KupcINET first attained stardom as a football player at the University of North Dakota, and later as a professional football player with the Philadelphia Eagles. He joined the Sun-Times sports staff in 1935 and was given the columnist assignment in 1943.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS HOSPITAL, LAKE MEADOWS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, and LOCAL 194, RETAIL and WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT STORE UNION, AFL-CIO, were the organizations honored with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations Awards for outstanding contributions in the area of human relations.

Alexian Brothers Hospital, 1200 West Belden, was recognized for its nondiscriminatory policy concerning patient intake, nursing training and staff selection.

Lake Meadows Housing Development at 35th Street and South Parkway, was honored for presenting an outstanding example of nondiscriminatory rental policy in an area of urban renewal.

Local 194, Retail and Wholesale Department Store Union, was cited for holding to a policy of open membership and for consistent work with management to upgrade employees it represents on a merit basis.



Prof. P. F. Ayer of Berea College addresses workshop on Southern Whites at Loop Center YWCA. Prof. Ayer has conducted part of his studies of Appalachian Mountaineers under Ford Foundation grant.

Workshop Examines Mountaineer Migration

More than 80 persons representing 25 agencies ranging from the Chicago Police Department to private social welfare organizations participated in the all day Workshop on Southern Whites conducted by the Department of Migration Services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, on November 16.

The sessions at the Loop Center YWCA were addressed by Prof. P. F. Ayer of Berea College, Berea, Ky., who has been studying the problems associated with migration of mountaineers to cities. Professor Ayer described the Workshop on the Southern Appalachian Migrant which included field study tours into the hills last July, by participants representing police and social welfare agencies in six cities which have experienced heavy immigration of Southern whites in recent years. He also discussed efforts in these cities to ease the problems of the new arrivals.

Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Director of Research for the Cook County Welfare Department told the workshop that a recent study of department records showed that less than one sixth of one per cent of all categories of assistance is given to persons who can be identified as from the Southern Appalachians. Of those in that group who received aid, he said, none had been residents for less than two years.

Persons who participated in the field study tours earlier this year served as resource persons to discussion groups on youth problems, health, welfare, education and community organizations.



Members of the Lawndale Redevelopment Corporation examine plans for privately financed housing development which originated with the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission. C. J. Peck, GLCC president is seated at left. Beside him is Lester Frankenstein. Other officials of the redevelopment corporation, standing, are Melvin Hart, GLCC treasurer (left), Rev. Dorothy Sutton Branch, GLCC director, and Julio Vivas, GLCC executive director.

Council For Medical Opportunity Organizes

A Board of Trustees is currently being established for a citywide organization concerned with discrimination in health services called the Council for Equal Medical Opportunity. Chairman of the council is Mr. Ted Ruwitch, President of the World Dryer Corp.

The organization is committed to promote equal medical opportunity for all people in the areas of medical education, staff appointments to hospitals and other medical institutions, and in medical care.

It seeks to influence the medical profession, hospital administrations and organizations and individuals providing financial support to medical institutions, as well as lay groups and individuals concerned with community health problems.

The council seeks to achieve its objectives through the following methods:

1. Research—gathering of pertinent data and facts enabling the council to plan and act effectively.
2. Public Education—dissemination of information concerning discrimination in medicine in order to develop and direct community support.
3. Coordination—to encourage interagency cooperation, eliminate overlapping programs, encourage joint programs and serve as a forum for information exchange.
4. Action—the council will take responsibility for specific programs and the solution of particular problems.

Mr. John Mc Knight of the Community Services Department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations is acting secretary of the council.

GLCC Buys Land, Plans Integrated Housing

Not only can blight be stopped from further encroachment upon Lawndale, but in the judgement of the directors of the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission, the area can be rehabilitated with improvements and new housing. The Community Conservation Board has agreed with GLCC to the extent of designating Lawndale as a conservation area. But the principal efforts in this direction so far have been privately undertaken by residents and businessmen of this community whose racial composition has changed from white to overwhelmingly Negro since 1947.

The most ambitious project of GLCC is to build 63 units of prestige housing on vacant land near the western edge of Lawndale at 18th St. and Keeler Ave. These would include 21 detached houses and 42 town houses of three bedrooms each, facing onto an inner park. They would sell for under \$20,000, according to Raymond Carlyle, public information officer for the commission. He said the commission expects to break ground on the \$1,500,000 project in the spring of 1960.

Land for the development was purchased from the B. Kuppenheimer Co. in November.

Another plan approved by the GLCC board but further away from implementation is the formation of a "little FHA" that would guarantee at least a portion of mortgage loans made in the area. In this way the lenders would be protected against loss in the event of a foreclosure, Carlyle said. The plan is designed with a two-fold purpose (1) to halt the drying up of normal mortgage financing and (2) to thwart speculators who raise prices inordinately on contract sales.

GLCC hopes that early action by the Community Conservation Board will lead to an adequate plan for all of Lawndale, and make large scale repair and improvement financing available.

The greater Lawndale Conservation Commission is housewives and businessmen, block clubs, and corporations, social welfare agencies and professional people, labor organizations and churches banded together to make their neighborhood a desirable place in which to live.

GLCC's 55-man board is headed by Claude J. Peck, manager of plant and community relations for Ryerson Steel Co., one of the many industrial plants in the area. It also includes representatives of Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co., Illinois Bell Telephone Co., B. Kuppenheimer and Co., which made land available for the building project, the University of Chicago, the United Auto Workers, Sears Roebuck and Co., General Foods

(Continued on Page 4)

Conn. 3 Other States Pass Fair Housing Laws

As of October 1, discrimination in the sale or rental of homes has been banned in Connecticut. The 1959 session of the General Assembly amended the Public Accommodations Act to include, "any housing accommodation offered for sale or rent which is one of five or more housing accommodations all of which are located on a single parcel of land or parcels of land that are contiguous without regard to highways or streets, and all of which any person owns or otherwise controls the sale or rental."

All licensed realtors have been notified about this law; radio and television spot announcements have been prepared in order to call the law to the public's attention. This legislation was found necessary because of the serious social and economic problems encountered by Negro and Puerto Rican families seeking homes.

This is the first year in which state laws against discrimination in the housing market have been adopted. In addition to Connecticut, the states of Colorado, Oregon, and Massachusetts have adopted fair housing legislation, following New York City and Pittsburgh. Until this past year, all state laws on housing were confined to accommodations receiving some kind of governmental aid.

State legislatures also made civil rights advances in other areas during the past year. Maine became the 24th state to enact an enforceable law prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation. California, Connecticut, Kansas and Wisconsin strengthened their laws in this area. Washington adopted legislation making it unfair to require persons applying for financial credit to state religion, race or national origin. Missouri enacted a bill giving permanent status to a commission

Lawndale

(Continued from Page 3)

Corp., seven churches, three banks, public and private welfare agencies, parent teacher associations, the professions, and private citizens.

The commission was organized five years ago as a non-profit, non-political organization, and it operates on a budget of \$75,000 a year. This is raised by fees from 700 members and matching funds from industry.

A staff of nine includes two community organization specialists and a housing and zoning officer who maintains liason between city health, fire and building inspection and enforcement agencies.

GLCC's area of operation is bounded by Congress St., Cermak Rd., Western Ave., and the City limits—a five mile area encompassing 170,000 residents and property valued at \$550,000,000. Once all white, including large Jewish, Irish and Italian groups, Lawndale began changing after World War II, and is now about 70% Negro, Carlyle estimates.

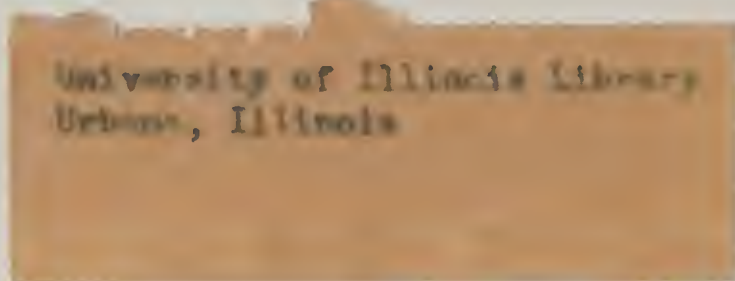
The commission has made special efforts to reach the new residents at the "grass roots" he said, and has helped organize 60 block clubs in the past two years. It is also actively seeking improvement in health and recreation facilities and in other amenities which Lawndale needs.

on human rights. California, Connecticut, Missouri, New Mexico and Ohio passed laws concerning discrimination in employment on basis of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. California, Idaho and Nevada repealed the ban on marriages between whites and non-whites. And the Oregon legislature ratified the 15th Amendment and California ratified the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.



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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Eleanor Wright, Director of Public Information

PRESS EXAMINES DEERFIELD ISSUE

In opposing the Progress Development Company's plan to sell 12 of its proposed 51 homes to Negroes, Deerfield residents created an impression of racial bigotry that persists despite their strong denials.

As a result, opinion indicated by editorial comment here and elsewhere, has identified the central issue in Deerfield as whether or not middle class Northern whites will accept as neighbors nonwhites of similar economic and cultural status.

The Chicago *Daily News* of November 23, recounted the story of the vocal socialist who advocated dividing all wealth except that which he owned, and likened him to the Deerfield majority.

Other papers commented as follows:

Chicago *Tribune*: "True, it is unusual for 20 per cent of a high priced suburban development to be made available to nonwhites. But it is neither illegal nor immoral."

Grays Lake, Illinois *Times*: "For those who profess Christian beliefs, the answer to the integration question should be obvious. There is one answer and one answer only!"

Chicago *Defender*: "Deerfield is only one of a hundred or more residential areas where Negroes are not wanted except as domestics."

Chicago *Sun-Times*: "Some unmeasurable but substantial share of the hope for a secure America in a peaceful world depends upon how swiftly their (Deerfield minority) viewpoint spreads among their neighbors all over the country."

Garfieldian (Chicago Weekly): "The racial issue which has arisen in suburban Deerfield offers convincing evidence that anyone who thinks moving out of the city will solve their problems is likely to be disappointed and worse off for the expense and trouble of the move."

(Continued on Page 4)

Eleanor Wright Dies, Director of Information

Intergroup relations leaders and city officials joined the family of Mrs. Eleanor W. Wright, and staff of the Commission in sorrowing tribute at her funeral, January 13.

Mrs. Wright, Director of the Department of Public Information for the Commission since 1955, died January 10, in Methodist Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota. She was in Rochester for a medical examination at the Mayo Clinic, and was stricken on January 7.

Mrs. Wright was the widow of Thomas H. Wright, who served as executive director of the Commission from 1947, until his death in 1952. She was assistant director of the Commission from April 1944 until March 1945, when she left to resume duties as secretary to the late Mayor Edward J. Kelly, a post she held when Mayor Kelly created the first municipal commission on human relations in the country, and named her to the staff. After Mayor Kelly left office, Mrs. Wright served as associate editor of *Opportunity Magazine*.

Upon the death of her husband in 1952, Mrs. Wright returned to the Commission as an assistant in the Department of Information. She was responsible for many of the major publications of the Commission, including its first Five-Year Report, and she developed and edited, *Human Relations News*.



Mayor Richard J. Daley presents the Thomas H. Wright Memorial Award to the Rev. Leo T. Mahon, executive coordinator, Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish Speaking at the Awards Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Intergroup Picture Better, Pollard Says

The commitment to good human relations practice is an expanding one, demanding both improved attitudes and performance. Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., acting executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, declared at the Fourteenth Annual Awards Luncheon at the Palmer House, December 10.

"The requirements of planning are increasingly an important part of the expanding commitment," he said. "So too is the need to further activate and further educate the under committed people of good will who endorse principles of good human relations, but need to give more than passive approval if we are to become effective in this area."

Mr. Pollard noted general improvement in Chicago's intergroup relations picture with significant gains in civil rights and law and order during 1959. He credited this in great measure to the team-work approach by the police, the Corporation Counsel's Office and the Commission which developed after the Calumet Park disturbances of 1957. Complaints of discrimination in public accommodations were almost all restricted to places outside the Loop area, he said. In most cases, negotiations resulted in satisfaction of the complainants.

During the year the Commission worked closely with police and Park District officials in maintaining vigilance at parks in transitional areas, and at certain sen-

GLCC Studying New Housing Designs

The Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission is examining architects' proposals for a group of homes on six acres of vacant land at 18th Street and Karlov Avenue, preparatory to drawing overall plans for the area.

City Council approval of the overall plans is a condition of sale of the land to GLCC by the B. Kuppenheimer Company. Securing of adequate mortgage and construction financing of housing to be built on the site, and securing of a conforming use designation for an existing plant are other conditions of the sale. Agreements to buy and sell setting forth these conditions were signed by GLCC and Kuppenheimer officials last November.

Mr. Claude J. Peck, Jr., president of GLCC, said reports that the land had been purchased at that time were premature.

sitive beaches. Mr. Pollard added that continued observation of such places, particularly Rainbow Beach is indicated for 1960.

"In our formative years, it was a full time responsibility and more, to develop techniques for dispersing crowds, protecting property, and securing access to public accommodations," Mr. Pollard summarized. "The imperatives of last year and the years before remain. But the commitment we have undertaken is expanding," he reemphasized. "We need enlightened local leadership that will recognize that equality of opportunity embraces their own block, their own church, their children's school. We need declarations that will equalize employment policies in banks and butcher shops alike. We must choose between an unrestricted market in housing or increasing tensions. We must assure everyone of an equal chance for good health and a long life."

Over 400 guests attended the Palmer House Luncheon. Mayor Daley presented seven Commission Awards to individuals and organizations for outstanding work in the field of human relations.

The Thomas H. Wright Achievement Award went to the Reverend Leo T. Mahon, the only recipient who is also a professional in human relations work. The other individual awards went to, Irving Kupcinec, the Reverend Warren G. Studer and Clifford R. Rees.

Organizations cited for outstanding policies were, Alexian Brothers Hospital, Lake Meadows Housing Development and Local 194, Retail and Wholesale Department Store Union (AFL-CIO).

... In Des Moines

Movement of Negroes into an all white 4-block area of Des Moines, Iowa, triggered the first signs of panic selling last year, and led to a meeting of real estate, welfare, civic and intergroup leaders.

Among suggestions advanced were the following:

For brokers — Stop claiming Negroes cause property values to decline; help sell the neighborhood instead of depreciating it in sales talk because Negro families have moved in.

For the neighbors — Take down "For Sale" signs; help sell the houses of those who have to sell for legitimate reasons to qualified buyers, not just Negro buyers; form a neighborhood organization; don't become a bearer of rumors.

The city's intergroup agency reported that by September, some "For Sale" signs had come down, and 22 "Not For Sale" signs had gone up. Several sales were made to whites and the neighborhood organization cautiously suggested that the area might achieve stability at a one-fourth Negro, three-fourths white ratio.

... In Park Forest

On December 28, the family of Dr. Charles Wilson, assistant professor of economics at De Paul University, moved into the suburb of Park Forest, to a home sold to them by a family that moved to Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Wilson's are Negro — the first in Park Forest.

A handful of teenagers who gathered in front of the Wilson house on New Year's Day, were promptly taken to the police station and lectured by Police Chief Milan Plavsic. And Village President Robert Dinerstein told a Chicago newsman that under the constitution, the village government can have only one policy:

"To extend the full protection of the law to all citizens, without discrimination."

Brotherhood Week

Annual programming for Brotherhood Week is well underway, evidenced by increasing requests reaching the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for printed materials and resource and speaking personnel. The week will be observed from February 21 through February 28, this year.

Commission staff annually affords program services and other assistance to organizations conducting Brotherhood Week events.

New Agency Fosters Unrestricted Housing

Concern of many Chicagoland citizens and humanitarian agencies over racially segregated housing, has resulted in the creation of an organization with the self describing title, Home Opportunities Made Equal, Incorporated.

HOME, whose headquarters are at 620 Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park, is a listing service for those who want to sell or rent property on an unrestricted basis in Chicago and its suburbs. The organization is composed of groups and individuals, who, according to its own statement "believe that segregation is an outworn pattern, harmful to all segments of the community, and have chosen this way to end it."

After a year of preliminary activities and studies, the new group was formally incorporated in the spring of 1959. Dr. Leslie T. Pennington, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, is president of the Board of Directors.

The program is to maintain, and, at present, increase a registry of those who would like to rent, buy or sell residential property without regard to color, creed or national origin. Parties brought together by HOME make their own arrangements for renting or transferring property. Cooperation of real estate and insurance brokers and mortgage bankers who wish to service such sales, is actively sought by the association.

HOME also seeks to provide a broad educational program, including the circulation of a Fair Housing Pledge. It offers services of a Speaker's Bureau and a center for the distribution of literature. HOME further plans to undertake research in the field of fair housing and to take appropriate steps to facilitate the adjustment of families in new neighborhoods.

HOME is a nonsectarian, nonprofit organization, supported by membership fees and voluntary contributions. No fee is charged for its services. Members subscribe to the pledge: "I am happy to welcome any neighbor who seeks to maintain good standards, and a friendly democratic community without regard to race, religion, or national origin."

Members of the Board include, Mr. George S. Harris, Vice President, Mrs. Mahala Evans, Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Cleland, Treasurer, Dr. Martin Bickham, The Very Reverend Msgr. Daniel Cantwell, Mrs. A. G. Falls, Mr. Normal Glick, Mr. Ed Holmgren, Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, The Reverend A. Lincoln James, Dr. Faith Rich, Mr. Ralph Robinson, Mr. George Squillacote, Mr. Dempsey Travis and Mr. Kale Williams. Margaret Bauman is Administrative Secretary.

Deerfield

(Continued from Page 1)

Macoupin County, Illinois *Enquirer*: "In brief, we now have a Little Rock situation in the North, in Illinois, and it is proved that the people are not too different from those in the South . . . The Southern states may feel considerable satisfaction in the development."

Atlanta *Journal*: "Well, if this was happening here or some other Southern city, we'd be hearing a lot about ignorance and prejudice, and some editor would write a piece about us playing into the hands of the Russian propagandists. But as long as it's happening where it is, we guess the cause will be explained in terms of economics."

"It is only fair that the whole nation be asked to examine its conscience."

Freeport, Illinois *Journal*: "The last enemy to be overcome in race relations is the resistance to interracial housing."

Moline, Illinois *Dispatch*: "The poll in Deerfield indicating that eight out of nine residents oppose Negroes moving into their community conveys an impression that the question of housing is subject to public vote."

"If it were possible to disassemble liberty by popular vote, it would have happened a long time ago. There are many instances in American history where the majority of a community or a region were ready to cancel individual rights."

"It is a tribute to the wisdom of the few holding power of the many — legislators, judges, mayors, governors and the like — that individual liberties have not been unduly diminished, and this is no time to start, a poll in Deerfield to the contrary notwithstanding."

Job Bias February Radio Panel Theme

A four-broadcast discussion of discrimination in employment will be presented during February by Station WJJD and the American Civil Liberties Union on the program "Your Right to Know." The program will be heard at 6:45 p.m. each Tuesday.

Three panelists will join Kenneth Douty, executive director of the ACLU Illinois Division, who is moderator of the program. They are William Karp of the Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems, Rafael O. Lewis, of the Chicago Urban League and Walter Ducey, director of the department of Employment Services, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

"Your Right to Know" is being aired each Tuesday in January at 6:15 p.m.

William Gremley Heads Cleveland Commission

William Gremley, former Chicagoan has been appointed executive director of the Cleveland, Ohio Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Gremley moves to the Cleveland position from Kansas City, Mo. He served as executive director of the Commission on Human Relations there since 1952. Prior to the Kansas City appointment, Mr. Gremley was a member of the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



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Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman
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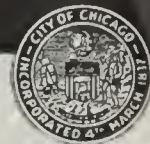
February 1960



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

VOL. 1

NO. 11



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Anti-Desecration Law Fights New Hate Wave

An ordinance making it a crime to deface religious institutions and cemeteries was passed by the City Council on January 20.

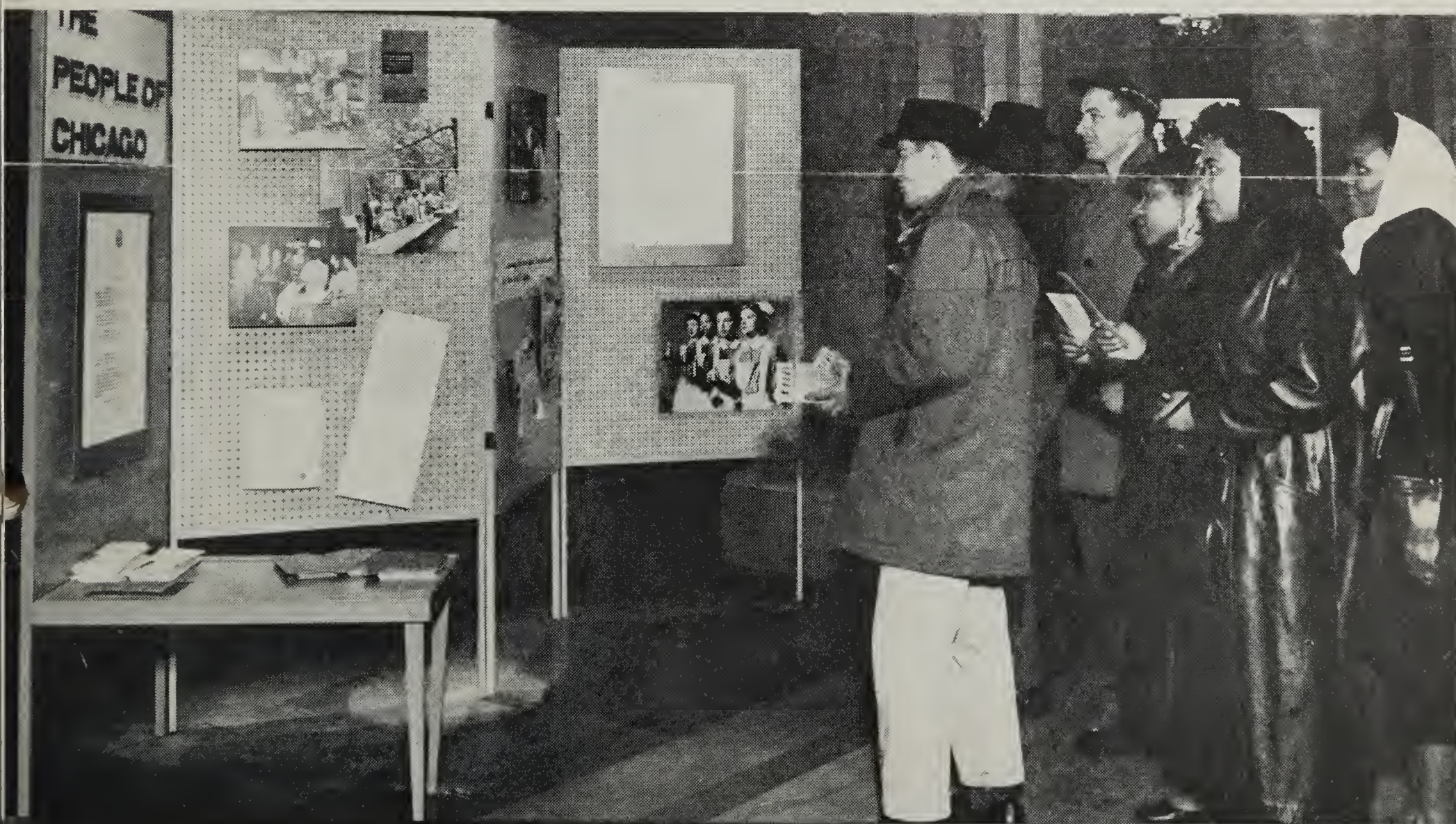
The ordinance calls for fines of \$25 to \$200 and imprisonment up to six months for each offense and covers all houses of worship and cemeteries.

Following the recent anti-semitic outbreaks in Chicago, The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Thomas E. Keane, the Mayor's floor leader in the Council and was signed by every alderman in the Council as a sponsor.

Previously, such defacement was covered only by a
(Continued on page 2)

Brotherhood Exhibit In City Hall Corridor

Visitors to City Hall (below) examine display erected by the Commission on Human Relations as part of City's Brotherhood Week observance. Eight-panel exhibit features pictures of people of Chicago practicing principles of good neighborliness in their communities. Display also includes blow-ups of Mayor Daley's Brotherhood Week Proclamation, and city Civil Rights Ordinance. Samples of publications of the Commission, and some free pieces of literature are also included. The display will remain in south corridor of City Hall throughout February.



Anti-Desecration Law

(Continued from Page 1)

general ordinance which prohibits destruction of property.

The resolution accompanying the ordinance stated that, "Human dignity and respect for human rights are undivisible. If they are denied to any sector of society, the liberty of all is endangered. The message of brotherhood has a hollow ring if human rights are trampled in our own midst."

ANTI-DESECRATION ORDINANCE

Sec. 193-1.3 (Municipal Code): Defacing And Injuring House Of Worship And Cemeteries

Any person who wilfully defaces, mars, injures, destroys or removes any vault, tomb, monument, gravestone, memorial of the dead, church, synagogue, or any other place of worship of any religion, sect or group, or any part or any contents thereof, or any fence, tree, shrub or plant appurtenant thereto, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, for each offense. Each such act of marring, injuring, destroying or removal shall constitute a separate offense.

AJC Publication Attacks Myths Of Integration

The American Jewish Congress has published in a 16-page booklet called *The Myths of Racial Integration*, materials which it had previously distributed in mimeographed memoranda for several years.

The publication, available from AJC at 50 cents for single copies and at 25 cents in lots of 100 or more, offers arguments to dispel nine notions which it reports are commonly held. Sample:

The Myth — "Neighborhoods should be homogeneous with residents having the same cultural and economic background."

The Fact — "Educators and psychiatrists agree that neighborhoods containing persons of only one racial, religious, ethnic or economic background are not good for children or for adults. . . . People have little opportunity for cultural enrichment if they do not have the opportunity to meet people of different backgrounds and experience. Their horizons become narrow and limited by the meagerness of their experiences and associations. . . ."

Mayor Daley Proclaims Brotherhood Week

Late in January, Mayor Richard J. Daley issued a proclamation in what has become a traditional act for American state and city chief executives over the years. The proclamation decreed that the week of February 21-28 be observed as Brotherhood Week. It read in part:

"WHEREAS, Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, gives Chicagoans an opportunity to rededicate themselves as individuals to the basic ideals of respect for people and human rights, which are essential to our way of life; and

"WHEREAS, Chicago, where men, women and children of every faith, race and nationality are contributing to our rich cultural life and unprecedented growth, does owe its character and its well-being to our tradition of democracy; and

"WHEREAS, Brotherhood Week will help safeguard this heritage for future generations by providing inspiration and strength for the year-round practice of democratic principles:

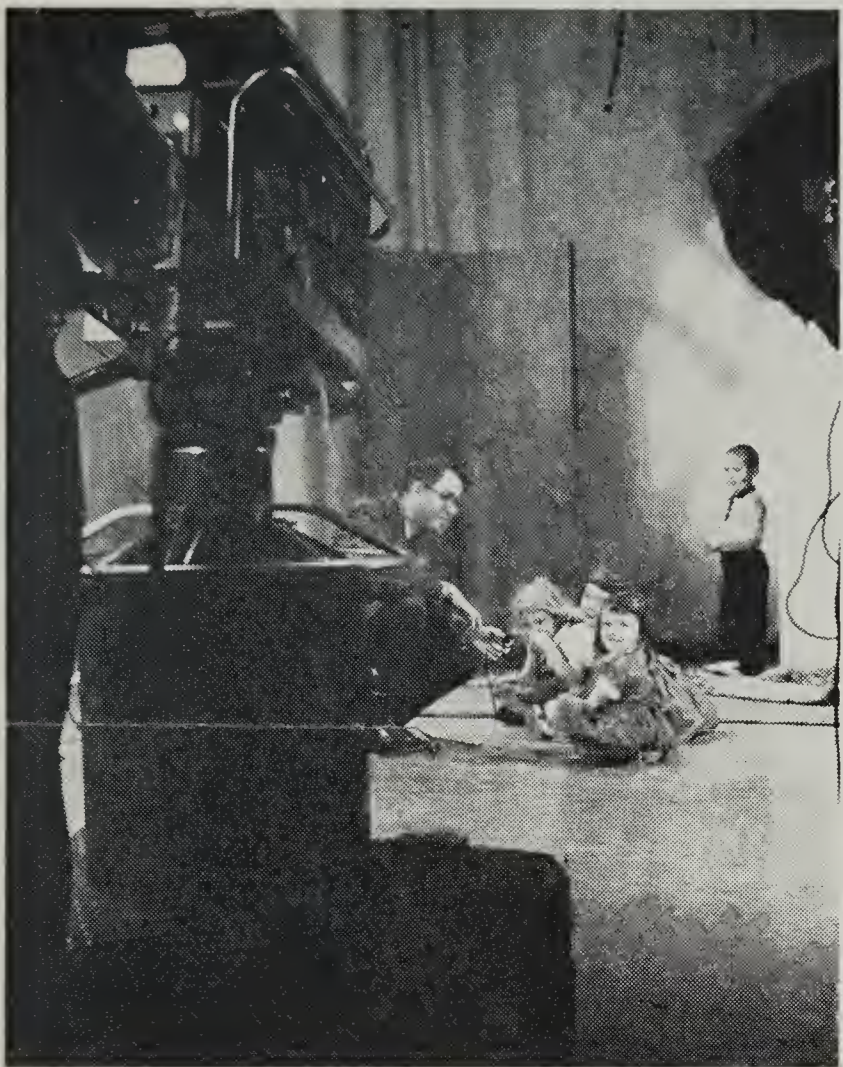
"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby proclaim the week of Washington's Birthday . . . as BROTHERHOOD WEEK IN CHICAGO, and urge Chicagoans to join with citizens of 10,000 other American communities in this traditional observance, affirming anew then rededicating ourselves to the practice of brotherhood."

Brotherhood Week was initiated some thirty years ago, by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and was given its name by a Monseignor of the Roman Catholic Church. The organization and the observance came into being as an interfaith effort to combat religious and racial intolerance that was highlighted by the anti-Catholic expressions which greeted Al Smith's presidential campaign of 1928.

Resolution Shelved

The *Chicago Tribune* of April 26, 1959, recalls that 100 years earlier on that date, resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Chicago's free Negro citizens encouraging the migration of every free Negro to Haiti. At that time, the Negro population of the United States was approximately 4,400,000, with 4,000,000 of that slave.

The decennial census of April 1960, will show that the resolution to emigrate was apparently not taken seriously, and that the Negro population of America has quadrupled, and that of Chicago has since increased almost one thousand times.



Dr. Morris L. Haimowitz of Wright Junior College interviews Cathy Costello (left), and Jane Costello (center with back to the camera) and his daughter, Louise, on their views of reality and phantasy in the first telecast of *PROBLEMS IN HUMAN RELATIONS* over WTTW-Channel 11. Offered for credit as part of the TV College series, *PROBLEMS IN HUMAN RELATIONS* is aired Mondays and Wednesdays from 3 to 3:45 p. m. and 10:20 to 11:05 p. m. Students will have an opportunity to apply the scientific method in studying such social problems as populations in stress, mental illness, prejudice, aging neighborhoods, worker-management relations, and the suburban sprawl. WTTW Photo

Asian Tour To Show Work On Segregation Problems

A tour of the orient intended "to demonstrate that the churches and the people of the U. S. are working to solve the problems of segregation" is planned for this spring by the Reverend James P. Claypool, pastor of Salem Lutheran Church.

An inter-racial group of 30 persons will make the month-long trip to Japan, Korea, Formosa and Hong Kong, beginning April 20.

Pastor Claypool said, "millions of Asians believe that Little Rock is all America." He hopes the tour will help dispel that belief.

Before coming to inter-racial Salem Church, late in 1958, Pastor Claypool spent three years in Korea directing the Protestant relief program.

CCHR Materials Used In Intergroup Studies

Students of two human relations courses that are being offered this spring will utilize *Your Civil Rights* and other literature published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. One course, Problems in Human Relations is a credit course offered by Chicago City Junior College via television's WTTW, Channel 11. The main theme of the second course concerns the understanding of the changing city. It will be attended by members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union under the auspices of Roosevelt University.

Problems in Human Relations is taught by Dr. Morris Haimowitz, sociology professor at Wright branch, City of Chicago Junior College. Classes began on February 8, and will continue for 15 consecutive weeks, equaling three semester hours.

Dr. Haimowitz discusses the problems of interaction between individuals and groups in our mass society. He will trace the historical development of human relations problems, the distorted views of the world—prejudice, fear and envy, delinquency and mental illness, and the kind of human relations desired in the home, at work, in our communities and government. The last phase of the course deals with planned intervention—its principles and applications, including city planning and neighborhood organization.

This course is one of nine selected after a Spring 1959 survey of interest in commerce and industry, when it was ascertained that such a course would be of direct value in upgrading employee competence. (Other courses chosen were shorthand, algebra and English.)

Some thirty city employees will attend the course concerned with the problem of the changing city, starting March 2, every Wednesday for 8 weeks. Dr. Harvey Karlen, professor of political science, Chicago City Junior College, will lecture.

The Chicago City Junior College is part of Chicago's public schools system offering tuition-free courses to all legal residents of the city. Enrollees for TV credit courses must register in person at one of the Chicago City Junior College Branches and regularly view the lessons and complete the exercises and assignments.

Human Relations classes are telecast 3 to 3:45 p.m., Mondays and Wednesdays, and evenings, 10:20 to 11:05, also Mondays and Wednesdays.

Study guides are available to credit and noncredit students and text books for each course are listed in the course outlines.

Four Positions Open On Commission Staff

Four positions are now open on the staff of the Commission on Human Relations. Positions to be filled are: Director of Public Information, human relations officer in the Departments of Education Services, human relations officer in the Department of Community Services and human relations officer to work on the retired teacher and adult education programs in the Department of Migration Services.

Warren Lehman, specialist in housing in the Department of Community Services, tendered his resignation effective February 15, to accept employment as a writer for Western Design Manufacturing Co., in Santa Barbara, California. Lehman served on the Chicago Commission staff for four years. In his new job he will help create training aids for the armed services and for industry.

A graduate of the University of Chicago, Lehman was a Danforth Fellow in 1953-54 and 1954-55. He held memberships in the City Club, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Board of the Near North Community Council, and the Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois. Lehman is the father of four children, the youngest of whom was born February 3.

John Hobgood, anthropologist and social worker who received part of his education in Mexico, has joined the staff in the Department of Migration Services as a human relations officer, and will work primarily with Spanish-speaking new residents. Hobgood, 29, has studied at Mexico City College and at Southern Illinois University. He has worked at the Chicago Natural History Museum and in the Cook County Department of Welfare.

Programs, Displays Mark "Negro History Week"

Negro History Week, an annual observance in Chicago and elsewhere across the nation, was scheduled for February 7-13, this year. The observance annually includes special exhibits and programs in schools, libraries and community centers, and displays in business places serving the Negro community. Special articles also appear in Negro publications.

The Chicago Public Library, this month has listed the film, *The Negro Soldier*, as available in its Visual Materials Center. It is a timely film, depicting participation by Negroes in America's conflicts, from Crispus Attucks, who was killed in the Boston Massacre of 1770, to Robert Brooke, the first American Soldier to die in World War II. Other films at the library deal with a variety of intergroup relations subjects.

Negro history is approved as an elective course in Chicago high schools. The subject reveals such little known facts as: A Negro innkeeper and his wife foiled the "poisoned peas" plot on George Washington's life; five thousand Negroes, some of them Haitians under LaFayette, fought in the Revolutionary War; P.B.S. Pinchback, a Negro served briefly as governor of Louisiana during the reconstruction period, and Chicago's first permanent settler, Jean Du Sable, was a Negro.

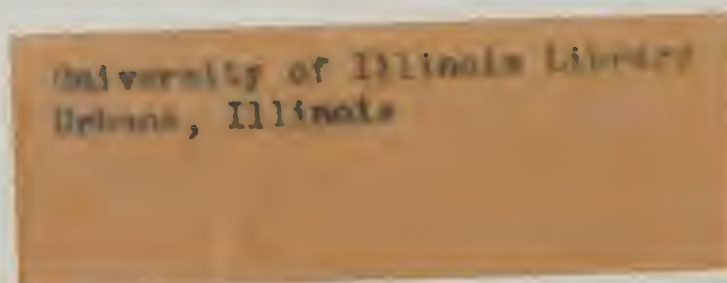
Most Popular

Over 125,000 copies of *Your Civil Rights* have been distributed since it was first published in 1948 by the Commission. Free copies are available at the Commission.



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OF CHICAGO

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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Displaced By Progress, Firm Faces Rent Bias

The law firm of Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn and Harth is not spectacular for having huge corporations for clients, nor are any of its members in the dashing romantic Hollywood mold. The senior partners are forty-ish. Two have served as County and U.S. prosecutors. One is presently a member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission.

The firm is rather unique, however, in that it has offices in the loop area. This is because all the partners are Negro, and the overwhelming number of Chicago's Negro lawyers have offices in outlying areas. For some this is a matter of choice. For others it is not.

Except for the disruptions that often accompany redevelopment of the central city, Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn and Harth might never have made news except as counsel in lawsuits. But the building in which they have offices at 64 West Randolph Street will soon be demolished to make way for a newer more useful structure.

Like the other tenants, the firm had to make plans to relocate. Like some of the others, they were solicited by a representative of a building management firm which superintends the building at 140 North Dearborn Street.

Space in the building was highly desirable, according to John W. Rogers, but a check by the solicitor with his office disclosed a policy of withholding space from Negroes. The check was made at Mr. Rogers' suggestion.

The firm subsequently found suitable offices at 69 West Washington Street. Their experience, reported to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, indicated that other Negro professionals had also met with racial discrimination in seeking office space in the loop area.

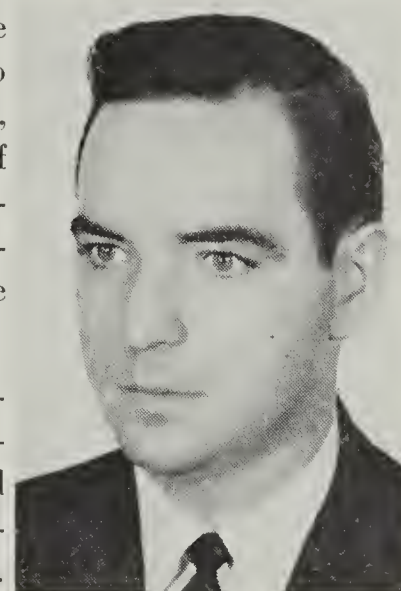
Questionnaires were sent to members of the Cook County Physicians Association, the Lincoln Dental So-

(Continued on page 4)

John McKnight Heads ACLU Illinois Unit

John L. McKnight, human relations officer for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, has been appointed executive director of the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union, and will assume his new duties on April 1.

Mr. McKnight takes the place of Kenneth Douty, who has left for Washington, D.C., to become director of the Technical Assistance Division, Bureau of Labor Management Reports in the Department of Labor.



Mr. McKnight is a graduate of Northwestern University's School of Speech, and served three years in the Pacific as an officer in the U. S. Navy. He joined the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations in 1956, as a member of the Community Services Department, and has specialized in problems of discrimination in the field of medicine. He was conducting an analysis by race of paying patients served by Cook County Hospital, at the time of his appointment to the ACLU post.

Mr. McKnight is a founder of the Council on Equal Medical Opportunities, and the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, and is a member of the board of directors of both organizations. He is 29 years old, and lives with his wife, Jeri, at 459 W. Melrose.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which seeks to defend and insure the civil liberties defined in the Bill of Rights, has 3,500 members in Illinois. Its offices are at 19 So. La Salle St.

Minority Housing, Crime Concepts Hit

Two tenaciously held conceptions that contribute much to racial tension have been attacked in two widely circulated reports.

The first notion, that Negroes depress property values when they move into new areas, has been challenged by a study of 10,000 real estate transactions in seven U. S. cities, and a book on "Privately Developed Interracial Housing."

The second notion, that Negroes have greater criminal propensities than other groups is contested in an article by Dennis Clark of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations in the Catholic monthly, *Community*.

The real estate study was conducted by Dr. Luigi Laurenti, for the Commission on Race and Housing. Property sales in San Francisco, Oakland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Missouri and Portland, Oregon were examined over a nine-year span. It showed that property values rose in 44 per cent of the cases; did not change in 41 per cent, and showed a decline in 15 per cent.

The book, by Eunice and George Grier examined 50 private housing developments where interracial occupancy obtained from the beginning. Some of these helped raise the standards of housing in the areas where they were constructed. Both the book and Dr. Laurenti's study were published by the University of California Press. They were done for the Commission on Race and Housing on grants from the Fund for the Republic.

Author Clark labels as "the big lie," the allegation that "there is something special about Negroes as a race that leads them to engage in wholesale crime." Three things lead to acceptance of "the big lie," he says:

1. The traditional idea of Negroes that leaves no room for making distinctions among them.
2. An ignorance of the facts of crime and its relation to the general population.
3. Crude bigotry that is unwilling to see anything good connected with Negroes.

Crime is segregated, according to Clark, and the really big syndicates are overwhelmingly white. His article has been reprinted and distributed by the Philadelphia Commission, the Erie Pennsylvania Department of Local Services and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

The Laurenti study and the Grier book have been the subject of nationwide news coverage.

Human Relations Films Available At Library

A thirty-minute filmed dramatization called *The New Girl* tells of a situation confronting management and a Negro girl employee, when a company puts into effect a policy of nondiscrimination in office hiring. Sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, this 16 mm sound film and many others are available at the Visual Materials Center of the Chicago Public Library, without charge, to groups organized and meeting in Chicago and having a membership of 25 or more.

The films cover a variety of subjects from adolescence to World War II, and the service offers an abundance of material in the realm of human relations — classified under Civil Rights, Family Life, Intergroup Relations, Juvenile Delinquency, and Neighborhood Conservation, to name a few.

Whoever You Are is a twenty-minute report of how a middle class community in New York City came to grips with its race problems. The report suggests that what was done in New York can be copied elsewhere.

Colored animated drawings in a ten minute film called *Boundary Lines*, illustrates how imaginary boundary lines of race, color, creed or religion needlessly divide people and nations from each other.

Also available are the kinescopes of certain TV programs. *Segregation in Schools* is the kinescope of one of Edward R. Murrow's *See It Now* programs. It shows various reactions of the citizens of two Southern cities as they discuss segregation after the Supreme Court ruling that abolished segregation in the public schools.

To help in the selection of titles, the planning of programs and discussion meetings, the Center offers the service of professional assistants who are familiar with the films and know by whom they have been used successfully. Also available are a variety of pamphlets and books on the use of films, discussion techniques and many related topics.

Films are loaned for one day, and an application must be signed by the head of the organization borrowing the film upon presentation of a personal library card. The films are not loaned for home use, nor may they be shown for profit, fund raising or on television.

Wilson, Police Boss, Tells Employment Plan

The Human Relations Unit of the Chicago Police Department will function under a new administrative headquarters, and the entire police department will have its own fair employment practices policy, according to two recent announcements by Dr. Orlando C. Wilson, Chicago's new police superintendent.

In his fast moving reorganization of the department, Superintendent Wilson has ordered Captain Joseph Morris to organize a new department of Intelligence Services. It will include the present Human Relations Unit and other services including inspection and internal affairs. The Human Relations Unit presently has three persons assigned, and reports to the first deputy commissioner. Its assignment includes maintaining records of racial disturbances reported to police.

The new superintendent outlined his personnel policy at a meeting of top level supervisors, recently. Merit will be the sole basis of hiring and promotion, he said.

Twelve hundred twenty three of the city's approximately 11,000 police officers are Negro. Of this number one is a captain, and four are sergeants. There are no Negro lieutenants on the force. Under previous commissioners the only way to reach captain's rank was by first becoming a lieutenant through Civil Service procedure.

Eye Housing Problems Of Chicago, Suburbs

Problems of race relations in housing in Chicago and its suburbs will be aired at two separate conferences expected to attract religious, and lay leaders and government officials.

Answers to problems of integration facing suburbia will be examined at an April 30, conference called by the Chicago Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Officials and human relations leaders of more than 100 communities have been invited to attend. The meeting will be at Roosevelt University.

"Religion, Community Life and Chicago's Housing" is the theme of an area-wide conference at the Morrison Hotel, May 1. It is being sponsored jointly by three religious organizations. They are the department of Christian Education and Action, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; the Archdiocesan Conservation Council, and the Social Action Committee of the Chicago Federation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Plan Four-Way Aid For Credit Buyers

Three groups are working out details of an assault upon unfair and overburdensome credit practices at the request of Attorney Ely M. Aaron, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The three committees are following up recommendations of the February 24 meeting of religious, civic, business, labor and welfare leaders who were concerned with abuses of the confession of judgment and garnishment statutes in the collection of installment debts.

Action on the problem was precipitated by the suicide of William Rodriguez, 23-year-old Puerto Rican father of four who took rat poison when faced with the prospect of losing his \$60 weekly wages to installment creditors.

State Representative Abner Mikva heads a committee to propose appropriate state laws to deal with the problem. In the past, most efforts to get laws to halt credit exploitation have failed, including a bill in the last session to abolish the use of confession of judgment notes.

When such notes are signed, the purchaser pleads guilty in advance should he default in his payments. The holder of the note needs only to go into court and show proof of default to obtain judgment. This judgment lasts for twenty years and is enforceable wherever the debtor goes.

Mikva is being assisted by Edwin C. Berry, Chicago Urban League; Paul Iaccino, Cook County Council, CIO; John Kearney, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Midwest Office; Joseph Meek, Illinois Retail Merchants Association; Mark Satter, attorney; William Trumbull, Northwestern University; and Ray Walker, commissioner, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Edward Marciniak of the Catholic Council on Working Life heads a second committee charged with developing education programs to acquaint unurbanized newcomers with the laws governing credit buying, as well as their personal responsibility to use good judgment and not to over-buy. Other members of the committee include Mrs. Ione A. DuVal, Immigrants Service League; Salvador Ferreras, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Mrs. Wendell E. Green, commissioner, Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Mrs. Victor Obenhaus, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and Robert Reitz, American Indian Center.

The third group is headed by Mrs. Dorothy-Alyce S. Lascoe of Inland Steel Company and will prepare a code of ethics for submission to credit merchants and retail credit industry associations. A. L. Foster of

(Continued on page 4)

ICEJO Starts Spadework For '61

The Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities, beginning spadework for the 1961 battle for a fair hiring law, has called for the defeat of senators who opposed or sidestepped the proposal in 1959.

The committee "believes that this legislation is needed to help the growth of Illinois businesses, to cut welfare costs, reduce race tensions, and to bring to life in Illinois one of the basic moral foundations of the American way of life, equality of opportunity," Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman, declared.

ICEJO will publicize the positions on Equal Job Opportunities legislation of candidates for the state senate and for the governorship. After the November election, it will serve as the coordinating body for strategy, fact gathering and testimony intended to secure passage of the bill.

Twenty-four senators voted for EJO in 1959; twenty two voted against it, and 12 failed to vote.

Plan Four-Way Aid For Credit Buyers

(Continued from page 3)

the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce; Carl Hobbet, Cook County Credit Bureau; Richard A. Lipsey, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Father Leo T. Mahon, Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; Preston Peden, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, and Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Assistant Corporation Counsel and member of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents will serve with her.

A fourth recommendation has been referred to the

Displaced By Progress, Firm Faces Rent Bias

(Continued from page 1)

ciety and the Cook County Bar Association, leading Negro professional organizations, to determine if members had met with refusals they believed were based on race in efforts to rent loop office space.

One hundred forty-nine of 547 questionnaires were returned: 65 by physicians, 34 by dentists and 48 by lawyers.

Twelve per cent of the respondents said they had met with racial discrimination in attempting to rent loop space in the period from 1938 to 1960. Nineteen loop office buildings and nine neighborhood locations were cited. Ninety-six per cent said they would not now be interested in renting space in the loop area, and 12 per cent said they are presently occupying space in the loop. Seven respondents said they want space.

Presently, two of the 19 loop office buildings cited have been converted to different use, and six have one or more Negro tenants. Of the nine outlying buildings mentioned, three are presently leasing to Negroes.

This leaves eleven loop office buildings and six outlying buildings accused of discriminating on the basis of color.

Results of the survey have been given to the Office Building Managers' Association, and Commission investigators are planning to poll building managers and owners, including the 28 reported, to determine present attitudes toward open rental.

Legal Affairs Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations headed by Attorney Jerome J. Friedman. It deals with the possible use of city licensing powers to correct abuses by retail credit merchants.



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NO. 1



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

Illinois' Dozen HR Councils Top U.S.

The state of Illinois has about one-fifth of the nation's human relations councils created by ordinance. Of approximately 57 cities in the U.S. which have such councils, 12 are here.

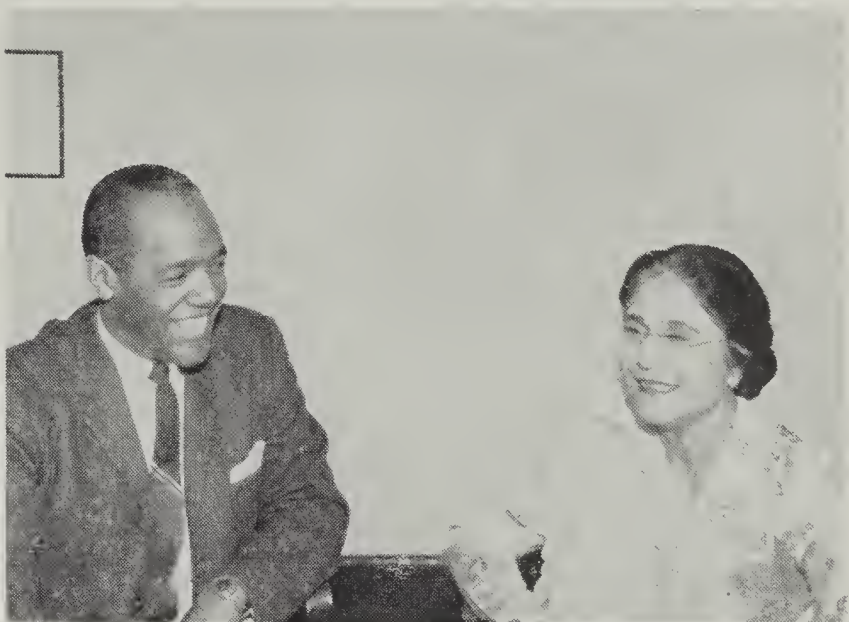
Moline, Illinois passed and approved an ordinance establishing a human relations council on March 8 and 9, respectively, becoming the latest addition to the state's roster of municipal human relations organizations.

Municipal commissions were established in eight Illinois cities, including Chicago, during 1943 and 1944. Chicago was the first city to establish an official human relations committee supported by public funds. Since then, often with the help of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, the number of official and voluntary human relations groups has continued to grow, and Illinois now has 18 non-official local organizations.

Official commissions are located in: Alton, Champaign, Chicago, East St. Louis, Elgin, Galesburg, Joliet, Moline, Park Forest, Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield. These cities cumulatively contain a little over 50 per cent of the state's population and 85 per cent of the non-white population.

Bruce B. Mason has made a report of the first nine official councils in Illinois for the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois. He noted that in each of the cities there had been a prior voluntary group and in Champaign the voluntary group continues to exist, in addition to the official organization. The Illinois Commission has influenced their creation through informational material, model ordinances, and contacts with interested persons in the communities.

(Continued on page 2)



Mrs. Shirin Fozdar of Singapore, honorary secretary, Baha'i Assembly and honorary secretary, Singapore Council of Women, discusses race relations with Mr. Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., acting Director of the Commission. Mrs. Fozdar is one of several participants in the Foreign Leader Program of the International Education Exchange Service, U.S. Department of State, who visited the Commission this past month. Other prominent visitors were: Guenther Volz, chief political editor, Hannoverscher Presse in Germany; The Reverend Nicolas Boer, Professor of theology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Michel Massenet, Delegate of Prime Minister's Department for Algerians Resident in France.

Human Relations News One Year Old

Human Relations News of Chicago celebrates its first anniversary with this issue. In one year it has more than doubled its mailed circulation—from an initial 2,000 copies to the present 4,600. It has tried to live up to its promise "that the NEWS will be a source of pertinent information and constructive ideas."

Human Relations News is available free to interested individuals and members of organizations. It is issued upon any request giving the name and address of the person to receive it. Human Relations News is now being received by readers in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America.

Illinois' Dozen HR Councils Top U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

The state commission recommends "that municipal commissions be established by ordinance, and commission members be appointed by mayors or chief executive officers with the approval and consent of the governing body."

Mason suggests that a major cause for granting official status to voluntary groups has usually been an incident or series of incidents too complex for a voluntary group to handle. In Joliet, for example, the catalytic force was the alleged beating of a Negro by some members of the Joliet police force. Chicago's commission was created after the Detroit race riots, in the summer of 1943.

Powers Similar

With the exception of the Chicago Commission, the powers of the councils are similar to those outlined in the Galesburg ordinance:

1. The Commission is non-political in aim and is not the agency of any special group.
2. The duties of the Commission are to work as an a) investigative, b) consultative, c) cooperative, d) educational and promotional, and e) advisory agency in the promotion of harmonious relations in the life of the community and in the preservation of human rights under law.

Chicago's powers, which are basically similar, are augmented by municipal ordinance dealing with Chicago city employment, city contracts, the use of taxicabs, emergency hospital service and desecration of places of worship or burial. However, municipal human relations councils in Illinois do not usually have authority to take legal action under state law to overcome problems in human relations; they can, and often do, advise the city council and alert the public through publicity media.

There is no legal authority for concern beyond the city limits although relations do exist with the Illinois Commission when this agency encourages local actions and state-wide meetings.

Only One Staffed

Budgets of the official councils vary. The 1959 budget for the Chicago Commission was \$239,967. Champaign appropriated \$500. Springfield appropriates nothing, and is supported by private contributions.

Chicago has the only commission served by a paid staff (30). The others operate largely through the memberships of the commissions themselves, which vary in size from five to twenty-five. These commissions operate through standing committees of their own membership—employment, housing, publicity, research, education. An exception is Springfield where all organizations or individuals acceptable to the executive committee become members.

Need More Leaders

In both ordinance-created and voluntary councils, leadership tends to be drawn from groups within the community which do not ordinarily exercise leadership in other community activities, reports Mason. He found that the group most significantly absent from playing prominent roles, is the business group. According to occupation, clergymen make up the largest group serving as members of human relations councils; they make up 40 per cent of the total membership.

According to the University of Illinois report, human relations groups implement their goals several ways. One is by appealing to business, labor and other representative groups within the community. Although such appeals are often general in nature they can be specific in the sense that they ask for equality in employment and housing.

Predicts More Councils

A second means of implementation, is the collecting of data concerning specific discrimination followed by pressure on the discriminating group.

Human relations councils offer advice to individuals in regard to their legal rights, and actions that can be taken to defend those rights.

Finally, councils can attempt to bring pressure upon government, Mason reports. In Champaign, the council sought to persuade the city council to issue a policy statement against discrimination in patient placement in the municipal hospital, alleging in a legal brief that the city council is obligated under state law to eliminate segregation in its hospital.

Mason predicts that councils established by ordinance will increase, but says it is too early to forecast their ultimate role in municipal affairs. This is due, in part to the problems that confront new agencies and the absence of established, traditional leadership, he concludes.

Catholic Students Applaud Sit-Ins

One hundred twenty-five students attending the Annual Midwest College Conference of the Catholic Interracial Council unanimously approved a resolution applauding the student sit-in demonstrations in the South. This was the first time resolutions were adopted in the seven-year history of the conference.

The resolution read in part: "Our fellow college students in the South have shown courage and conviction in defense of human dignity and their individual rights by protesting segregation and denial of library and lunch counter facilities."

"We . . . applaud this courageous display of determination and express our condemnation of such segregation and denial of public accommodations and facilities on the basis of race."

Also unanimously approved was a resolution asking for the end of college entrance policies which discriminate against minority groups.

"We have observed, despite a lack of definite statements of college and university admission policies, that some schools restrict numbers of certain racial or minority groups. Discriminatory admission policies often include quota systems in which only a limited number of applications for admission from minority groups will be accepted. It is (our) conviction that no educational institution can justify denial of admission on any basis, except that of academic ability . . ."

A resolution on student housing observed that, "some colleges tolerate discriminatory housing practices which include the rejection of Negroes as boarding students, or segregation within the dormitories, or making use of discriminatory off-campus listings. Many colleges fraternities and sororities have successfully demonstrated integration. Many others require segregation as a matter of national policy."

"Administrators permitting segregatory practices are fostering attitudes contrary to Christian and democratic principles . . .," another resolution declared.

A final resolution concerned student employment and stated that "some institutions of higher learning accept discriminatory offers of employment upon the rationale that rejection would deny job opportunities to those students who might otherwise be accepted.

"... if these practices are found to exist, we should express to the administration our firm and sincere belief both individually and collectively that the placement



Bateman students file through the editorial office of Ebony Magazine, Johnson Publishing Co. — Ebony Photo

Students Visit Negro Community

Early this month 40 students from the Bateman Private High School on the Near North Side, filed curiously through the offices of the Johnson Publishing Company, at 1820 South Michigan Avenue; listened attentively to Deputy Director Wesley T. Cobb at the Chicago Urban League; visited the Chicago Defender and ate lunch with students of Dunbar Vocational School, at 3000 South Parkway.

This school tour was one of several organized and conducted each year by the Education Services Department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to acquaint public and private school students with the Negro community of Chicago.

Other tours scheduled for the next few months, will visit middle and upper class housing occupied by Negroes. Itineraries include Hyde Park, "an example of a stabilized inter-racial neighborhood;" Parkway Garden Homes, a mutual owner-rental apartment project developed by Negroes; Park Manor, Chatham, West Chesterfield and the 47th Street business section. Students will also visit some of the city public housing projects, and wind up at Lake Meadows, the New York Life Housing Development, where they will visit model apartments and the shopping center.

policies and procedures must serve the entire student body without discrimination for or against, any group and without subservience to any prejudicial dictates of potential employers."

Wilson Names 101 Sergeants, 13 Negro

On the heels of his March 18 order to commanding officers setting merit as the basis of police personnel practices, Superintendent Orlando Wilson named 101 temporary sergeants, 13 of whom were reported to be Negro. Prior to the appointments, there were four Negro sergeants in the police department.

The 101 men were recommended for promotion by their commanding officers, and were named after scoring high on an intelligence examination. They will wear sergeants' stripes and receive sergeants' pay.

The Commission on Human Relations will take part in the training planned for the new sergeants.

Urge Newcomers Get Polio Vaccinations

Infantile paralysis does not discriminate, but the largest group of persons it was likely to hit could be predicted on the eve of the 1960 polio season. That group was children under five years of age, in low income families.

For this reason, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and the Board of Health cooperated in a stepped-up program of vaccinations scheduled for the school spring vacation. Vaccinations were to be given free, to those who could not afford to pay for them, at 22 Board of Health stations.

The spring vacation week enabled parents to bring their school-age children and pre-school children at the same time.

Commission Chairman Nominated For Judge

Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations was nominated for Chief Justice of the Municipal Court by Democratic voters in Chicago's April primary election.

Mr. Bowe is a former president of the Chicago Bar Association, and is Chairman of the Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities, which supports passage of legislation to prevent discrimination in employment.

Mr. Bowe is the founder of the Catholic Interracial Council, and served as its first president. He has headed a committee to preserve Chicago's architectural landmarks, and has been chairman of the Loyola University Citizens Board. He is also credited with having preserved the Lyric Opera when it was threatened with dissolution in 1956.

Northwestern Grad Added to CCHR Staff

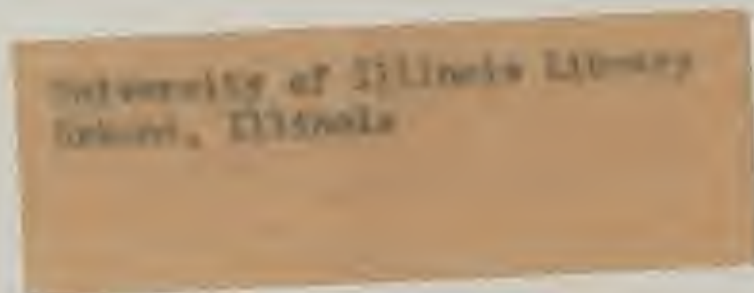
Hal Freeman, has joined the staff of the Community Services Department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations as a human relations officer. He will concentrate in the field of medical discrimination.

Mr. Freeman is Program Committee Secretary of the Council on Equal Medical Opportunities, and secretary of its Board of Directors. A Northwestern University graduate, he worked as an adjuster at Liberty Mutual Insurance Company before he came to the Commission.



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OF CHICAGO

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Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., Acting Executive Director

OSC Offers Realty Code of Ethics

The Council of the Organization for the Southwest Community last month adopted an 11-point real estate code of ethics designed to eliminate panic peddling and other extremes of speculation. OSC is now urging its adoption by brokers and community organizations. In part the code seeks broker pledges:

1. Not to engage in real estate practices that promote racial conflict or that deny the rights of any minority group.
2. Not to solicit business in critical areas, or on the basis of the racial composition of a block or community to induce fear or panic.
3. Not to manage buildings which are in violation of the city codes, nor to place "Managed By" signs on buildings not required to be registered under the multiple dwelling registration act.
4. To identify themselves by name and firm when soliciting business.
5. To accept responsibility for the actions of their agents.
6. Not to engage in practices that cause fear and panic and that promote the racial change of a block or area.
7. Not to place signs such as "Serviced By," "Sold By," or "For Sale" in critical areas because of their effect on the true value of real estate in such areas.
8. Not to encourage overcrowding or misuse of living accommodations.
9. Not to engage in misrepresentation or improper solicitation as defined by the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's Law of Illinois.
10. To register all multi-unit apartment buildings with the building department as required by law.
11. Not be agents for buildings held in trust where the trust serves to hide panic-producing speculators or city code violators.



Scholarships to National Conference of Christians and Jews Sixth Annual Institute on Police-Community Relations are presented to Chicago police officers and staff members of Chicago Commission on Human Relations by Earl S. Kalp, Chicago Director, NCCJ. Institute was scheduled for May 15-20 at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Recipients, reading second from left are Officers Burton K. Lovely and Wayne Williams of Human Relations Unit of Police Department; George Roberts and James Burns of Commission on Human Relations staff, and Sgt. Thomas S. Marriner of Commission on Youth Welfare. They were to join representatives of 52 other cities in studying causes, character and prevention of frictions.

—NCCJ photo

Panic Signs Burned In West Chatham Area

West Chatham is a Southside community of small homes and apartment buildings experiencing move-ins by non-whites for the first time. "For Sale" signs appear in a number of places, and until early this month, there were also a number of signs on property reading "Sold By . . ." and "Serviced By . . ." Half of these were ripped down and thrown on a bonfire by about 20 whites and Negroes who said the signs were illegal and a device of panic peddlers. They were quietly dispersed by police.

Lloyd Derrer, president of the West Chatham Improvement Association was quoted in a local newspaper as saying a like number of signs were removed voluntarily after his group agreed on the burning project.



Aerial View of Chatham Park Village, 554-apartment development at 83rd St. and Cottage Grove Ave.

Chatham Apartment Project Tries Open Occupancy

Five years ago a group of real estate investors met to discuss the purchase of Chatham Park Village, a group of 554 apartment homes situated on a 20 acre site at 83rd St. and Cottage Grove Ave. Taking note of the fact that non-white families were moving into neighborhoods less than a mile away, each member of the board was asked to estimate the amount of time that might pass before Chatham Park would be obliged to answer the question of Negro occupancy. The estimates were put aside in sealed envelopes, and after the purchase was completed, the envelopes were opened. The lowest estimate was for seven years.

On December 1, 1959, the first Negro family moved into Chatham Village. About 200 white tenants moved out. But for about 2500 other tenants, the attitude was one of "wait and see." For many, it still is.

Paving the road to acceptance of open occupancy was not an easy job for the new Cottage 83 Company. Emerson L. Badgley, resident manager, frankly admits that economics was the most important factor leading to this policy. He explained that increasing vacancies caused the company to decide on integration in 1959.

But rather than rent to anyone solely for the sake of filling the vacancies, the company is willing to spend heavily in order to attract white collar and middle income families. Thus, according to Victor Nemeroff, president of the Cottage 83 Company, a "war chest" was

prepared, to compensate for the vacancies while this policy was put into effect.

November 1, 1959, was the day of decision. The residents of Chatham Village received a letter from management notifying them that, "Effective November 1, 1959, applicants for vacancies in the Village will be screened and selected with the objective of creating a high-grade, racially integrated community. . . . We will not compromise our present high standards including the caliber of tenants as well as the quality of maintenance and service."

Residents were permitted to cancel their leases on a 60-day notice if they chose, said Badgley.

A second letter was circulated before the spring leases expired, inviting tenants to renew them. "We want to continue to attract desirable new residents, both white and non-white, and achieve a reasonably balanced integration both as to buildings and the Village as a whole," it stated.

To increase the already good rental buys in the Village (rents have remained unchanged at \$98 to \$132) management installed automatic washers and dryers in the basements of all the buildings; provided increased police patrols on quiet, electric vehicles; increased decorating allowances to a full month's rent per year, and arranged for the supervision of a well equipped play area during the summer months.

The 554 living units, which comprise Chatham Village, are housed in 62-vine-covered, town-house style buildings. Facing winding streets and landscaped gardens, the two and three story concrete and steel structures are entirely fireproof. Twenty-two of the first 50 families that moved into the Village 20 years ago are still living there, despite nagging from the outside.

A respected real estate firm circulated a letter encouraging Village residents to move to South Shore. Another organization sent provocative messages to residents on black paper.

One of the most dedicated newcomers to the Village is the Reverend Don G. Morse, minister of the Chatham United Presbyterian Church at 741 E. 84th Street. Taking full grasp of the situation, he immediately called a meeting of residents and asked Mr. Badgely to be there to answer questions.

"If you plan to move, that is one thing," Rev. Morse advised, "But don't let these letters panic you into thinking that everyone is moving. Just ignore them, or call the people and tell them to take you off their list. Many of us plan to remain living here and to encourage newcomers to join us to fill the usual vacancies."

According to Reverend Morse, the January meeting indicated there were many people who wished to stay. But it also showed a great deal of fear and panic.

Consequently a second meeting was called to discuss police protection, squelch rumors, and deliver a "progress report." It also served to introduce neighbors to each other.

As a result of these meetings, a Village Council was organized. The Village was divided into 13 courts, and each court allowed one representative. Committees have been set up to work on community relations, tenant-management relations, law enforcement and school problems.

The Dixon School, which has been on a double shift for the past few months in the fourth through sixth grades, has managed to reshuffle some of the classroom space and has eliminated 50 per cent of the double shift. Plans are underway for construction of a new school later this year, to be located at 85th St. and St. Lawrence Ave.

It is still too soon for the Cottage 83 Company to predict the outcome of its new policy. There are still a number of vacancies. Of leases that expired May 1, over half (80) were renewed. Seventy-two non-white families and 22 white moved into the Village between December 1 and May 1.

"Cottage 83 Company is very pleased with the way the proposed integration of the village has been received by the residents, both old and new, and with the renewed community spirit," says Mr. Nemeroff, "The high percentage of old residents who have renewed their leases indicates that the spirit we had counted on was not lacking."



Plant project is examined by staff group at Central Television and Air Conditioning Service Co. Harry Fukayama, parts manager (left), William Donaldson, shipping manager (center), and Anthony D'Angelo, service manager (standing), look on as Sidney Reisberg, general manager, outlines details.

Reporter Hails Plant Fair Job Policies

Employment discrimination is more widespread and persistent in the electronics field in the Chicago area than in many other industries. It is therefore surprising that a firm which deviates completely from the pattern is not aware of its unique status.

This is the case with Central Television and Air Conditioning Service at 1801 W. Belle Plaine Avenue, however. Carl Korn, president of the firm was taken by surprise when an article in the *Edgewater-Uptown News* last April cited plant conditions as "an object lesson in democratic living."

"I thought the guy was doing a routine story on the business," Mr. Korn said of the reporter who had toured the plant earlier. He saw the finished article when an employee proudly brought in a clipping. "The guy," reporter Leonard Dubkin, had been impressed by the diverse racial and religious backgrounds of persons he met on his tour of the two-story plant, and this became the heart of his article.

"There were Negroes, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, whites, working in close harmony. Some were Jews, others Catholics, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists . . ." he wrote.

Mr. Korn was asked how he decided to adopt a policy of merit employment.

"It's like asking how you learn to eat," he replied, "It depends on how you are brought up. If you are never taught prejudices, you don't have them."

Central Television and Air Conditioning Service is as unique as its owner. In 12 years, it has grown from a

(Continued on page 4)



Young "Citizens in Action" from North Lawndale develop practical programs of action which the youth groups they represent can use in their community. Among the 400 participating in the all day conference held April 28 at the Manley School, 2935 West Polk are left to right: Sandra Ciccio, from Flower High; Dorothy Johnson, teacher, Howland Elementary; Dorothy Taylor, Sandra Killian, Flower; David Surrno, Farragut.

CCHR Obtains Three Philadelphia Filmstrips

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has obtained copies of three filmstrips produced for the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations on problems related to movement by Negroes into previously all white communities in that city. The strips, which have accompanying 33½ lp sound records are: *House Across the Street*; *House of Decision*, and the *Good Neighbor*.

House Across the Street depicts the reaction of a middle class white family to the sudden appearance of Negro neighbors. *House of Decision* examines the choice

Reporter Hails Plant Fair Job Policies

(Continued from page 3)

one-man TV repair service to a firm employing 200 persons in television and air conditioning equipment maintenance and repair. The firm also installs closed circuit television, and has made installations at Argonne National Laboratory, the University of Chicago Laboratory School, and Loyola University. It operates an outlying shop in Oak Park and another on the South Shore. One is managed by a Negro, Julius Anderson. He came into the job like most supervisory personnel at Central TV, according to Sidney Reisberg, general manager. He was hired on merit and promoted on the same basis when a vacancy occurred.

In the main plant, this system has put Anthony D'Angelo in the service manager's job. It has made Harry Fukayama parts manager, and William Donaldson shipping manager. D'Angelo is of Italian ancestry. Fukayama is of Japanese descent, and Donaldson is Negro.

Once the firm trained all its own specialists, but it is growing rapidly, and occasionally has had to recruit through newspaper advertising and word of mouth. Those who respond and are hired stay with Central TV. Except for men leaving to form businesses of their own, there is practically no employee turnover, Mr. Korn said.

of a home in an all white neighborhood by a Negro family despite opposition. *The Good Neighbor* deals with the involvement of a businessman in race relations as a result of a problem confronting one of his employees.

The filmstrips run 25 minutes or less each. They will be used by Commission staff in conjunction with appearances before interested audiences.



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Edward A. Marciniak, Executive Director

Edward A. Marciniak Executive Director

The newly appointed executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Edward Allen Marciniak, has been deeply involved in intergroup relations for more than half his life.

On May 26, the Chicago-born, Chicago-reared sociologist was sworn into office by Mayor Richard J. Daley. He began daily consultation with his staff of 29, immediately, and will take over full time direction of the staff on August 1.

Mr. Marciniak, who is 42, was director of the Catholic Council on Working Life and associate editor of its monthly paper *Work*, and an International Vice President of the American Newspaper Guild at the time of his appointment. He has resigned both posts.

In addition to his interest in intergroup relations, Mr. Marciniak has long been active as a labor official and teacher. He was a U.S. delegate to the 1959 Annual Meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and addressed its general assembly as acting vice-chairman of the Committee on Labor-Management Cooperation. For 10 years, from 1939 to 1949, Mr. Marciniak was an instructor in sociology at Loyola University (Chicago), his alma mater, conducting a course he introduced into the curriculum in interracial problems.

Mr. Marciniak taught graduate courses in the Loyola Institute of Social Administration and directed thesis research there from 1945 through 1949. He was a part-time instructor in the Great Books Program of the University of Chicago in 1942-44. With Augustine J. Bowe, he was a founder of the Catholic Interracial Council, and served as its first secretary. Mr. Marciniak also was a founder of the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and later treasurer and vice chairman.

(Continued on Page 4)



New executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Edward Marciniak (center) is sworn in by Mayor Richard J. Daley. Mrs. Marciniak and five-year-old Catherine look on approvingly.

Shortage of Negro Physicians Growing

Twenty years ago there was one Negro physician for roughly every 1,200 Negroes in Chicago. Presently, there is one Negro physician for roughly every 3,800 Negroes here. There are 14 Negro students out of a total enrollment of 2,140, in Chicago's five medical schools. This is five fewer Negro students than in 1952.

The number of Negro physicians in Chicago decreased from 228 in 1938 to 215 in 1960, while the city's Negro population grew from 277,731 to an estimated 800,000 this year. It has expanded at the rate of about 30,000 a year since 1950.

In a recent revision of the Commission's *Report on Medical Staff Appointments Held by Negro Physicians, at Predominantly White Hospitals*, two key factors are noted. Residential segregation as well as the unwillingness of some white physicians to serve Negro patients in their offices, results in a high percentage of the Negro

(Continued on Page 4)



Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bearskin read to four of their children in their apartment at 3415 W. Huron. They were ordered to move by July 6, by the landlord's agent following stoning and threatening calls. Children left to right are Mona, 9; Barbara, 5; Benny, Jr., 7, and Nona, 9.

Bearskin Offered Apartments, Work

A month after his apartment was stoned and he was served an eviction notice, Benjamin Bearskin, a Sioux-Winnebago Indian, had a choice of several apartments here, or a job out of town — offers from individuals who deplored both incidents.

Mr. Bearskin, his wife and five children were ordered out of the apartment at 3415 W. Huron Street by the landlord's agent following the stoning attack May 14, and a series of threatening calls reported by the agent. The Bearskins did not have a lease and were given until July 6 to vacate.

Among the apartment offers was one from Episcopal Bishop Francis Burrill of the Chicago Diocese and from the Land Clearance Commission. An anonymous sympathizer offered moving and decorating expenses through the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Bearskin, a 40-year-old boilermaker, is a former chairman of the American Indian Center and has lived here for 12 years. He is the Chicago nominee for Indian of the Year. The Bearskin children range in age from 16 years to five years.

One of the rocks thrown into the Bearskin home had a note attached which called the family Mexican. Mr. Bearskin told reporters he was proud to be mistaken for Mexican.

On the heels of the incident, the *Warrior*, newsletter of the American Indian Center, editorialized: "It may

Two States Uphold Fair Housing Laws

Fair Housing Practices Laws have been upheld by Supreme Court actions in two states this year. The decisions supported the New Jersey Fair Housing Law, and New York City's Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law.

The New York law, first of its kind in the country, is two years old. Of 500 complaints settled under it, only one has gone to litigation. The New York Supreme Court last April ruled against a Greenwich Village real estate operator who challenged the law in 1958, posting signs saying he would not rent to Negroes. Negotiation was attempted and public hearings held by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations before the lawsuit was brought.

The New Jersey Supreme Court upheld that state's law forbidding discrimination in the sale or rental of publicly assisted housing. The case involved refusal to sell property to a Negro by a builder who accepted FHA benefits. Two other states, Connecticut and Iowa, have similar laws.

Kenwood Residents Announce Open House

On Sunday afternoon, June 19, residents of Kenwood will open their doors to friends, neighbors, and strangers, for their seventh consecutive Open House and Garden Concert. There will also be an exhibit of sculpture.

An annual open house is the way Kenwood residents, white and non-white have chosen to show that they like their community and accept their neighbors. Homes, apartments and gardens will be shown between 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. in tours conducted from the Schaffner House, 4819 Greenwood Avenue. The concert (there is an admission charge) will follow at 4:00 p.m.

be that the Bearskin family will have to leave this community and will not want to stay there. If this happens, the community loses the Bearskin family and is left with the people who threw the rocks . . ." The *Warrior* had praise for the neighbors who came to the Bearskins' aid.

Staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations visited the Bearskins immediately after the May 14 attack and arranged for a police guard. Staff also cooperated with individuals and groups interested in the Bearskins, including representatives of the American Indian Center, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Rev. Peter Powell, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 3555 W. Huron Street, chairman of the Committee on Indian Work, and others.

Second Field Office To Aid Newcomers

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents will open its second field office shortly, at 622 E. 63rd St., from which it will give expanded service to newcomers to Chicago living on the South Side.

Referral and go-with (interpretation and escort) service will be given in employment, health and welfare, housing, education, civil rights and related fields. At least one staff member will speak Spanish and English.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents functions as the Department of Migration Services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, giving service to newcomers to Chicago including Puerto Ricans, Indians, Mexicans, Southern whites, Southern Negroes and European refugees. It has headquarters at 54 W. Hubbard Street, and operates another field office at 1951 W. Madison Street.

Mr. Ely M. Aaron, Vice Chairman of the Commission, is Chairman of the New Resident's Committee.

Community Councils Leadership Conference

Physical and spiritual aspects of *Urban Living in the 60's* will be examined at the Fifth National District Community Council Leaders Conference at Illinois Institute of Technology, June 17-19.

The conference, sponsored by the United Community Funds and Councils of America, is held biennially. Local co-sponsors are the Association of Community Councils and the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

Robert H. MacRae, executive director of the Welfare Council; James C. Worthy, vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, and Frank Zeidler, former mayor of Milwaukee, are scheduled speakers. An opening day tour of communities that reflect problems of urban living will provide source material for workshop sessions.

Conference Proceedings

Some 600 board members of children's institutions have received copies of the proceedings of the Conference on Interracial Care in Children's Institutions through the cooperation of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The conference, called by the Welfare Council last June, disclosed great lack of institutional care for Negro children. The situation will become more serious, George Ranney, Council President, warned in a letter accompanying the proceedings.

'Friends' Interne Assigned to CCHR

Twenty-one-year-old Rachel Chavez of Los Angeles, will work in Chicago from June 18 to August 26, as an Interne in Community Service under the program of the American Friends Service Committee.

Miss Chavez, who will receive her bachelor's degree in sociology from Whittier College, before coming to Chicago, speaks Spanish and English. She has been assigned to the Westside office of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, which serves a predominantly Spanish-speaking population.

Internes in Community Service work as staff members with established social agencies and study the effects of urbanization. They share in a cooperative household and plan their own education program, which includes speakers in related fields, visits to agencies and attendance at conferences. Internes pay their own transportation to the site of their projects and receive only a small maintenance allowance for their service.

In Chicago, the cooperative household is Project House on W. Jackson Blvd. When Miss Chavez has completed her internship here, she hopes to be assigned to Mexico by the AFSC.



Mutual concerns of Police Department and Commission on Human Relations were discussed by Commissioners and Police Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson in recent meeting. Community problems will be studied in a week of in-training planned for each patrolman on an annual basis, Superintendent Wilson said. Clockwise in photo are Commission Secretary Ralph Robinson, Commission Vice Chairman Ely Aaron, Supt. Wilson and Commission Chairman Augustine J. Bowe.

Executive Director

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Marciniak was born December 21, 1917, on W. 25th Place, and grew up on Chicago's Southwest Side. He was graduated from Quigley Preparatory Seminary in 1936, and received his bachelor's degree from Loyola in 1939, with a major in sociology. He was awarded a master's degree in social administration in 1942. His thesis, *The Racial Attitudes of Students in the Catholic Colleges of the Chicago Area* was based on 1,945 questionnaires completed by students in seven colleges. He did additional graduate work at the University of Chicago with the Committee for the Study of Social Thought between 1942 and 1945.

Following his undergraduate work, Mr. Marciniak joined a team organized by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to speak on race relations in the Middle West. He remained with this group, whose membership included Dr. Samuel Gandy, and the late Dr. Leo Shapiro, until 1945.

In 1944-45, Mr. Marciniak served as state chairman of the campaign for a fair employment practices law in Illinois. He is an organizer of the John A. Ryan Forum, and contributed a chapter to the book edited by Donald Robinson, *The Day I Was Proudest to be an American*.

Mr. Marciniak served as a board member of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations during 1956-59, and was a participant in 1958 in a special seminar sponsored by the Fund for the Republic on "Labor in a Free Society." Other affiliations of Mr. Marciniak include: Presidency, Chicago Chapter, Industrial Relations Research Association; board membership, Illinois Committee on Employment of Youth, Committee on Fair Credit Practices of Ill. and Committee for Equal Medical Opportunity; secretaryship, National Catholic Social Action Conference; membership, Advisory Committee, United Citizens Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois; board membership, Adult Education

Shortage of Physicians

(Continued from Page 1)

population using the services of Negro physicians. Although Negroes do not limit themselves to the services of Negro physicians, most are dependent upon them for private hospitalization. Yet only 19 (8.8%) Negro physicians currently hold staff appointments in predominantly white private hospitals. One-hundred seventy-nine have staff appointments at Provident Hospital, and about 24 have appointments at Louise Burg Hospital. The two hospitals have a total of 284 beds. Negro physicians are therefore unable to serve many of their patients when they require hospitalization.

Other major cities offer more opportunities for hospital appointments to Negro physicians than does Chicago. Seventy percent of the Negro doctors in Brooklyn, and 28 per cent in Philadelphia were affiliated with predominantly white hospitals in 1956. Forty per cent of Detroit's hospitals and 20 per cent of Brooklyn's hospitals had Negro physicians on their staffs that same year.

In an effort to examine the criteria involved when staff appointments are made, questionnaires were sent to 60 of Chicago's Negro physicians. Thirty-five were returned by the end of May, and of these 35 physicians, 21 had sent out a total of 51 applications to predominantly white hospitals. Of these 51 applications, there were nine acceptances, 40 non-acceptances and two still pending. In 13 cases the applicant received no response from the hospital.

Centers, and chairmanship, subcommittee on Education, Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a post he will resign.

In 1948, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations gave him an award for his work in intergroup relations.

Mr. Marciniak and his wife, Virginia, have four daughters: Catherine, Christina, Francesca, and Claudia.



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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

VOL. 2

NO. 3



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Police Plan Nips Bessemer Flare-up

The Immediate Emergency Plan developed by Police Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson proved effective in its first test, as racial tension flared during the last week in July, in the area of Bessemer Park on the far South-east Side.

It was used to disperse crowds that gathered during the week to protest the use of the park swimming pool by Negroes. Police placed charges against 11 persons in connection with the disturbance.

The Immediate Emergency Plan was explained to police officers and Park District personnel last Spring, and a number of recreational areas were designated for special surveillance. The plan calls for quick movement of extra men and equipment to a trouble spot, with provision for a supervising captain to take immediate command. If necessary a patrolman on duty at a trouble spot can initiate the Immediate Emergency Plan.

When trouble developed at Bessemer Park, Commission personnel went to the area and conferred with police officials on the deployment of officers and the handling of crowds under the plan. Staff members also counselled community leaders on the positive role their organizations could play in easing tension.

Cooperation by Negro and white leaders was outstanding, and contributed greatly to a quick solution.

A week after the first report of trouble, the pool was in normal use. The Police Department and the Commission continued to maintain close contact with the situation, however.

Superintendent Wilson had disclosed essentials of the Immediate Emergency Plan in a letter to Edwin C. Berry, executive director of The Chicago Urban League early in July. The letter read in part:

"I agree that recreational areas are potential trouble spots, and our details of officers at parks and beaches have been increased this year to meet this problem. In keeping with our policy of cooperation with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Mr. Edmund Brooks [Director of Civil Rights Services for the Commission] addressed the men [twice] to further impress upon them

(Continued on Page 4)



Window display in Southside Field Office of Mayor's Committee on New Residents (Department of Migration Services) is examined by Mr. Ely M. Aaron, chairman of Mayor's Committee, and Mrs. Margaret Madden, director of Migration Services. Office at 622 E. 63rd St., was opened early in July, will provide referral and "go with" service to English-speaking and Spanish-speaking new comers in vicinity.

Bearskins Settled

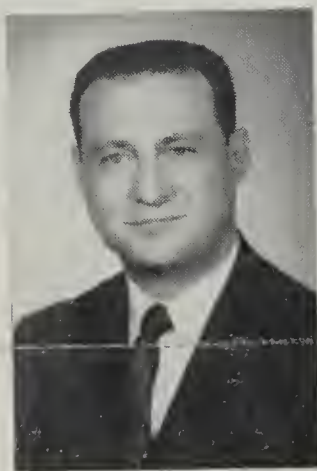
Benjamin Bearskin, who three months ago was homeless because he is an American Indian, has settled down with his family in an apartment on North Avenue, and has a job as a boilermaker, the work for which he is trained.

A city agency located the home for the Bearskins in one of several offers of shelter or work from sympathetic individuals and organizations.

The Bearskin family of six was told to move out of its apartment at 3415 West Huron after a stoning attack, May 14.

Shabat Takes School Human Relations Job

The newly appointed Director of Human Relations for the Chicago Public Schools, Oscar E. Shabat, assumed his duties at the Board of Education on the first of July. Mr. Shabat is the dean on leave from Wright Jr. College.



Oscar Shabat

As director of human relations he will recommend policies in the area of human relations, to David Heffernan, Assistant Superintendent of School, Community and Human Relations. Mr. Shabat will also develop programs to implement these human relation policies.

Shabat says that the primary focus will be on the maximum development of each child in the school system, and that any relationship that may hinder this development is in the realm of human relations. He considers race relations as only a part of the field of human relations, but he vigorously opposes discriminatory practices in any phase of the school system.

"I do not minimize race related problems," says Shabat, "but any problem, effectively handled, can help prevent drop-outs, reduce vandalism and improve race relations."

His staff will consist of two professionally trained persons. One will be highly trained in sociology with a background of community and human relations experience. His duties will include the organization of workshops and research projects.

The second staff member will be in charge of an in-service training program for teachers and staff, and will also work on a house organ.

AJC Pamphlet Urges More Rights Laws

The years 1949-1959 have been described by the American Jewish Congress as the "lost decade," in a pamphlet of that title, which analyzes civil rights legislation in Illinois. The report calls for an "enforceable, comprehensive civil rights" code.

No important civil rights laws were passed by the General Assembly in 1959, although four major measures and a number of minor bills were before it, according to the pamphlet. The only bill passed in the field dealt with discrimination in crematories.

The American Jewish Congress report compares Illinois legislation in employment, housing, education and public accommodations with action by other states, eighteen of which have Fair Employment Practices laws. Illinois is the only industrial state without such a law, according to the report.

(Continued on Page 4)

New Court Aide to Probe Garnishments

The Municipal Court of Chicago has reacted to the suicide of William Rodriguez and the widespread abuses in installment credit exposed by the tragedy by naming a special commissioner to study confession judgment and garnishment applications over a 120-day period.

The new commissioner is John J. King, a lawyer who has given voluntary representation during the past five years to Puerto Rican new residents and to others unable to pay for legal services. In his first four days of studying files, approximately 900 garnishment actions were filed and 175 thrown out. An additional 20,000 files seeking nearly \$15,000,000 may come under his scrutiny.

Chief Justice Raymond Drymalski who introduced Mr. King at a recent press conference, said the Commissioner will check confession judgment and garnishment files to see if they are correct as to form and if any claim more money than is due. He will report instances of fraud directly to the Chief Justice, and his overall reports will be used to provide the state legislature with a clear picture of how the confession judgment and garnishment laws work.

(A confession of judgment by a credit buyer is done by signing a paper which permits a seller to go into court alone and get a judgment against the buyer if the buyer falls behind in his payments. If the buyer is a wage earner, the judgment is usually followed by a garnishment action which requires his employer to turn over all but a portion of his wages to the seller to apply on the debt. In many cases, garnishment is the first knowledge a buyer has that he has been sued, and many employers fire workers whose wages are garnished.)

Appointment of the special commissioner and a committee of five Municipal Court Judges to study the court's own procedures in confession judgment cases followed a report by a special subcommittee of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, pointing to widespread abuses and exploitation of credit buyers. The report indicated that many gullible and unwary buyers are victimized at the time of their purchases, signing contracts that actually call for higher amounts than they are led to believe they are spending. These buyers are also required to "confess judgment" at the time of the purchase, thus insuring collection.

Judge Daniel J. McNamara is chairman of the court committee. Mr. King, the special commissioner, is a graduate of Loyola University, with a background in courts martial and insurance investigations, bankruptcy cases, and defense of indigent persons in criminal cases.

New Publications Cover Three Areas

You and Chicago, a 36-page what-to-do booklet for new residents has been published by the Department of Migration Services of the Commission, and is available free for quantity distribution.

The booklet answers questions in 14 categories including how to travel by subway and bus; how to get help in several kinds of emergencies, and how to register and vote. It is freely illustrated with line drawings, and is printed in two colors.

The sixth revision of the booklet, *Your Civil Rights*, and *Look Before You Leave*, a new pamphlet for residents of communities facing the prospect of racial change will be published by the Commission during September.

Your Civil Rights which will be ready for distribution early in September, includes the Chicago Anti-Desecration Ordinance, most recent piece of local civil rights legislation. The booklet is printed in more easily readable type and has new line illustrations.

Look Before You Leave is a what-to-do primer dealing with the relationships of change to dynamic community life. It is freely illustrated with two-color line drawings, and contains a minimum of text. Both publications will also be provided without charge to organizations and individuals.

NAIRO Forms First Region Chapter Here

A Chicago chapter of the National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials (NAIRO) was formally organized recently. Raphael Lewis of the Chicago Urban League was elected chairman.

NAIRO, founded in 1947, is an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improving standards of professional intergroup relations practice, and furthering the acceptance of the principles and goals of intergroup relations work.

These goals are implemented through a continuing exchange of information and experience, and through study and research on problems affecting intergroup relations.

Membership is open to persons primarily engaged in intergroup work. Associate memberships (non voting) are open to anyone interested in supporting NAIRO's work and receiving its regular publications and other services.

Other NAIRO chapters are in New York, Philadelphia and Washington D.C.



Boys and girls at Wells High School, 936 North Ashland, participate in active physical education program which stresses cooperation, sportsmanship and a wholesome attitude toward their fellow man. The group above awaits the pre-requisite physical examination.

Commissioners Meet With Jewish Leaders

Members of the Commission on Human Relations met with representatives of the Jewish community last month to review steps already taken to prevent anti-Semitic acts, and to explore means of closer cooperation.

Rabbi David Polish, president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, one of the spokesmen for the group, said he was gravely concerned over local events in the light of increased anti-Semitic activity throughout the world.

Commissioner Jerome J. Friedman reviewed the Commission report on anti-Semitic incidents dated May 31, and called attention to the new ordinance against desecration of places of worship or burial.

Police Lt. Daniel McCain, who also attended the meeting, reported that of 509 offenses against buildings between December 31 and June 1, 215 involved houses of worship of all faiths. Lt. McCain commands the Police Human Relations Unit.

The groups agreed upon closer cooperation and exchange of information, and planned for future meetings.

Rabbi Polish; Mr. Nathan E. Jacobs of the American Jewish Committee; Mr. Jacob Siegel of the Jewish Labor Committee; Mr. William Pinsley, Anti-Defamation League; Mr. Joseph Minsky, American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi Joseph Friedman of the Council of Traditional Synagogues represented the Jewish community.

Mr. Augustine J. Bowe, chairman; Mr. Ely M. Aaron, vice chairman; Mr. Maurice McElligott and Mr. Friedman represented the Commission.

AJC Pamphlet

(Continued from Page 2)

Four states are reported as having laws forbidding discrimination in the general housing market, and four others as having laws against discrimination in publicly assisted housing. Two 1953 Illinois laws prohibit discrimination in the community conservation and neighborhood redevelopment programs.

Illinois in 1951 put teeth in an older law prohibiting race, color or nationality discrimination in primary and secondary public schools by requiring district authorities to affirm that they had complied with non-segregation requirements.

Illinois has no overall law prohibiting discrimination by colleges and universities.

The state law against discrimination in public accommodations has remained largely unchanged since 1935, according to the report, but places like golf courses, state park concessions have been added in the past decade. Discrimination by hospitals has been attacked through making loss of tax exempt status a penalty for violations.

Twenty-five other states have anti-discrimination laws covering public accommodations.

The report concludes that sound enforcement machinery is an important aspect of any civil rights measure, and observes that sixteen other Northern and Western states have established administrative agencies with the duty and the means of enforcing civil rights law in the fields of employment, public accommodations, housing and education.

The Lost Decade is available at the American Jewish Congress Office, 189 W. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.

Subpoena Power

The Baltimore Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was granted powers of subpoena and enforcement in cases under its jurisdiction last month.

CCHR Staffer Gets Top Kalamazoo Post

George L. Roberts, 37-year old human relations officer in the department of Civil Rights Services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations since 1956, will become director of Community Relations for the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, beginning September 15.



George Roberts

The post is newly created under the Kalamazoo Board of Community Relations, and involves planning and program for the social and economic health of the city as well as intergroup relations activities. Mr. Roberts will initially have a staff of one, and will occupy offices in the City Hall.

Mr. Roberts joined the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations after serving as a juvenile probation officer and Veterans Administration staff worker. He is a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and holds a bachelor's degree in social science from Loyola University in Chicago. Mr. Roberts has also attended Morgan State College and the University of Chicago. He is married and the father of an eight month old daughter.

Bessemer Flare-up

(Continued from Page 1)

the social implications of their duties and emphasize its preventive character. All officers at recreational areas have the authority and have been instructed to nip any racial incident in the bud, and if necessary, initiate our Immediate Emergency Plan which can almost immediately provide a concentration of departmental vehicles and personnel to the affected area. Our supervisors, who would immediately be in command of such a concentration, are well aware of the preventive techniques involved."



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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

VOL. 2

NO. 5



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NOV 2 - 1960

Commission Seeks Nominees for Awards

Nominations now are being sought for the annual awards presented by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Three individuals and three organizations will be honored for their outstanding contributions to the harmony and social growth of our city.

They will be selected from the field of nominees by an awards committee, and will receive plaques at the 15th annual awards luncheon sponsored by the Commission at the Palmer House on December 2.

Individuals and organizations are urged to nominate candidates.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations will hold its Fifteenth Annual Awards Luncheon at noon, Friday, December 2, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House. Luncheon is \$5 per person. Reservations are now being accepted at the office of the Commission, 54 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

Who is eligible?

Any business or industrial enterprise, any civic or community organization, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any person who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations. An organization whose purpose is solely or chiefly work in intergroup relations is not eligible.

Considered outstanding are:

Businesses and institutions that base employment and promotion on the ability of the individual to do the job.

Civic and community organizations that take the lead in pressing for elimination of discrimination in areas of public life.

Newspapers, periodicals, radio or television stations that have contributed to public understanding of intergroup problems.

Government departments that have shown special understanding of the problems of human rights and have a program designed to deal with them.

(Continued on page 4)

LIBRARY.

Housing Segregation Called Worst Problem

Residential segregation in the North has been labeled as "our most serious of human problems" by a leading university professor.

George Watson, dean of students and professor of political science at Roosevelt University, said that he believed such segregation is getting worse, whereas in many areas of human relations, progress is being made.

He stated that housing segregation shapes the total pattern of community living, resulting in school and church segregation. It complicates every other aspect of urban living.

Dean Watson spoke before some 150 persons, representing business, labor, civic and religious groups, that attended a Northern Illinois Regional Human Relations Conference on September 17 in Rockford.

He charged that the real estate industry has led in developing the concept of the homogeneous community in perfecting the use of restrictive covenants and in developing property owners associations. He expressed hope that Chicago "would become the leader in change."

(Continued on page 4)



Lawndale community homeowners who were honored for outstanding improvements made on their homes in recent months are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Trudo, 4026 W. Cermak Rd., third prize; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bradley, 3531 W. Polk St., second prize, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Saunders, 1667 S. Troy St., first place. Here they receive their awards from Eugene Kaczmarek, member of the board of the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission, sponsors of the home betterment contest, "Operation Pride."

Misconcept Real Villian In Property Value Drop

Concurring with the thesis of Luigi Laurenti that nonwhite occupancy alone does not depress property values, Anthony Downs, a Chicago real estate economist, has attempted to apply Laurenti's findings to the Chicago situation.

In a review-article of Dr. Laurenti's new book, *Property Values and Race*, which appeared in the May issue of *Land Economics*, Downs said that Laurenti "omitted neighborhoods on the periphery of nonwhite ghettos and instead selected those into which nonwhites had 'leapfrogged' over sizeable distances from the nearest previous nonwhite residences.

"But in many American cities such 'leapfrogging' is rare," Downs said. Almost all nonwhite expansion occurs on the borders of large ghettos. Therefore in such cities realtors and homeowners can argue that Laurenti's conclusions simply do not apply since racial change is almost always associated with higher density and lower maintenance standards. Under these conditions, non-white entry seems to lead directly to neighborhood deterioration, with its ensuing declines in property prices.

"Although this argument contains an important kernel of truth," Downs said, "it is still essentially false. The kernel of truth is that racial change is indeed bound up with other changes in many cities, for a variety of reasons. But one of the most significant of these reasons is the belief that nonwhite entry always leads to falling prices—a belief which Laurenti's study decisively disproves.

"When this erroneous belief is accepted by white homeowners, they strongly oppose entry of nonwhites into all-white areas of decent housing because they fear falling prices. Such opposition keeps nonwhites bottled up in ghettos and makes the density in them so high that whenever a new border area opens up for nonwhite settlement it is flooded with residents far beyond its capacity to house decently. This process tends to confirm the original (but erroneous) belief that nonwhite entry is invariably accompanied by rising density and falling values.

"The great contribution of Laurenti's study is its irrefutable proof that this belief is false. By isolating racial change from the other factors which are so closely connected with it in many cities he proves that it alone need not lead to falling prices," Downs said.

"For informed members of the real estate profession," Downs said, Laurenti's study "is of immediate importance. From now on, predicting the effects of nonwhite entry upon residential prices must be considered a matter of analyzing the relevant markets involved in each specific area rather than applying any variant rules about the effects of race. Furthermore, Laurenti's evi-



LARGEST PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT TO HONOR MEMORY

A permanent monument to the humanitarian work of the late Robert R. Taylor, pioneer member of the Commission on Human Relations, is to be built in Chicago.

The Chicago Housing Authority has announced that the largest public housing project ever to be constructed in the city has been named in memory of Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor also served as chairman and member of the CHA's policy-making board of commissioners for twelve years.

The housing development, to be situated along State Street between 39th and 54th Streets, will cost \$75,000,000. Some 4,415 families will make their homes there when it is completed in 1963. More than three-fourths of the apartments, some 3,500, will have three and four bedrooms.

How would Mr. Taylor, who died at the age of 57 in 1957, feel about such an honor?

In the words of his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor:

"He would be very proud and happy to know that his efforts for good housing and the rights of all individuals have been recognized by the citizens of Chicago."

She continued:

"The fact that nonwhite entry does not depress prices shifts the burden of proof onto those who claim the opposite."

Downs is an assistant professor of economics and political science at the University of Chicago and Director of Retail Analyses for the Real Estate Research Corporation in Chicago.

Copies of Downs' eight-page article are available at the office of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



ING DEVELOPMENT LATE COMMISSIONER

"But he was not a man who sought honors. He was reticent about compliments. He felt that what he did for his city was no different from what any good citizen should do."

And honors were not unusual for Mr. Taylor. Among numerous awards, he received a citation for public service from the Illinois Welfare Association in 1950 for "unfailing leadership and direction in the field of public housing." It was the first award of merit in the field of housing ever presented by the IWA.

Mr. Taylor was appointed to the Commission on Human Relations in 1945 by the late Mayor Edward J. Kelly. He served until his death.

He was born in Tuskegee, Ala. His father, Robert Robinson Taylor, was vice-president of Tuskegee Institute. An untiring civic leader, the senior Taylor retired and lived until his death in Wilmington, N. C., where he too has a public housing project named in his memory.

From 1928 until his death, Mr. Taylor was employed as manager of the Michigan Blvd. Garden Apartments, 47th Street and Michigan Avenue. The Taylors were married 32 years. There are two daughters, Mrs. Lester Dugas, 5000 S. Woodlawn Ave., and Mrs. James E. Bowman, of Shariz, Iran, and four grandchildren.

For Your Information

The July-August issue of *Human Relations News* was labeled Volume II, Number 3 in error. It should have read, Volume II, Number 4.

Editor Gives 'How To' For News Of Tension

Eight rules for handling news of racial tensions that might well be labeled a "Chicago Code," were outlined in a recent television panel program by the executive editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

Mr. Lawrence S. Fanning prefaced his description with a recognition of the responsibility of mass communications media. He declared: "The city's newspapers, radio and television stations covering such troubles all have a grave responsibility to the communities they serve—a responsibility to educate both directly and indirectly; and a responsibility, if and when trouble breaks out, to do everything in their power to help contain the violence."



MR. FANNING

Mr. Fanning felt that most media saw eye to eye in responding to unreasoning hoodlumism and mob action with sound judgment and restraint.

The rules he said the *Sun-Times* follows are:

1. "Try to avoid publishing stories on racial difficulties while the cancer is still germinating. If, for example, a Negro family moves into a hitherto white neighborhood, we wait until the move has been effected and the family is settled in before we carry a story. Announcing the move in advance invites hoodlums and trouble makers from outside the area.
2. "We try to tell the story without slant or bias. We avoid name calling and we do not permit anyone else to indulge in name calling in our news columns.
3. "We do not flood the area with cameras. A camera often has an explosive effect on the exhibitionistic drives of people who are victimized by mob psychology.
4. "We caution our reporters to behave in such a manner that their presence will not contribute to the tension.
5. "We try to assign only experienced reporters to the scene of the disturbance.
6. "We do not suppress racial incidents which have brought in their wake wide spread rumors. Honest and dispassionate reporting, we fervently believe, stops rumors cold.
7. "We do not report trivial incidents.
8. "We attempt to apply rules of reason and common sense to our coverage."

Mr. Fanning concluded that "the best measure of Chicago's growing maturity lies in the intelligent and effective activities of such organizations as the Commission on Human Relations, bulwarked by tactful but firm police work."

With few exceptions, Chicago newspapers and radio and television stations have followed this "code" encouraged by the Commission for the past 15 years.

Annual Awards (Continued from page 1)

Trade unions that have a policy of open membership to all regardless of race, creed or national origin.

To nominate any person or organization, write a letter about them to the Awards Committee, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago 10, Illinois. The committee will study nominations until November 16.

Each year, in addition to these six awards, the awards committee selects a person professionally engaged in human relations activity for the Thomas H. Wright Award. It is given for outstanding professional performance.

Housing Segregation (Continued from page 1)

In achieving this change, he suggested the education of brokers to a new concept of their profession, vigilant enforcement of housing and zoning regulations and state legislation.

He warned that if we do not change present segregated housing patterns rapidly, "we shall destroy our cities and ultimately our whole society."

Other speakers from the Chicago area were Paul Ertel, of the Commission staff, and Atty. Donald Frey, of the Evanston Human Relations Council.

Mr. Ertel described the unique services the Chicago Commission on Human Relations offers to newcomers, and suggested ways in which other local commissions could perform similar duties.

The conference at Rockford was co-sponsored by the Illinois Commission on Human Relations and the Rockford Commission on Human Relations.

A Child's Story

The little girls were meeting for the first time. The one who had just moved into the block in West Chatham that morning confided that she wished she had a baby brother, as the other girl had.

"My mother can get one for you," came the prompt

offer, and after a pause probably occasioned by the new girl's chocolate brown skin, "and you can paint him any color you want."

Appalachian Migrants Subject of Field Study

To obtain first hand information on the customs and attitudes of folk who live in the Southern Appalachian area of the United States, a number of prominent Chicagoans attended a workshop this Summer at Berea, Kentucky.

They studied all aspects of the rural mountain Southerner's life to gain a better understanding of those who migrate to the big cities of the North. Chicago, especially around the Uptown community, has been a major point of migration.

Thirteen persons went from Chicago. They were among teams from Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit and Toledo. These are other cities to which Appalachian Southerners are flocking.

John Donovan, of the Uptown Field Office, Mayor Daley's Commission on Youth Welfare, commented:

"The workshop enlightened me very much. It gave me a deeper feeling and understanding for these citizens. I am more conscious of the problems they face here in the city."

Others who attended the conclave were Sgts. Edward Mulcrone and John Joyce, of the Police Department Youth Bureau; Max Boratsky and Harold Berman, of the Goudy School; the Rev. Norman A. Nelson, of the Evangelical Lutheran Saron Church, and Albert Briggs, assistant principal, Forestville Elementary School.

Also, Mrs. Louise Daugherty, special projects director, Great Cities Study; Marion R. Douglass, of Phillip's Elementary School; Mrs. Veronica B. Jackson, of Raymond Elementary School; Albert Wells, of Douglas Elementary School; Ester Davis, Christian Friendliness Missionary Director, Chicago Baptist Association, and Mrs. Edna B. Greer, principal, Mason Upper Grade Center.



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RUSSELL BALLARD TO RECEIVE THOMAS, ELEANOR WRIGHT AWARD

Russell Ballard, director of Hull House, has been selected to receive the professional award of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. It will be presented at a luncheon in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House, Friday, December 2. At the same time, recipients of six other awards for outstanding contributions to human relations during 1960 will be honored.



MR. BALLARD

The Commissioners this year renamed the professional award, which has been known as the Thomas H. Wright Award, to the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award, adding the name of Eleanor W. Wright to that of her husband.

Mr. Wright, former executive director of the Commission, died in 1952, and the award was established in his memory. Mrs. Wright, onetime associate executive director, headed the department of information services at the time of her death early in January, 1960.

The Wrights were intimately associated with Mr. Ballard during the period of their work in human relations here, and for a time they lived at Hull House.

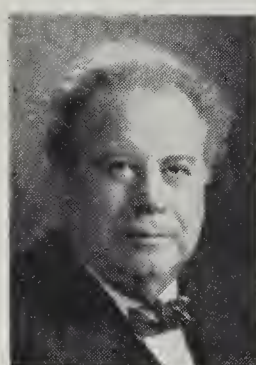
Mr. Ballard is one of the most respected professionals in social welfare work. He spent 15 years in the public school system of East Chicago, and in 1936 organized the Lake County (Ind.) Department of Public Welfare at Gary.

Speaking of his 11 years as principal of a school in East Chicago, Mr. Ballard said:

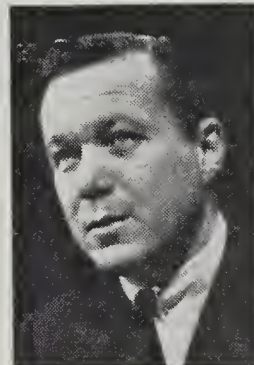
"It was there that I discovered America. My school had a representation of 27 different nationalities and cultures. I learned that people are more alike than they are different."

In 1936, he instituted a fair employment practices policy in the Lake County Department of Public Welfare, which has continued to this day.

(Continued on page 4)



DR. BRADLEY



MR. ROSS



MR. SCHOOLER

15th Awards Luncheon Features Ross, Bradley

Norman Ross and Dr. Preston Bradley will be two of the outstanding persons on the program at the Fifteenth Annual Awards Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Ross, noted TV and radio personality, will be master of ceremonies. Doctor Bradley, famous author, lecturer and pastor of the Peoples Church of Chicago, will narrate the awards script.

Over 500 persons are expected to attend the luncheon, which will be held at noon Friday, December 2, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House. Reservations are being accepted now at the office of the Commission, 54 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Illinois. The luncheon is \$5 per person.

Six awards will be given to individuals and organizations for their outstanding contributions to the harmony and social growth of our city.

Awardees are selected by the Awards Committee, headed by Lee Schooler, president of the Public Relations Board, from nominations received from individuals and organizations throughout the city.

Assisting Mr. Schooler on the committee are James

(Continued on page 4)



Among the foreign visitors to the Commission on Human Relations this past month were three Latin-American guests of the Young Christian Workers, whose national headquarters are at 1700 Jackson Blvd. Here, Frederick Pollard Jr., right, deputy executive director, explains the work of the Commission to, left to right seated, Ruben Collao, national leader of the Metalworkers Union and secretary of the Mechanics, Metalworkers and Allied Trades Union in Santiago, Chile; Odette Azevedo Soares, director of a Workers Training School in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Moises Leyton, Santiago, national president of the Young Christian Workers of Chile; and left to right standing, George D. Sullivan, of New York, executive secretary of the YCW Commission for International Development; Michael J. Coleman, Jr., national president of YCW; and Enrique Bustos, of New York, an interpreter. Their visit brought the total number of foreign dignitaries to visit the Commission headquarters this year to 30.

Most Non-White Births In 8 Hospitals, Study Shows

Eight of 52 hospitals in Chicago delivered 94 per cent of all Negro babies born in hospitals in the city during 1959, according to a survey conducted by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Four of these eight hospitals delivered 80.3 per cent of the babies. The four are Provident, Illinois Research, Cook County and Lewis Memorial.

The 44 other hospitals in the city with maternity services delivered only 6.1 per cent of Negro hospital births.

In 1959, Cook County Hospital delivered 16,102 Negro babies, or 57 per cent of all Negro babies born in Chicago hospitals, as contrasted to 14,221, or 54 per cent of all Negro babies born in Chicago hospitals were delivered at Cook County. This is the highest number of Negro babies born in any hospital in Chicago last year. At the same time, the investigation showed that 64 per cent of all Negro births in hospitals were in governmental hospitals.

Strategy Meet Set For Fair Housing Practices

A proposed fair housing practices act for Illinois will be a major topic of discussion at a statewide citizens' conference in Springfield, Saturday, December 10.

The United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois (FOR), whose major membership is in the suburbs and downstate, will sponsor the meeting.

The suggested act, which was drawn up by the Legislation Committee of FOR, is scheduled to be presented to the Illinois Legislature in 1961. Meanwhile, it will be set before the 500 persons expected to attend the all-day parley for their study and support.

Theme of the conference will be "Achieving Equal Housing Opportunities in Illinois."

Purpose of the act is "to eliminate those practices in the state which deny equal housing opportunities to citizens because of their race, creed, color, sex, national origin or ancestry."

Its terms will apply to "any building, structure or part thereof which is used or occupied or arranged, intended or designed to be used or occupied as a home of one or more human beings, and all vacant land."

FOR held its first statewide meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, June 4. The organization's purpose is to "provide an avenue for the exchange of ideas with all civic, religious, educational, business and labor leaders to support the proposition that residence shall be free to all regardless of race, religion, or national origin." It "shall be dedicated to the continuous carrying forward of a constructive program of education and action for this purpose."

Donald Frey, of Evanston, a director, said that the proposed act "gives new powers to the existing Illinois Commission on Human Relations. It gives the Commission powers to investigate, conduct hearings and enforce provisions of the act."

Frey also said that the act clearly tags down unfair practices in the field of housing, declares these practices illegal, and gives the Commission the power to declare them illegal.

Another aspect provides that offenders will be investigated quietly and a solution will try to be reached through conciliation and mediation. Only if the practices continue and persons refuse to drop their discrimination will court action be instituted.

The act parallels similar legislation passed in the states of Colorado, Oregon, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The statistics revealed that some hospitals located in predominantly Negro community areas were delivering a very small number of Negro babies. One hospital, located in a community area where 77 per cent of the babies born were Negro, had less than one per cent Negro births.

Birth and death statistics are the only major index of how a hospital is serving certain ethnic groups.

Medical Society Backs Negro MD Appointments

The Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Hospital Council have endorsed similar resolutions that medical staff appointments to hospitals "be on the basis of credentials and merit," and that they "support the principle that prejudicial discrimination has no place in these appointments."

The Medical Society is a professional organization of 6,400 Cook County physicians and surgeons. The Hospital Council is composed of representatives from hospitals in the Chicago area.

At a meeting November 8, the Society's Council approved recommendations of its liaison committee of the Joint Committee on Hospital, Patient and Staff Integration. The Joint Committee is composed of members of the Medical Society and the Institute of Medicine of Chicago.

The committee urged that race be ruled out as a qualification of staff appointment. It also requested physicians to find staff openings for Negroes who meet the same professional and moral qualifications as are required of white physicians.

Their action came from the problem of medical integration had been voiced by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations as well as other governmental, civic and professional groups.

The Joint Committee on Hospital Patient and Staff Integration was established two years ago.

A report which appeared in the June 25, 1960, issue of the Chicago Medical Society Bulletin, stated:

"It will be recalled that the Joint Committee was created after the passage of state and local legislation designed to remedy discriminatory hospital practices, after direct expression of concern to us from the Mayor of Chicago regarding staff appointments for Negro physicians.

"The efforts of the first year were devoted to learning all we could about staff and patient integration of minority groups.

"We learned that the number of Negro physicians in Chicago is decreasing while the city's Negro population is growing rapidly. There were 228 Negro physicians in Chicago in 1938, and the number has dropped to 210 in 1960. Meanwhile, the Negro population has increased from 280,000 in 1940 to an estimated 800,000 in 1960.

The report stated further that "twenty, or 9.5 per cent, of Chicago's Negro physicians currently have staff appointments to predominantly white hospitals, an increase of four since 1956."

"Twelve, or 18 per cent, of Chicago's 65 accredited predominantly white hospitals have Negro staff physicians at the present time."

72 Nursing Schools Agree On 'No Bias' in Admissions

All of the 72 licensed schools of nursing in Illinois are now on record as stating that there is no discrimination in the admission of new students because of race, color or creed.

This was revealed after the Illinois Department of Registration and Education wrote the nursing schools requesting a statement of the schools' admission policy.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations had met with representatives of the Department to discuss the problems of discrimination in admissions by nursing schools. The Commission acted after receiving reports that some schools listed in the June, 1960 "Directory of Approved Schools of Nursing," published by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, explicitly stated that Negro applicants were not considered.

The Department of Registration and Education obtained a ruling that it was a clear violation of Illinois Statute to bar applicants from nursing schools on the basis of race. The Department then wrote to the schools which indicated that Negro applicants were not considered. Every school, the Department reported, replied that it would now consider Negro applicants who met their qualifications.

A letter will be sent to the National League for Nursing informing this organization that discrimination in educational institutions is illegal in Illinois. The letter will request that the National League, publisher of the national directory of professional schools of nursing, include a statement to this effect in its directory.



At the ground breaking ceremonies for the Robert R. Taylor Homes were, left to right, Mayor Richard J. Daley, CHA Commissioner Theophilus M. Mann, Mrs. Robert R. Taylor, Mrs. Lester Dugas (daughter of Robert R. Taylor), Lester Dugas (son-in-law), and the Dugas children in the foreground. The public housing project, to be situated along State Street between 39th and 54th Streets, will be the largest CHA development, with 4,415 apartments. Mr. Taylor was a pioneer board member of the Commission on Human Relations and served from 1945 until his death in 1957. He was also a commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority for 12 years.

Russell Ballard

(Continued from page 1)

From 1941 to 1943, he was superintendent of the Illinois State Training School, leaving that post to direct Hull House.

He began his career as superintendent by integrating the boys and staff of the school, and making the same facilities available to all. "I believed that one of the best treatments for troubled boys is a policy of fair play," Mr. Ballard said. Today, the school is totally integrated.

Of his present work, Mr. Ballard commented:

"Hull House proves that people of all cultures can work and play together. We practice brotherhood here and are demonstrating that it can be successful and works.

"We have no particular religious affiliation and are not preaching. Rather, we are acting brotherhood and our actions can be seen, heard and felt."

Hull House is rich in traditions of help for unurbanized newcomers. It was founded in 1881 by Jane Addams, whose 100th anniversary is being observed this year.

Awards Luncheon

(Continued from page 1)

Brown IV, executive director of Chicago Community Trust; the Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain, Catholic Council on Working Life; James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the board, Real Estate Research Corporation, and the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Also, Paul Iaccino, secretary-treasurer, Cook County Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO; Henry L. Kohn, attorney; Clyde Reynolds, executive director of Provident Hospital; Mrs. William Saphir; Rabbi Ralph Simon, spiritual leader of Congregation Rodfei Zedek; James E. Stamps, district manager of Social Security Office, and Albert Weiss, midwest director, Discrimination Department of Anti-Defamation League.

College-Educated File Claims Of Housing Bias

Over 53 per cent of complainants under Fair Housing Legislation in New York City are college educated, according to James Q. Wilson, associate professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

Wilson, speaking at the University's Workshop in Urban Studies, stated that this percentage can be contrasted to the generally lower educational level of complainants under Fair Employment Practices legislation.

"Over 50 per cent of the complainants under Fair Housing legislation were of professional or managerial level," he stated, "while complainants under FEP laws are usually seeking employment on the lowest occupational level."

Wilson said that 511 complaints were received under New York City's Fair Housing law within the first 21 months of operation. He said that 52 per cent of the cases were settled satisfactorily by conciliation, 27 per cent were dropped because the complainants failed to follow through and 21 per cent were dropped for lack of sufficient cause. Only one case, he reported, went to the enforcement stage.

Wilson indicated that 83 per cent of the complainants were Negroes, 9 per cent were Puerto Ricans and 8 per cent were Jewish.

Group To Urge State Passage Of Equal Job Opportunity Law

A meeting to map plans to encourage the adoption of equal job opportunity legislation in the 1961 State Legislature is set for November 28, 3:30 p.m., Room 100, 19 South LaSalle Street.

Election of a new chairman and appointment of committees will be the highlights of the session. Richard J. Nelson, manager, Civic Affairs Division, Inland Steel Company, is acting chairman of the group.

Individual memberships form the base of the organization and all persons interested in equal job opportunities legislation are invited to attend.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman
Ely M. Aaron, Vice-Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Maurice McElligott
Hale Nelson
Mrs. William Petersen
Peter R. Scalise
Ray L. Walker
Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

VOL. 2

NO. 7



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ELY AARON NEW COMMISSION CHIEF

Mayor Richard J. Daley last month named Ely M. Aaron to succeed Augustine J. Bowe as chairman of the Commission on Human Relations.

Bowe, 68, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, announced his resignation as chairman at the

31 Organizations Aid 2,000 Foreign Students

An estimated 2,000 foreign students in the Chicago area during the Christmas holidays found that the big Windy City does have a heart.

According to a study by the Commission on Human Relations, there are 31 organizations established here to provide hospitality and orientation for students of many nationalities. Many of the organizations had Christmas gatherings and arranged for foreign students to visit homes of Chicagoans during the holidays.

Among these were the Hospitality Center of Greater Chicago; Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; American Friends of the Middle East; American-Scandinavian Foundation; American Youth Hostels; Christian Family Movement; International Student Committee; and Crossroads Student Center.

A directory of these and other foreign student organizations has been compiled and is available without charge at the Commission on Human Relations office, 54 W. Hubbard Street, Whitehall 4-4483.

Commission Publishes Pamphlet To Assist Changing Areas

What can you—the citizen, homeowner, businessman—do to stabilize and improve your community?

“Look Before You Leave,” a pamphlet just published by the Commission on Human Relations, serves as a guide in answering that question.

It tells the characteristics of a good neighborhood, what happens when structural and social change takes place, and how the change can improve the community.

“Look Before You Leave” is a primer for neighborhoods facing change. It is available for free distribution at the offices of the Commission on Human Relations, 54 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

15th Annual Awards Luncheon of the Commission on December 2. He will continue to serve as a member of the Commission.

“It is with a great deal of regret that I am ending a task that has occupied me throughout a great part of



MR. AARON

MR. CAMPBELL

my lifetime,” Bowe said. He held the chairmanship since July, 1948.

Aaron, 64, an attorney, and life-long Chicago resident, served as vice-chairman of the Commission and is chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Mayor Daley also announced appointment to the Commission of Clifford J. Campbell, deputy commissioner of the Department of City Planning. He fills a vacancy left on the Commission after the resignation of Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey.

Mr. Aaron originally was appointed to the Commission in September, 1948. He is honorary chairman of the American Jewish Committee Chicago Chapter; past national vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, and was president of the Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center from 1941-1946.

Campbell, 56, was in the Chicago public school system from 1930 to 1957. He was director of Dunbar Vocational High School from 1942 to 1957. He is an architect by profession and has a master's degree in education from Northwestern University.

500 Attend 15th Awards Luncheon

More than 500 persons attended the 15th Annual Awards Luncheon of the Commission on Human Relations on December 2, in the Palmer House. Mayor Richard J. Daley presented plaques to six individuals and organizations and a golden statue to Russell Ballard of Hull House for their outstanding contributions to good intergroup relations.

Ralph D. Robinson, assistant coordinator, National Organizing Department, United Auto Workers, and secretary of the Commission, presented a gold clock on behalf of the Commissioners to Augustine J. Bowe, who retired as chairman.

In presenting the awards, Mayor Daley congratulated the winners for their outstanding achievements. "The people of Chicago are indeed grateful," he said.



FATHER POWELL



MR. MABLEY

The awards went to:

Jack Mabley, columnist for the Chicago Daily News, "for consistently refusing to allow instances of intolerance and bigotry go unnoticed and unchallenged."

Police officer Ben Hoffing, who is on supervisory detail at Wells High School, "for performing, beyond the call of duty, many, many little services to young people of all races and nationalities, thus setting an admirable example of respect for law and individual dignity."

The Rev. Peter Powell, chairman of the Committee on Indian Work, Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, "for seeking out opportunities for American Indians to participate fully in community life, and for his special help to the Benjamin Bearskin family when that family was victimized by racial bigotry."

Jerome K. Ramsfield, music instructor at Hyde Park High School, "for his leadership and example of good human relations, symbolized by the multi-racial, multi-religious a capella choir he directs."

The Winneconna Lakes Improvement Association "for its efforts to understand the problems of neighborhood change and to resist the pressures of bigots, pessimists and panic peddlers." Richard Bukacek, 7657 S. Normal Blvd., is president.

The Kenwood Open House Committee, "for inviting all Chicago to witness how cooperation between people

of different races and different faiths can enhance the community." Mrs. A. Abbot Rosen, 4936 S. Kimbark Ave., is chairman.

Russell Ballard, director of Hull House, was presented the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Achievement Award for outstanding professional work in the field of human relations. The citation on his golden trophy read: "Who has followed in the footsteps of Jane Addams by encouraging people of many backgrounds to be good neighbors."

Neighborhood Change

In accepting the award for Winneconna Lakes Improvement Association, Bukacek said:

"Many think that the problems of the changing neighborhood are rooted in bigotry. We disagree. In most cases changing the racial composition of a neighborhood has meant exploitation, overcrowding, accelerated physical deterioration, a poor school situation.

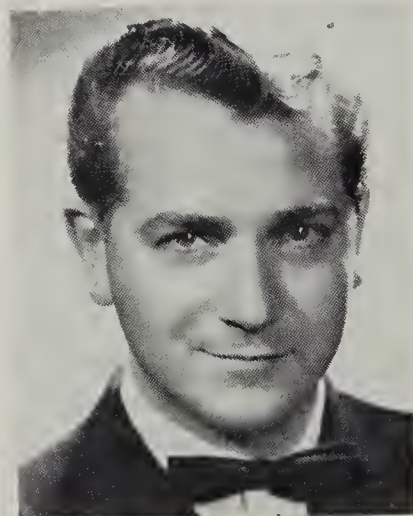
"Flight from these conditions is more often a matter of common sense than of prejudice. It is easy to blame the Negro for the problem and just as easy to blame White prejudice. So long as we are content with such oversimple explanations we can look forward to a continuation of flight and blight."

Mrs. Rosen, accepting the award for the Kenwood Open House Committee, praised the work of her predecessors and members of the Committee.

She said:

"We like to think of our community as a real life example of the fact that people of common tastes and interests can enjoy living together regardless of extraneous factors. If the city of Chicago is proud of what we have done, then it is our hope that this will be the stimulus for other communities to follow the same pattern; and if such communities hesitate out of concern for economics, may we assure them that since we have been at work in Kenwood, property values have gone up, not down."

Edward Marciniak, executive director, reported on the work of the Commission during 1960. Copies of Mr. Marciniak's talk are available at the office of the Commission on Human Relations, 54 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Illinois.



MR. RAMSFIELD



OFFICER HOFFING

'Community Harmony' OSC Committee Goal

With a goal of creating a better climate among peoples of various races and religions, the Organization for the Southwest Community set up a Community Relations Committee which will begin its work early in 1961.

The organization, only little more than a year old, made headlines in 1960 with its campaign against "block-busters" and panic profiteers through its Fair Play Real Estate Code, as well as its efforts to combat practices that lead to destructive neighborhood change.

This year, under the leadership of its recently elected chairman, Thomas O'Malley, a steel salesman, the Community Relations Committee will serve as a liaison with community organizations bordering the OSC area. Its other functions are to:

1. Continue the communication among all races.
2. Promote public discussions of racial tensions.
3. Encourage community banks, churches and other institutions to remain in and serve the community.
4. Secure adequate police protection for all residents of all races in changing neighborhoods.
5. Eliminate violence in connection with racial and religious tensions.
6. Communicate with city and state legislative bodies the desire of OSC to destroy racial and religious restrictive practices in housing opportunities.

The Committee was set up in October by the Second Annual Congress of OSC. In a Civil Rights resolution, the Congress agreed that "the Constitution of the OSC brings us together to promote the well being of the community and its people without regard to race, religion or national origin; the community faces difficult problems arising from the differing racial and religious backgrounds of its residents; and it believes this organization affords a unique opportunity to display the democratic processes in resolving these problems."

OSC serves the area roughly bounded by State Street on the east, California Avenue on the west, 67th Street on the north and 119th Street on the south. The approximately 135 member organizations represent some 175,000 persons. About 12,000 Negroes now live in the area.

Peter Fitzpatrick, an attorney, and president of OSC, said of the new Community Relations Committee:

"It is a very important committee because it is charged with the task of keeping open the lines of communication among all of the residents of the OSC area."

Currently there are some 50 members of the Committee, but it is expected to increase in size.

"We would like to have a representative of every organization in OSC on the Committee because we want every point of view not only represented but articulated. Tension is dispelled if there is a forum in which there can be a rational discussion of the points of controversy. If people cannot be heard out, frustrations and resent-

(Continued on Page 4)



This is one of ten dinnertime discussion groups at a Workshop on Southern White Migrants that was held recently in Epworth Methodist Church. Some 145 persons representing public and private agencies and institutions attended sessions, which were sponsored by Lake View Citizens' Council and the Youth Organizations of Uptown in cooperation with the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Dr. Perley Ayer, executive director of the Council of the Southern Mountains, Berea, Kentucky, and Dr. Herb M. Williams, director of Pupil Personnel of Columbus, Ohio, Public Schools, were the keynote speakers. Topics discussed included health, housing, recreation, employment, youth opportunity and urban adjustment of the Appalachian migrant. Fred Lickerman was conference chairman.

Riverbank Marina City To Be Racially Integrated

The new \$36 million dollar Marina City apartment development under construction on the north bank of the Chicago River between State and Dearborn Streets will be integrated, according to the Chicago Daily Defender.

The Defender reported that William L. McFetridge said the rental policies of the housing development will be "wide open."

McFetridge is president of Marina City Building Corporation, and president-emeritus of the Building Service Employees International Union, which is the major financial backer. He also is president of Chicago Flat Janitors Local No. 1.

Plans for the development call for two 60 story towers which will be the world's tallest apartment buildings. The architecturally new development will contain 896 apartments along with office space, a theatre, boating, swimming, ice-skating and bowling facilities.

The Defender reported that besides McFetridge "other union officials unhesitatingly confirmed the no-bias policy" at the ground breaking ceremonies November 22.

"International President David Sullivan and Thomas G. Young, vice-president of Local 32B, the union's largest local, declared there would be no discrimination in rental policies."

"Young stated that the no-bias policy for Marina City had been discussed and settled upon at a high level of union officialdom. He mentioned that the 275,000 member union is twenty per cent Negro."

The project, now under construction, is expected to be completed in the Summer of 1962. A spokesman for Marina City apartments said that rents will be "moderate."

AJC Publication Lists Civil Rights Advances

"In the decade of the sixties, Americans will come closer than ever before to the ideal of equal opportunity for all," according to Herbert B. Ehrmann, president of the American Jewish Committee.

Ehrmann bases this forecast on "evidence of the civil rights revolution, peaceful for the most part, that has occurred in this country during the past decade."

The evidence is reported in the twelfth edition of "The People Take the Lead," an annual roundup of civil rights advances in the United States published by the American Jewish Committee.

Listed by the AJC as gains during the past year are:

1. The student "sit-in" movement which has brought about the desegregation of chain-store lunch counters in more than 100 Southern cities.

2. Seventeen new school districts in the South began to desegregate their public schools, bringing an additional 100,000 Negro children and some one-half million white children into "integrated situations."

3. Delaware joined sixteen other states with enforceable fair employment practice laws.

The 12th edition of "The People Take the Lead" is available at the American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56th St., New York 22, N. Y.

Harmony OSC Goal

(Continued from Page 3)

ments are apt to grow," Fitzpatrick said.

Other aims of OSC in 1961, as stated in their recently adopted resolutions, are to encourage a free housing market for the economically competent buyer regardless of race, color or creed; to attack practices of exploitation and those which result in deterioration of the community; sponsor activities to foster neighborliness and bring about improved health and welfare benefits to the community.

Series on Human Relations Begins February 9 on WTTW

Under the auspices of the Chicago Teachers College and Chicago City Junior College, a televised series on human relations will begin in February on TV College, WTTW, Channel 11. The program will be offered as a college credit course on both undergraduate and graduate levels.

Beginning February 9, the series, entitled "Overview of Human Relations Problems," will be telecast from 3:45 to 4:30 p.m. and from 10:30 to 11:15 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays through June 1.

Teachers on the program will be Dr. Oscar Shabat, director of Human Relations for the Board of Education, and Dr. Morris L. Haimowitz, assistant director.

Dr. Shabat said the format of the show will be varied and that outstanding people in the field will be participants. Persons interested in registering for the course may write TV College, 3400 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 34, Illinois.

Equal Jobs Committee Seeks Local Groups Throughout State

Richard J. Nelson, chairman, Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities, called for establishment of local committees in state senatorial districts throughout Illinois to work for passage of EJO legislation.

Nelson, Civic Affairs Division Manager of Inland Steel Company, succeeds Augustine J. Bowe, new chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, as chairman of the EJO Committee. Other officers are Michael Greenebaum, treasurer, and Joseph Minsky, executive director.

The Committee plans to work with all groups seeking passage of EJO legislation. Its headquarters is in Room 1908, 111 N. Wabash Ave., CEntral 6-7558.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor
 Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
 Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
 Morris Bialis
 Augustine J. Bowe
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 William G. Caples
 Lester Crown
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Mrs. Wendell E. Green
 Maurice McElligott
 Hale Nelson
 Mrs. William Petersen
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NO. 8



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MAR 22 1961

ASK REFORM OF ILLINOIS CREDIT LAWS

A year ago this February, William Rodriguez, 23, committed suicide by swallowing rat poison in his West Side apartment because he was "tired of being hounded by creditors." Creditors had garnisheed Rodriguez' \$60 take-home pay three times. His check was being garnisheed again when he killed himself.

Today, newspapers report that more than a million persons in Chicago and throughout Illinois are in some financial trouble partly because of credit abuses. More than 64,296 garnishments were filed in 1960 with the Chicago Municipal Court.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents has led the way with a set of proposals on credit reform which were presented to the State House as Bills 462-70. These proposals, which would correct the abuses in the present credit laws, are listed in the adjoining column.

Also coming out with a program for credit reform were the Committee for Fair Credit Practices in Illinois, the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and the Chicago Bar Association. Other civic and labor groups have given their support to the program.

The Committee for Fair Credit Practices in Illinois has proposed that:

- Eighty-five per cent of wages should be exempt from legal seizure, with a minimum exemption of \$45 per week and a maximum of \$200 a week.
- The confession of judgment should be abolished so that no creditor could take part of a worker's wages unless the worker had his day in court.
- Wage assignments should be abolished.
- Deficiency judgments should be eliminated. In case of default, the merchant may repossess the merchandise or collect the balance due.
- In cases of wrongful seizure of wages, the aggrieved party could sue for attorney's fees in addition to other damages.

The Committee for Fair Credit Practices was set up

With the regular mailing of the February Human Relations News, we have enclosed a copy of *Look Before You Leave*, our most recent publication.

Mayor's Committee Proposals

1. Eighty-five per cent of gross wages should be exempt from garnishment with a minimum exemption of \$45 a week and a maximum exemption of \$200 a week.
2. No creditor should take anything from a worker's wages unless the debtor has his day in court, thus eliminating the "confession of judgment" clause in the present law.
3. Wage assignments should be eliminated.
4. In place of the wage assignment law, a continuing garnishment should be substituted which would permit a single garnishment to stand for 30 days.
5. In cases of wrongful garnishment the employer and/or the employee can sue for attorney's fees in addition to other damages.
6. Where the purchaser has defaulted in payment on any article covered by the Retail Installment Sales Act, the seller would have a choice between repossessing the purchased item or suing for the balance of the price, but he could not do both.

in September, 1958, and has offices in Chicago and Springfield. Representatives of business, labor and religion serve with private citizens on its board and subcommittees. John Kearney, executive director of Friendship House, is chairman.

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago has proposed that there should be:

- An increase in wages exempt from garnishment.
- No wage garnishment on the basis of a confession of judgment.
- Abolition of wage assignment.
- Prohibition of repossession by the creditor when the debtor has paid 50 per cent or more on the contract.



Mayor Richard J. Daley, right, administers the oath of office to Ely M. Aaron, center, new chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, as Charles Aaron, at left; Augustine J. Bowe, second from left; and Mrs. Ely M. Aaron, look on. The Ceremony took place recently in the Mayor's office. Mr. Aaron succeeds Mr. Bowe, who resigned the chairmanship when he was elected chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Mr. Aaron, an attorney, is a member of the law firm of Aaron, Aaron, Schimberg and Hess, 38 South Dearborn Street. His brother, Charles, who is associated with the law firm, recently was elected president of the Jewish Federation of Chicago.

State Bans Race Bias In Vocational Schools

No professional or vocational school licensed by the Illinois Department of Registration and Education may discriminate against an applicant because of race or creed, according to Leo H. Lowitz, supervisor of complaints.

Lowitz said this ruling is based on the Illinois Civil Administrative Code (Chapter 127, Section 60(3) which states: No school, college or university or department of a university or other institution that refuses admittance to applicants solely on account of race, color or creed shall be considered reputable and in good standing."

"No school," Mr. Lowitz continued, "is approved, professional or vocational, in any of the divisions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Registration and Education of the State of Illinois which discriminates against any applicant because of class, creed or nationality, and whenever such discrimination is brought to the attention of the Department, after approval, proceedings are instituted to vacate the approval of the school upon proof of such discrimination."

The Department licenses the following professional and vocational schools: architects, barbers, beauty culture, chiropody, dentists, detectives, embalming, horse-shoers, land surveyors, medicine, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, physical therapy, plumbers, professional engineers, public accountants, real estate, structural engineers, tree experts, and veterinarians, among others.

Chicago Eyes End Of Slum Housing by 1970

Chicago eliminated one-third of its sub-standard housing between 1950 and 1956 and may be able to erase the remainder by 1970.

D. E. Mackelmann, commissioner of the city's Community Conservation Board, said at a recent news conference that with this rate of improvement, elimination of sub-standard housing by 1970 is an "achievable goal".

He said that development of industry will have a great deal to do with the rate changes take place, as will the extent to which home owners and investors put funds into housing.

Mackelmann spoke at a conference which introduced a new book, "Housing a Metropolis — Chicago," by Professor Philip M. Hauser, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Beverly Duncan, research associate of the Chicago Community Inventory. The book is based on a \$100,000 three-year study sponsored and financed by five Chicago housing agencies.

"The biggest improvement in the housing market had been for Negroes," said Dr. Otis Dudley Duncan, a professor of sociology at the University. Overcrowding in Negro areas had lessened and the supply of housing for Negroes had increased, he said.

Chicago remains a renter city despite new home construction, Duncan said. Approximately 66 per cent of Chicagoans, according to Duncan, are renters while 33 per cent own homes, the highest level of home ownership the city has recorded. From 1950 to 1956, home ownership for non-whites increased from 12 to 17 per cent.

The book also pointed out that Negro renters made up a sixth of all households in Chicago at the end of 1956. A third of the Negro renters were living in sub-standard housing as compared with a sixth of the white renters. Negroes received less housing "quality" per dollar spent on rent, the book showed.

New U. of C. Program to Aid Community Groups, Leaders

Developing leadership in Chicago's increasing Negro population will be among the chief concerns of an experimental training program to be set up at the University of Chicago Downtown Center.

The program is designed to offer courses in adult leadership and provide a problem-solving service for organizations in the Chicago area, with the aim of helping community organizations rally the best methods, leaders and financial resources for solving neighborhood problems.

The project, planned for three years, will be financed in part with a \$60,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. It has been titled the Leadership Training Consultation Center. Maurice F. X. Donohue, dean of the Downtown Center, will direct the project.

Former Director Heads Federal Agency

Chicago's first executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, has been named by President John F. Kennedy to head the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

With his appointment, the 53-year-old former Chicagoan returned to the city of his birth, Washington, D. C., to hold the highest United States post ever to be filled by a Negro.

Dr. Weaver was vice-president of the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board. As administrator of the billion-dollar-a-year federal agency, he will run the Federal Housing Administration, Urban Renewal Administration, Community Facilities Administration, Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association.



DR. WEAVER

He resigned his position as chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when he assumed his new post. He has said publicly that he favors open occupancy and nondiscrimination in housing.

Dr. Weaver was appointed in 1944 by the late Mayor Edward J. Kelly as the first executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, which later became the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

From 1945 to 1948, he was director of community services in Chicago for the American Council on Race Relations. He left Chicago in 1948. While in Chicago, he lectured at Northwestern University and resided at Hull House.

He is a graduate of Harvard University, where he received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1934.

22 of 188 Men in Survey Blame Wage Assignments for Job Loss

Twenty-two of 188 unemployed men interviewed in a sample survey said they had lost their longest held jobs because of wage assignments. Fifty-two said their wages had been garnisheed or assigned at some time during their last jobs.

The survey was conducted by students in the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago among "employable" men who were receiving general assistance from the Cook County Department of Public Aid for six months or more.

At the same time, the findings revealed that 70 per cent were not newcomers to the city, but had lived in Chicago at least eight years.

End Job Discrimination to Cut High Cost of ADC, Study Asks

Laws against racial discrimination in employment have been recommended by a special citizen's committee to halt mounting costs of Cook County's Aid to Dependent Children program.

The committee, headed by C. Virgil Martin, president of Carson Pirie Scott and Company, made its recommendations after a year-long study of the area's ADC case load by Greenleigh Associates, a New York welfare consulting firm.

The final report of the study noted that "racial discrimination in employment is one of the most serious causes of family breakdown, desertion and ADC dependency. It undoubtedly requires state or federal legislation for any effective solution to this problem."

Mr. Martin said, "States with fair employment practices laws appear to have the lowest ratio of ADC cases to population."

The committee estimated that by 1970 monthly payments will rise to \$13,000,000 unless something is done. The complete study has been presented to the Cook County Board of Commissioners along with the committee's recommendations.

The Illinois Committee for Fair Employment Practices has stated that Illinois is the only one of 18 major industrial states without such a law.



Attorney Peter R. Scalise, second from right, 5804 W. Midway Park, a Commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, distributes copies of the Commission pamphlet "Look Before You Leave" to Vaile Scott, left, 6201 South Hoyne Avenue, President of the Association of Community Councils, as Miss Ethel Vrana, 2916 North Seminary Avenue, Secretary of the board of directors, and Robert Sanford, 5824 North Rockwell Avenue, ACC Vice-President, look on. Mr. Scott represents the South Lynne Community Council in the ACC, Miss Vrana the Greater Laundale Conservation Commission, and Mr. Sanford the Neighbors of Arcadia Terrace.

Brink's Hires Negroes As Armored Car Guards

Brink's Inc. announced plans to hire Negroes as guards on its armored cars.

Officials of the firm made the decision public at a meeting called by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations after the Negro Labor Relations League picketed Brink's headquarters at 234 E. 24th Street to protest the absence of Negro employees on the firm's armored cars.

A Negro began work as a guard on one of the trucks in January. A second Negro was hired as a guard in February and a third is now in the sales trainee program. The firm hopes to hire Negroes in the sales department in the near future.

Company representatives said Brink's came under new management 16 months ago and is now hiring without regard to race.

Indians to Draw Up Charter At U. of C. June Parley

Several hundred American Indians will meet at the University of Chicago from June 13 to 20 to draw up an American Indian Charter which will be presented to President John F. Kennedy.

Dr. Sol Tax, chairman of the Department of Anthropology of the University, is coordinating plans with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

According to Clarence Wesley, president of the NCAI, "This will be the first time in history that Indians, themselves, have had the opportunity and the necessary assistance to report their experiences and to say what they would like to see done on their reservations."

Demand for Spanish Course Outweighs Supply of Classes

Response to a Spanish course for medical and social workers being offered by the Chicago Board of Education in cooperation with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents has been so enthusiastic that additional instructors and classrooms are being sought to accommodate all of the applicants.

Currently, sessions are scheduled from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. and from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. on Fridays and from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. on Mondays in the Chicago Board of Health Building, 54 West Hubbard Street. More classes are now being scheduled in the morning for settlement house workers.

The course is designed to teach nurses, social workers, policemen and school personnel the special vocabularies needed in their work with Spanish-speaking peoples in Chicago.

Plan Negro Centennial in 1963

An American Negro Emancipation Centennial exposition is being planned for August, 1963, in McCormick Place. Twenty-one major exhibits featuring the theme, "A Century of Negro Progress," will display graphically the Negro's contributions in all phases of American life, culture and industry since his emancipation from slavery in 1863 by a proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln. The exposition is being arranged by the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, Alton A. Davis, executive director.

Jewish Employment Group to Meet

Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems will hold its 24th annual dinner meeting at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 28, in the Grand Ballroom of the Standard Club. Guest speaker will be William G. Caples, vice-president, industrial and public relations, of Inland Steel Company, recently-appointed president of the Chicago Board of Education, and a member of the board of commissioners of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



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FORMULA TO MEET NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE

Residents of the South East Side of Chicago were encouraged to stay and solve their problems in the face of possible racial change in the area.

"This is superficially the most difficult course; it is actually the easiest," William G. Caples told delegates to the South East Community Organization congress.

Mr. Caples is president of the Chicago Board of Education, vice-president of Inland Steel Company, and member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

"The problem, in the face of change, is to conserve what is good, to improve upon what is poor, to resist equally rigidity, indifference and panic," he stated.

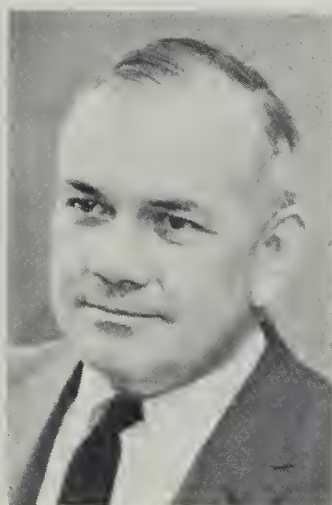
"Resistance is a course advocated by some, out of self-interest, out of ignorance, or out of unreasoning bias, out of panic. But I must say to you directly that the unhappy, violent, inhumane resistance we have on occasion seen is a curse upon the community. The realization of the right of opportunity for all is the major unfinished business of democratic societies."

Mr. Caples added:

"It is late in the history of Chicago, and Illinois, and the nation, that children are forced to grow up segregated from one another, that they grow up in a world of opportunities made unequal by the accident of complexion. The conscience of man will no longer tolerate, the law will not sanction, the government cannot permit the perpetration of this state of affairs.

"Resistance there must be, but it is resistance to inequality, resistance to community blight, resistance to apathy, resistance to disruption and subversion."

Mr. Caples said the churches, clubs, welfare and social organizations "provide the cement of community life." "These," he said, "are the agencies through which you must implement the democratic ideal. It is here, where you meet your new neighbors, that you will be able to transmit your own enthusiasms and loyalties and give them the sense of participation that erases the difference between 'them' and 'us'."



MR. CAPLES

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. James A. Walsh, pastor of St. Felicitas Church, asked delegates to the SECO Congress to live up to the principles of the groups' constitution which states that members will be included without regard to race, religion or national origin. Heeding this admonition, the delegates voted to include a predominately non-white area within the organization's jurisdiction.

Copies of the talk by Mr. Caples are available from the offices of the Commission.

Newcomer Centers Hit Record High in Visits

Lopez. Gregory. Rucker.

Here six months from Puerto Rico. Here three months from Mississippi. Here one and one-half months from Michigan.

These are people, like others before them, who have asked the Mayor's Committee on New Residents' South and West Side information centers for help.

They are newcomers to the city. Today, most seek a job. Some can't speak English and want a personal or welfare problem ironed out. Some are just confused by the complexity of big city life.

In February, the jobless came to the centers in droves—a reflection of nationwide unemployment. They swelled the total number of problems handled by the two centers one-third more than the previous month, to a peak of 926. In January, 623 calls and visits were made to the centers: the previous high was 664 during last October.

In the first two months of 1961, the centers served 1,549 persons, almost one-third of the total welcomed in the 12 months of 1960.

The centers, at 1951 W. Madison Street and 622 E. 63rd Street, are operated under the supervision of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, Migration Services Department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The West Side center was set up in November, 1957, and the South Side center in June, 1960. Professional people involved in this work help newcomers adjust to metropolitan living.



Discussing migration trends at a recent Hull House Training Center lecture series on newcomers are, left to right, Arthur Hillman, director of the Center; Fred L. Strodtbeck, associate professor of social psychology at the University of Chicago; Raymond Hilliard, Director of the Cook County Department of Public Aid; and Clarence Senior, a consultant to the Secretary of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and a teacher at Columbia University.

Ranks Chicago First In Newcomer Services

Clarence Senior, of New York City, a leading consultant in migration studies, said that Chicago deserves first place as a city that has tried to educate newcomers in ways to live in a big city.

Speaking at a conference on "Problems of Newcomers to Northern Cities," at Hull House Training Center, Dr. Senior praised the work done by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and stated that Chicago's city wide approach to migration problems is the most effective method. Migration today is the highest in history, Dr. Senior said.

The conference was one in a series on newcomers sponsored recently by the Center in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Credit Abuses to Be Topic Of N.U. Reviewing Stand

"Can We Control Credit Abuses?" will be the topic discussed on the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand at 8:35 p.m. Sunday, April 9, on WGN radio. Speakers on the 25-minute show will be Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; John Kearney, director of Friendship House and chairman of the Illinois Committee for Fair Credit Practices; and John King, special commissioner of the Municipal Court of Chicago, appointed to investigate credit abuses. James H. McBurney, dean of the Northwestern University School of Speech, will be moderator.

Lessons in Human Relations Part of Police Training

Part of police recruit training in Chicago is devoted to human relations and the laws that govern the rights of all citizens. In this phase, the Chicago Police Department is being assisted by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Chicago Police Academy conducts a 13-week course for recruits. A portion of the classwork deals with the social sciences. NCCJ supervises classes in human relations and minority groups. The Commission coordinates the lesson in civil rights laws.

Attorneys Nissen N. Gross and Maynard I. Wishner, of the Commission's law and order committee, teach the portion on civil rights. Included in the lesson is an explanation of the Commission and its work; the federal, state and city laws that apply to the rights of individuals, and those that apply to the handling of riots and mobs and the procedure to follow with regard to derogatory publications and desecration of property.

Topics discussed in NCCJ's sessions are:

- The urgency for police to recognize and understand human relations and minority group problems.
- Myths about race, nationality and religion that are prevalent today.
- Psychology of prejudice.
- Intergroup problems in Chicago.

Lecturers include Dr. Edward G. Olsen, director of education of NCCJ; Dr. Paul Mundy, sociology professor of Loyola University; and Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, sociology professor of George Williams College.

Similar courses are being planned now for in-service training of specialized police officers such as lieutenants, detectives, juvenile officers and others.

Study Shows Real Goals Of Negroes Misunderstood

Two Southern sociologists said that if Southern whites knew what Negroes really want, white resistance to change and racial tension might be lessened, according to an article in the New York Times.

Dr. Charles M. Grigg and Dr. Lewis M. Killian, of Florida State University, Tallahassee, reported on their study of what the two racial groups believe are the true goals of Negroes, at a meeting of the American Sociological Society. The study was based on responses of a random sample of adults from both races in a Southern urban community.

The Times said the report concluded that "the difficulty of achieving understanding is undoubtedly increased by the fact that a large group of whites, the least well educated, think that what the Negro wants are the things that they are least willing to give—greater personal intimacy and school desegregation."

Negroes questioned actually were most eager to see changes in job opportunities and legal equality, the newspaper said. They ranked freedom in relationships involving personal intimacy last.

Increase in Hospital Posts for Negroes

Eighteen of the 61 accredited, voluntary hospitals in Chicago have Negro physicians on their staffs, according to a continuing study of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

This total represents an increase of 11 over the seven hospitals that had Negro physicians on their staffs in 1956. The figures do not include Cook County, Illinois Research and other governmental hospitals.

The 18 hospitals are Michael Reese, Lewis Memorial, Children's Memorial, Mary Thompson, Mother Cabrini, Mt. Sinai, St. Bernard, Mercy, Loretto, Walther Memorial, Alexian Brothers, American, St. Joseph's, Lutheran Deaconess, Roosevelt Memorial, Bethany Sanitarium and Hospital, Provident and Louise Burg.

These staff appointments permit the physician to admit his own private patients for treatment within the hospital.

On that same basis, 22 Negro physicians hold a total of 33 staff appointments at the 16 voluntary hospitals other than Provident and Louise Burg. In 1956, 14 Negro physicians held 15 staff appointments at six of these hospitals.

While Chicago's Negro population has increased from 278,000 in 1940 to 812,000 in 1960, the Commission's study revealed that the number of Negro physicians has decreased from 228 to approximately 215.

Edwin F. Hirsch, a member of the Joint Committee of the Chicago Medical Society and the Institute of Medicine on Hospital Staff and Patient Integration, said in a recent issue of the *Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago*:

"Under the present competitive conditions of medical training and practice, two factors require co-ordination in order to correct the present lag in a natural increase of Negro physicians practicing in Chicago." These are:

- More availability of facilities for Negro physicians.
- More use of these facilities by young Negro medical school graduates.

"Trumpet in City" New TV Series

The Broadcasting Commission of the Chicago Board of Rabbis is presenting "Trumpet in the City," a new series of 13 programs on WTTW, Channel 11, at 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays. The first show was April 5.

Henry H. Mamet, executive director, said the series hits hard at some of the problems of the community.

Name Salerno to Probe Credit Fraud

States Attorney Daniel P. Ward has appointed Joseph Salerno as a special assistant to investigate cases of credit abuse and fraud. He is the liaison man through whom all credit complaints will be channeled by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and other agencies receiving credit complaints.



Rev. Robert W. Mulligan, S. J., (left) and A. Abbot Rosen discuss the enthusiastic response to the intercultural symposium sponsored by Loyola University and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on March 7. Approximately 1,200 persons jammed the Lewis Towers ballroom, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, during the day-long series of talks by noted Jewish and Catholic leaders on the theme, "The Needs and Images of Man." Reverend Mulligan is vice-president and dean of faculties of Loyola University. Mr. Rosen is executive director of the Anti-Defamation League.

Complaints of Job Bias Get Action, Results

A report of the Employment Services Department of the Commission on Human Relations included the following developments since the first of the year, which are typical of the department's work:

- The board of directors of one of Chicago's leading hospitals recently adopted a fair employment policy with regard to hiring after the Commission requested such a program at the hospital. Subsequently, five Negroes now are employed in professional and unskilled positions. Previously, the hospital did not hire Negroes.
- A major steel firm recently promoted the first Negro to a supervisory position in its Chicago plant. The staff of the Commission had negotiated with this firm during the past year regarding its employment practices.
- A Negro carpenter told the Commission he was refused employment at a large public housing project under construction, while other carpenters were being hired. After the Commission relayed this information to the general contractor, 22 Negro carpenters were on the job the next day.
- An electrical equipment manufacturer on the South West Side hired a woman who earlier had complained to the Commission that she was unable to get a job there because she was a Negro. The day after the Commission brought the matter to the attention of the personnel manager, the woman was hired.

Bar Association Says Avoid Panic Selling

The Chicago Bar Association advises home buyers and sellers in racially changing neighborhoods not to be panicked by unscrupulous real estate speculators into paying an excessive price or selling at a price far below actual worth.

In a leaflet enclosure to its pamphlet, "So You're Going to Buy a Home," the Association lists steps on how to avoid panic selling.

To the buyer, the Association says: know your realtor is reliable, compare prices, inspect the house yourself, get a statement in the contract that the house complies with the Building Code, know the entire cost, make every effort to get a mortgage when the purchase is financed, and see your own lawyer before signing any papers or paying out any money.

To the seller, the Bar Association says: do not be taken in by panic peddlers, find out the real value of your property by checking other property for sale in the area, don't sell unless offered a fair price, and before signing any papers, see a lawyer.

The leaflet was drawn up by the Association in co-operation with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Copies are available from the Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

U.N. Rights Group Proposes Freedom From Prejudice Year

A Freedom From Prejudice and Discrimination Year has been proposed by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

In a resolution, which will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its next session, the U.N. Commission asked nations to observe the year in the near future and to set aside an annual Freedom From Prejudice and Discrimination Day.

Tells Employment Services To Refuse Biased Orders

Policy of the Illinois State Employment Service to provide equal employment opportunity for all applicants without regard to race or creed has been reaffirmed by Robert Johnston, director of labor.

Johnston emphasized to his staff that the policy of the Illinois State Employment Service is:

- "To refuse to accept an order from any employer wherein a specification as to race, color, creed or national origin is given.
- "To cooperate with procurement agencies and other appropriate agencies of the government in their efforts to secure compliance with non-discrimination clauses in government contracts.
- "To cooperate and participate with other organizations interested in merit employment and in conferences to educate employers, labor unions, and the general public on the desirability of utilizing fully the community's manpower."

At a recent conference on Fair Employment Practices in Dunbar High School, Johnston indicated that he plans to scrutinize the practices of private employment agencies in Illinois when their licenses come up for renewal.

Clergy to Angle for Understanding On Fishing Trip to Canada

A trio of Pittsburgh clergymen will be angling for a really worthwhile catch when they go on a fishing trip to Canada — a better understanding of religious differences. Plans for the fishing trip have brought a Protestant minister, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi together in conferences.

The idea was sparked when a Methodist minister wrote a Pittsburgh newspaper that he had preached in the city for 30 years and did not know personally a single Catholic priest or Jewish rabbi. He suggested the tri-faith fishing trip.



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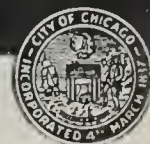
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File Bias Charge Against Restaurant

The City of Chicago filed its first suit under Chapter 199a of the Municipal Code against Jules Restaurant Inc., 814 W. 71st Street, charging racial discrimination.

The suit was brought by Murl Lute, 947 E. 58th Street, who said in the complaint that he was refused "the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of said restaurant" on March 16.

The case was heard by Judge Joseph McGarry in Branch 20 of the Municipal Court on May 3, and was continued to 10 a.m. May 24 in the court of Judge Katherine Nohelty.

Mr. Lute said he and his party were refused service on the grounds they did not have a reservation, although he said a reservation had been made. Members of the party told the Corporation Counsel's office that a waitress at the restaurant said no one ever was served at Jules without a prior reservation. She reportedly could find no record of their reservation.

The Corporation Counsel was told that four friends of the complainant, all white, who had not made reservations, were seated just prior to the entrance of Lute and his party. Another party of friends, also all white, the Corporation Counsel was told, entered the restaurant shortly after the Lute party left, and were seated immediately without being asked if they had reserved a table.

Mr. Lute and his party first brought their complaint to the Commission on Human Relations. The Commission asked the Corporation Counsel to file suit against the restaurant on the grounds the restaurant violated Chapter 199a of the Municipal Code which states:

"All persons within the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, soda fountains . . . taverns . . . barber shops, department stores . . . and all other places of public accommodations and amusement."

A previous complaint charging Jules Restaurant with refusing to serve a Negro was filed with the Commission on Human Relations in February, 1958. After negotia-



Fredrick Ferguson, a student at Dunbar Vocational High School, 3000 South Park Avenue, puts the finishing touches to a sign painted by students for the Commission on Human Relations, as Sharon Jackson, commercial art instructor Garrett Whyte, and John Porter look on. The blue and white sign will be mounted outside of the Commission office on the second floor at 54 West Hubbard Street.

Display Commission Poster On CTA Lines During May

"Anyone Who's Good Enough Makes Our Team. Ability Counts Most With Us."

That message for fair employment practices is spotlighted on a four-color poster being displayed during the month of May on Chicago Transit Authority buses, elevated-subway trains and stations throughout the city, and in employment offices of firms holding city contracts.

The signs, showing a drawing of men in a track meet, were distributed by the Employment Services Department of the Commission on Human Relations. The printed message is endorsed by Mayor Richard J. Daley; William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Arnold H. Maremont, president of Maremont Automotive Products, and Avery Brundage, chairman of the U. S. Olympic Committee. Their photos appear on the poster.

tion with Commission staff, Jules Restaurant sent a statement through an attorney that the restaurant management was aware of the law and had no intention of violating the statute or discriminating.



Robert H. MacRae, left, executive director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, is presented the "Citizen of the Year" award by the Cook County Industrial Union Council. Al Towers, center, president of the CCIUC, and Paul Iaccino, right, secretary-treasurer, make the presentation at the union's annual conference and banquet in April. The award cited Mr. MacRae for his leadership in "helping to bring into reality the American philosophy that people of all walks of life should work together for the common good." It said his example "reflects the spirit of democracy and brotherhood."

Negro Youth Find It Harder To Obtain Summer Jobs

Negro teenagers have a tougher time getting Summer jobs than white youths, according to a study of Summer job placement programs of 15 social welfare agencies in Chicago.

"Non-white racial origin, no work skills and drop-out records from school were stated to be definite handicaps in obtaining jobs," a report on the study said.

The report, "Job Placement Programs for Youth, June-August 1960," was prepared by the Research Department of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago in cooperation with the Illinois Committee on Employment of Youth.

Of 23 social welfare agencies in Chicago, 15 kept detailed information on their applicants and placements. It is their programs that formed the detailed data for the report. The 15 agencies recorded 417 applications from youths for Summer jobs.

"Of the 417 applicants, 51 per cent were white, 36 per cent Negro and 13 per cent other groups like Mexican, Japanese and Indian. Of the boys, 55 per cent were white as compared with 42 per cent of the girls," the report said.

"Three-fourths of the applicants were boys. In general, it appears that younger white boys and girls, in the age group 14 to 17, requested service from the agencies, whereas the non-white applicants needing help in finding employment tended more often to be older, in the age groups 16 to 20.

"Some of the agencies had less success with the neighborhood employers who did not want to hire residents in public housing, or with non-white color; some of these employers were afraid that the youth were 'problems', or were members of gang groups or had disadvantaged southern rural background."

Interest, Fees on Wage Claims Pass \$1 Million

More than an estimated million-and-a-half dollars in attorney fees and interest was added on to smaller claims filed in municipal court by creditors against the wages of Chicago debtors last year.

A study made for the Mayor's Committee on New Residents of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations revealed that during a four month period of 1960, an estimated \$470,000 in attorney fees and \$80,000 in interest — a total of \$550,000 — were tacked on to fourth class confessions of judgment.

Six new bills, including the basic proposals of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, have passed the Illinois House and are now before the Senate Banks and Savings and Loans Association Committee. Designed to give credit protection to unwary buyers who are now being fleeced of millions of dollars annually by unethical retailers, the bills pending are H.B. 462-70.

The Commission's study dealt only with cases involving \$1,000 or less.

In the average case studied, the debtor had already paid \$229 but still owed \$209 for which a confession of judgment was taken. After judgment was obtained, the average debt rose to \$246.

The average fee charged by attorneys in these wage demands was \$35. The average interest charged was \$16. In some instances, only interest was charged; in others, the attorney fee was the only added figure. Some cases carried both, some neither.

"Wage garnishment is big business in Chicago," declared Attorney Ely M. Aaron, Chairman of both the Mayor's Committee and the Commission, after reading the report. "About 60,000 cases filed last year claimed nearly \$14,500,000 of workers' earnings.

"Ninety percent of these were undefended, with the debtor not represented in almost every instance except by a lawyer of the creditor's own choosing," Mr. Aaron said. "The study on fourth class confessions of judgment seems to me to be eloquent evidence of the need for the state legislature to approve new credit legislation now before it."

An estimated total of \$3,700,000 in judgments was obtained in 15,098 cases during the four-month period of study.

Confessions of judgment, according to Mr. Aaron, deny the debtor his "day in court." These confessions are filed in advance of the actual garnishment and the wage earner may not know of the entry of a judgment until his wages have been attached, Mr. Aaron said.

He said the Mayor's Committee on New Residents is particularly interested in this field because newcomers to the city are easy targets of some unscrupulous merchants.

A total of 45,492 confessions of judgment were recorded in Municipal Court in 1960. For the first three months of 1961, 10,555 have been filed.

The Commission's study was made by University of Chicago statisticians, in cooperation with Augustine J. Bowe, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court.

Kerner, Other Governors Support Fair Housing

Governors in states throughout the nation have come out publicly in recent months in support of fair housing legislation.

Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois said in response to recent queries that he favors the principle of fair housing. "It's a shame we have to have laws concerning discrimination," the Governor said. "There is no reason why the matter of minorities groups should be intensified. It is interpreted unfairly against them."

Governor Kerner said laws should apply to "all people of the state." "Laws should be passed for the entire state, for the benefit of all the people. Otherwise they should not be passed at all. We should have one set of laws for the entire state and dispense with laws for areas of 500,000 or more, or less, population, that would not apply elsewhere."

Governor Elmer L. Anderson of Minnesota said in his inaugural address, "I recommend and urge the adoption of legislative prohibitions as extensive as may be required to insure fair housing opportunity to all citizens regardless of race, color, creed or national origin." Minnesota's fair housing practices law was passed by the state senate on April 13 and becomes effective on December 31, 1962.

On April 11, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York signed a bill barring discrimination in most private multiple-dwelling housing throughout the state. In signing the fair housing measure, Governor Rockefeller said it was "another landmark in New York's outstanding and pioneering history of state action against discrimination based upon race, color, creed or national origin."

Governor Gaylord A. Nelson told the Wisconsin legislature earlier in the year that he endorsed a proposal made by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights "to establish equal opportunity in the sale, leasing and rental of real property and in the granting of real estate financing."

Governor Matthew E. Walsh of Indiana said in a previous speech that he favors legislation banning racial discrimination in jobs, housing, hotels, and restaurants. He called for a "free and open market" in housing.

Pennsylvania enacted the first 1961 state law barring discrimination in the rental and sale of private housing. Massachusetts adopted two measures that strengthened its existing housing-civil rights statutes. To date, seven states have statutes which bar discrimination in privately financed housing. Illinois now has such a bill before the state legislature. Recently, the City Council of Chicago adopted an ordinance memorializing the state legislature to pass a Fair Housing statute covering certain categories of private housing throughout the state of Illinois.



Nissen N. Gross, left, and Maynard I. Wishner teach a class of Chicago police recruits about civil rights laws as part of their 13 week training at the Chicago Police Academy. Mr. Gross and Mr. Wishner are members of the law and order committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Three separate classes were taught each Monday for five weeks. The class lesson was coordinated by staff of the Commission.

Census Shows City, State Gain in Negro Population

Chicago's Negro population increased by 320,308 persons from 1950 to 1960, according to the 1960 census bureau report. In 1950, there were 492,265 Negroes in Chicago, or 13.6 per cent of the total population. There were 812,573 Negroes counted in the 1960 census, or 22.9 per cent of the city's population.

Other non-whites increased by 7,911 from 17,172 to 25,083 persons in 1960, to a total of 0.7 per cent of the population. Chicago's total population declined from 3,620,962 to 3,550,404.

Elsewhere in Illinois, the Negro population, according to the census, climbed from 153,715 in 1950 to 224,897 in 1960, a gain of 71,182 persons.

Illinois recorded the second highest gain in Negro population in the nation, with an increase of 391,490. New York was first with an increase of 499,320 Negroes in the decade, bringing total Negro population in that state to 1,417,511. Illinois, with 1,037,470 Negroes, has the sixth highest Negro population in the country, following New York, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana.



Mayor Richard J. Daley presents awards to winners of the 1961 Brotherhood Week High School Newspaper Contest sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. From left are David M. Sweet, Brotherhood Week chairman for Northern Illinois; Mayor Daley; Luke P. Carroll, Brotherhood Week press chairman and managing editor of Chicago's American; Shirley Killinger of St. Francis de Sales High School, first place winner for the best editorial; Sherry Anderson and Tom Hillstrom, co-editors of the Lion, Lyon Township High School, for the best issue; and Steve Cotton, of Hyde Park High School, for the best feature story. The prizes included \$300 in savings bonds, gift certificates and reference books.

Illinois Bordered on East, North by States with FEP

If Illinois adopts enforceable Fair Employment Practices legislation in this session of the state legislature, it will become the 21st state in the nation to have enforceable FEP. Illinois, which has been the lone hold-out on FEP among Northern industrial states, is bordered to the east and the north by states which have FEP statutes.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania have had workable FEP laws since the middle 1950s. Indiana, in 1960, passed an enforceable bill. New York has had FEPC since 1945, and other Eastern Seaboard states — New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island — have had the state statute since the 1940s. Delaware adopted FEP in 1960.

Other states in the nation which have FEP laws are California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado and Idaho. Alaska has had the law since 1953; Idaho adopted it this year. The others have had FEP since the late 1940s and 1950s.

More than 98 million people live in those states, according to the Illinois Committee for Fair Employment Practices. In every state, FEP has proved effective and workable, the Committee said. More than 95 per cent of all cases have been settled by conciliation.

Booklet for Newcomers in Spanish

Usted y Chicago, a Spanish translation of the popular booklet, *You and Chicago*, now is available upon request. The what-to-do, how-to-do guide for newcomers to Chicago was prepared by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents with the help of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago.

The booklet answers questions in 14 categories including how to find places in the city, how to get help in emergencies, how to find a home, a job, buy food, go to school, and the like. Some 75,000 copies of the English version have been distributed since its publication last July.

'Renewing Chicago' Talks Available

Copies of talks given by Donald J. Bogue and Edward Marciniak at the University of Chicago's lecture series, "Renewing Chicago in the '60's," are available upon request at the Commission on Human Relations, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, WHitehall 4-4483.

Mr. Marciniak, executive director of the Commission, spoke on "Human Relations in a Changing City." Dr. Bogue, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and associate director of the Chicago Community Inventory, discussed "Who Will Live in Chicago During the 1960's."

Research Committee Meets, Considers Areas Of Study

Members of a blue-ribbon committee, set up to advise the research department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, discussed at their initial meeting in March possible research studies in the field of human relations.

Suggested targets included a progress report of human relations in the past 10 years, a compilation of data in areas hit by school drop-outs and delinquency, and a repeat of the merit employment study which probed the methods of recruitment, hiring, training, and promotion, and policies and practices regarding minority group workers in 50 companies in various industries in Chicago.

Members of the committee are Dr. Phil Ash, research assistant at Inland Steel Company; Dr. Donald Bogue, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and associate director of the Chicago Community Inventory of the University of Chicago; Dr. Deton J. Brooks, research director of Cook County Department of Public Aid, and Dr. St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology and anthropology at Roosevelt University.

Also, Dr. Arthur Hillman, director, Training Center at Hull House; Dr. Raymond Mack, associate professor of sociology at Northwestern University; and Dr. Paul Mundy, associate professor of sociology at Loyola University.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman

Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary

Morris Bialis

Augustine J. Bowe

Dr. Preston Bradley

Clifford J. Campbell

William G. Caples

Lester Crown

Jerome J. Friedman

Mrs. Wendell E. Green

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Hale Nelson

Mrs. William Petersen

Peter R. Scalise

Ray L. Walker

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WALKER HEADS NEWCOMER'S COMMITTEE



Mayor Richard J. Daley congratulates Ray L. Walker, right, on his appointment as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents as Ely M. Aaron, center, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, smiles his approval. Mr. Aaron was the former chairman of the Mayor's Committee.

5 Per Cent State's Employers, 2 Million Workers Under FEP

Fair Employment Practices legislation became effective in Illinois on July 1.

It applies to 3,800 employers, or about five per cent of all employers in the state, and approximately 2 million workers, or about 58 per cent of all workers in the state. FEP also covers all state employees and those municipalities employing 100 or more persons.

Illinois FEP legislation is comparable, except for coverage, to similar laws of 20 other states.

Employment in the state as of March was 3.98 million. There are some 90,000 business firms.

Continue Jules Case to Fall

Judge Katherine Nohelty of the Municipal Court on Wednesday, May 24, continued the case of the City of Chicago vs. Jules Restaurant to October 5. Jules Restaurant, 814 W. 71st Street, is charged with racial discrimination in refusing to serve a Negro.

Mayor Richard J. Daley has named Ray L. Walker chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The Mayor's appointment was announced at the June meeting of the Committee in City Council Chambers. Mr. Walker succeeds Ely M. Aaron, who is chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Walker, vice president of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, has been a member of the Commission on Human Relations for the past five years, and a member of the Mayor's Committee since its inception.

Committee Created in 1956

The Mayor's Committee, the first such public agency in the United States, was created by Mayor Daley in 1956 to assist the adjustment of newcomers to the city. It has been a department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations since January 1957 and functions as a catalyst among public and private agencies in the city.

Mr. Walker has worked in various capacities in human relations in Chicago, New York City and Philadelphia. He has held such posts as member of the national board of directors of American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee, chairman of American Friends Merit Employment Committee, chairman of the human relations committee of the Union League Club and a director of the Council Against Discrimination.

Active in Insurance Groups

He was first employed at United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in 1924. After serving in various posts throughout the country, he returned to Chicago in 1952 as vice president of the firm.

Mr. Walker has served in various official capacities in insurance industry organizations such as Insurance Federation of Illinois, Casualty Managers' Association, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies and Insurance Information Institute.

He lives at 2801 Sheridan Road, Chicago, was born in Michigan and educated in the Midwest. He attended Armour Institute of Technology and DePaul University, studying engineering and law. All of his business career has been in the insurance field, with the exception of a brief period of private law practice in West Virginia.



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt discusses her Golden Key Award with Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson. Mrs. Roosevelt was presented the award at the American Freedom of Residence Fund dinner for her extraordinary efforts in seeking freedom of residence for all people. The key is symbolic of the right of all people in a democratic society to a home in a community of their choice. Mrs. Dickerson was co-chairman of the dinner.

Four New Publications Available from Commission

Four new publications are available from the Commission on Human Relations, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago 10, Illinois. They are:

- The 1960 Annual Report of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.
- The 1960 Annual Report of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.
- A statistical table on the population of the city of Chicago by community area and color, based on the 1960 and 1950 census tabulations, and a map of the community areas.
- Reprint of a *New York Times* article, "Chicago a Good City to Puerto Ricans," by Donald Janson, which appeared June 4, and reports on the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Andy Frain Integrates Ushers

Some 15 Negro youths are serving this season with the Andy Frain ushers at baseball parks and other places throughout the city. Most are high school and college students working part-time. A spokesman for the organization said that Andy Frain has received many congratulatory messages on this action.

Realtor Big Influence On Community Attitudes

"In association with other realtors, (the real estate man) needs to face squarely the fact that he not only reflects community attitudes, but may bring to bear insights and commitments that in turn shape and change such attitudes."

With this comment, Kenneth Underwood and Elden Jacobson capsule their observations of a unique colloquium of New England realtors, property lawyers, political scientists, economists, social psychologists, social ethicists and theologians. It was held at Wesleyan University's Public Affairs Center and reported in the May 29 issue of *Christianity and Crisis*.

The authors concluded that the attitudes adopted by realtors on matters such as housing segregation play a large part in their acceptance by the public.

"Judicial opinion since the Supreme Court decision on *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948) has rendered racial restrictive covenants unenforceable," Mr. Underwood and Mr. Johnson wrote. "Such a decision should have placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the entire housing industry but there is little evidence that realtors, or at least their associations, have repudiated the principle in such clauses."

Both faculty members at Wesleyan University, Mr. Underwood is professor of social ethics and public affairs and Mr. Jacobson is executive secretary of the Institute of Ethics and Politics. They titled their article "Probing the Ethics of Realtors."

In the states that have passed laws preventing discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, support by real estate associations for compliance and broadened coverage through additional legislation could help remove the label of 'social reformism' that most realtors individually seem determined to avoid," the authors wrote. "But as yet, no real estate board has been willing officially to support such laws or to admit the permissibility of introducing minority buyers into all-white neighborhoods."



Jerry Smoller, left, junior executive director of the Commission on Human Relations for Junior Officials Day, meets Edward Marciniak, executive director for the other 364 days. Jerry, of 3055 Sherwin Avenue, graduated this June from Mather High School and is active in the Bernard Horwich Jewish Community Center, 3003 W. Touhy Avenue.



Filmed in Chicago, the screen version of Lorraine Hansberry's successful stage play, "A Raisin in the Sun," is now showing in Chicago. Ruby Dee, Claudia McNeil and Sidney Poitier are shown in one of the happier scenes. The drama portrays the emotional torment of a Negro family that wants to improve its housing and the problems it faces when it decides to buy a home in an all-white neighborhood.

Staff Integration Pays Off In \$\$, Sense for Corporation

The world's largest manufacturer of postage meters and mailing devices, Pitney-Bowes Inc., has successfully integrated Negroes into its staff on all levels — factory, administrative, engineering and sales.

How this was done — first at the factory level, then in the personnel department — is told in a *Voice of St. Jude* article "How Pitney-Bowes Stamps Out Inequality."

Joseph J. Morrow, an engineer turned personnel man and now vice president of Pitney-Bowes, said:

"A Negro, sad to say, no matter how high his personal qualifications, is handicapped by his skin color. Because of his handicap, he feels he must put more effort than the average man into proving his ability. The end result is often distinctly superior in both quality and quantity," Mr. Morrow stated.

"From a purely selfish standpoint an employer who might be reluctant to hire Negroes can assure himself that they are good workers, a good investment."

NCCJ Offers Scholarships To Intergroup Education Workshop

Scholarships are available to the University of Chicago's summer workshop on Intergroup Education in School and Community. Offered by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, they are available to "teams" of three or four persons from the same school or community.

The workshop, open to teachers, supervisors and school administrators, will be held from August 7 to 25 at the downtown center, 64 E. Lake Street.

Commission Resolves Beauty Salon Practices

A beauty salon in a major Loop department store now is servicing Negroes on a regular basis, after negotiation of a complaint filed with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Commission staff met with the store's officials after a Negro woman said she was refused a shampoo and pin set at the beauty salon because the operators claimed they were not trained to work on "her type of hair."

The Commission notified the store that it sought compliance with the city ordinance and state law forbidding discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Last month, after several meetings, a store official notified the Commission that the "beauty parlor is well qualified to give the highest type of service to all of our customers."

An extensive survey by the Commission in connection with the case brought to light the following:

1. All beauty operators trained in the State of Illinois within the last five years are able to work on all textures of hair.
2. All beauty culture courses in the public schools train students in the techniques of handling hair of all textures.
3. Licenses are granted by the Illinois Department of Registration and Education only to operators who can show their ability to work on all types of hair.
4. The notion that elaborate apparatus is needed to style a Negro woman's hair is born more of tradition than necessity.
5. Negro customers are currently receiving full and equal treatment, without prior screening, in many local beauty salons, including several located in State Street department stores.



Mayor Richard J. Daley, left, and Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, second from right, congratulate new lieutenants of the Chicago Police Department, Harold Miles and George Sims. Miles and Sims were among 100 police sergeants promoted to lieutenants recently. There were 16 other Negroes who passed the lieutenant's examination.

Negro Market Is Big Potential to Business

The impact of Chicago's growing Negro market on the city's businesses is described by Charles A. Davis in the June issue of *Commerce*, monthly publication of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Davis, formerly an information officer with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, is president of Charles A. Davis and Associates, Inc.

In his article titled "How Important Is the Negro Market?", he said some of the factors which make the Negro buyer increasingly important to the businessman are:

- Chicago's Negro population has trebled in less than one generation, while the total population of the city has declined. At present there are 812,637 Negroes in Chicago, making up 22.9 per cent of the city's population. "Their numbers and proportions are increasing significantly in Suburbia too, where they now represent 14.3 per cent of the total metropolitan population of 6,220,913," Mr. Davis stated.

- Home ownership by Negroes has increased sharply, with 20,000 homes purchased from 1950 to 1957, an increase of 123.1 per cent. During the same time, home ownership by whites in Chicago increased 11.1 per cent.

- Increasing income of Negro families.

- Negroes demand high quality brand name items and spend proportionately more than whites for several categories of consumer goods.

- The Negro consumer tends to shop in places where he feels acceptance and well-being. Faith in the merchants probably impel the Negro shopper to the downtown district. Stores that operate on merit employment policies get a preference.

Mr. Davis concluded, "The challenge presented by the Negro market thus is not a challenge to high pressure, razzle dazzle salesmanship, but a challenge to determined and imaginative enterprise."

Reprints are available from the Commission.

Same Ad for Negroes, Whites More Effective

Advertising geared to Negro and white markets simultaneously is more effective, less expensive and more realistic, said H. A. Bullock, director of graduate research at Texas Southern University.

He advocates use of illustrations with a "common denominator," which appeals to both markets without alienating white or Negro consumers. "The consumer will pull into view the parts of the picture with which he needs to be identified," he wrote in the May and June issue of *Harvard Business Review*.

Mr. Bullock indicates that advertisers can reach 17,000,000 Negroes, a \$17 billion market, with the proper one-track advertising.

He criticizes ads which use a white model in the illustrations in *Life* and a Negro model in *Ebony*. "It's too darn expensive; and, it alienates both races," he said.

"Negroes wouldn't get sore at scenes in dressing rooms showing white baseball players — but they want to see Willie Mays, too. This wouldn't antagonize the white audience either, because it is recognized that some of our best baseball players are Negroes," he stated.

"The seller can deviate further from the norm in fields where the whites expect Negroes to be achievers — in entertainment, sports and music." He said that use of cartoons, animals and sun-tanned models rather than pale skinned ones, all are helpful in desegregating advertising, and in helping the advertiser reach both white and Negro audiences with the same ad.

Schooler Chairman of Awards

Lee Schooler, president of The Public Relations Board, Inc., has accepted the chairmanship of the 1961 Awards Committee for the Sixteenth Annual Awards Luncheon of the Commission on Human Relations. Mr. Schooler, who headed the committee last year, serves in an advisory capacity on the Commission's Public Relations committee.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
 Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
 Morris Bialis
 Augustine J. Bowe
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 Clifford J. Campbell
 William G. Caples
 Lester Crown
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Mrs. Wendell E. Green
 Maurice McElligott
 Hale Nelson
 Mrs. William Petersen
 Peter R. Scalise
 Ray L. Walker
 Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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Non-White Population Changes 1950-1960

Introduction

The Commission on Human Relations has prepared this special issue of Human Relations News to analyze the changes in the non-white population which occurred between 1950 and 1960 in the State, the Metropolitan Area, the Suburbs and the City. The study is based on the official figures of the U. S. Bureau of Census for 1950 and 1960. Maps are included which illustrate the distribution of Negroes in 1950 and 1960 by Census tract.

Noted in this report are shifts of population from the center of the city to outlying neighborhoods; the impact of this movement on the composition of the population in the community areas; a consideration of the comparable rates of growth between the white and non-white population (97 per cent of the non-whites in Illinois are Negro), and a comparison between the relative growth of non-whites in the state, the suburbs, the metropolitan area and the city.

Illinois

In 1910, when there were 9,800,000 Negroes in the United States, the eleven states of the Old Confederacy claimed 81 per cent of the Negroes. Today, fifty years later, these same southern states have 52 per cent of the nation's 18,900,000 Negroes. In 1960, New York led all fifty states in Negro population; Illinois with 1,037,000 ranked not far behind Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. Between 1950 and 1960, Arkansas and Mississippi suffered a net loss in Negro population. Under present conditions this northbound mi-

gration of southern Negroes—and whites—is expected to continue.

Suburban Non-White Distribution

The overwhelming majority of nonwhites in Illinois, 920,001 according to the 1960 census,¹ lives in the state's six northeastern counties, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will, comprising the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (CSMSA). In Cook County, including Chicago, there are 888,852 non-whites. Excluding Chicago, Cook County has 51,196 nonwhites.

Within the six-county metropolitan area, sixteen suburbs had a Negro population of more than 1,000: Aurora (2227), Chicago Heights (6529), Dixmoor (1855), East Chicago Heights (2794), Elgin (1595), Evanston (9126), Harvey (1986), Joliet (4638), La Grange (1084), Markham (2505), Maywood (5229), North Chicago (4577), Phoenix (2744), Robbins (7410), Summit (1870), and Waukegan (4485).

Metropolitan area suburbs with a nonwhite population of more than five per cent in 1960 were Chicago Heights (19%), Dixmoor (60%), East Chicago Heights (86%), Evanston (12%), Glencoe (7%), Harvey (7%), Joliet (7%), La Grange (7%), Markham (22%), Maywood (20%), North Chicago (23%), Phoenix (65%), Robbins (99%), Waukegan (8%), and Zion (5%).

Only six suburbs with a population of 10,000 or more, Villa Park, South Holland, Rolling Meadows, North-

¹Because 97 per cent of Illinois' nonwhite population are Negroes, nonwhite population figures are a reliable index to the number of Negroes.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO BY RACE 1950-1960

	ILLINOIS		CHICAGO	
	1960	1950	1960	1950
Total Population	10,081,158	8,712,176	3,550,404	3,620,962
White	9,010,252	8,046,058	2,712,748	3,111,525
Non-White	1,070,906	666,118	837,656	509,437
Negro	1,037,470	645,980	812,637	492,265
Indian	4,704	1,443	3,394	n.l.*
Japanese	14,074	11,646	11,375	10,829
Chinese	7,047	4,207	5,082	3,334
Filipino	3,587	n.l.*	2,725	n.l.*
All Other	4,024	2,842	2,443	3,009

*not listed in 1950.

(Continued from page one)

lake, Lansing, and Dolton, had no Negro residents according to the 1960 census. All suburbs of 10,000 or more reported some non-whites. During the 1950-1960 decade many suburbs received nonwhite residents for the first time.

The Negroes who reside in the metropolitan area outside Chicago include servants who live on the premises (as in River Forest and Lincolnwood), workers who live and work in industrial suburbs (as in North Chicago and Harvey), and second and third generation Negro families (as in Evanston and Maywood). Nearly

Negroes and the Suburbs

"The pattern of almost complete residential segregation is rapidly breaking up. A suburbanward movement of Negroes is only a short time away. As a lower income group, Negroes have been forced to live in older, less desirable housing. As a group of working people who must rise early and come home late and who cannot afford to pay high commuting fares, they need to live near their work. With rapid urban renewal inside Chicago and a gradual aging of suburban housing, the metropolitan area's supply of cheap, overage, or invadable housing is concentrating more and more in the older suburbs.

"Moreover as the income level of Negroes rises, this group is able to compete with the white population for all but the most upperclass neighborhoods, for Negroes have long been accustomed to forking over a very large part of their income for rent. Only a few years ago, real estate operators were able to count on high rent levels to discourage potential Negro tenants. That is coming less and less to be true. Once the population pressure and the economic potential reach the 'break-through point' the suburban shift will very likely be remarkably rapid. This is happening in some cities now. For example, in the New York metropolitan area such former all-white suburbs as Yonkers now have very large Negro populations.

"The suburbanward drift of factories, shopping centers, and service establishments that employ Negroes in large numbers is providing an added incentive to the suburbanization of the Negro population. Many of the neat, little suburban cement-block cottages built for World War II veterans are now 20 years old, and are sufficiently depreciated 'dated,' in need of repair, and undesirable in comparison with other suburban homes to make them 'ripe' for non-white occupancy. The 1960 census will almost certainly show a sizeable upturn in the amount of Negro suburbanization when the tabulations are available. The decade of the 1960's should see an ever greater movement of this type."

From a recent address entitled "Who will live in Chicago during the 1960's" by Prof. Donald J. Bogue of the University of Chicago at the University's Downtown Center.

15,000 Negroes lived in four suburbs, East Chicago Heights, Dixmoor, Phoenix, and Robbins, each more than 50 per cent Negro. Located in South Cook County, the four are primarily residential suburbs.

Suburban Non-White Growth

Between 1950 and 1960 the nonwhite population in the metropolitan area outside Chicago increased by 83 per cent, while Chicago's nonwhites grew by 64 per cent. This reversed a 1940-1950 pattern when nonwhites increased by 78 per cent in the metropolitan area and 81 per cent in the city. Within each of the six counties, in 1960, the nonwhite rate of growth was higher than the white.

By and large the nonwhite growth took place in those suburbs which had relatively large Negro populations in 1950: Chicago Heights, Evanston, Maywood, Robbins, Waukegan, for example.

In 1950 the metropolitan area outside Chicago had 44,958 nonwhites; by 1960 it had 82,345. In Cook County, outside Chicago, nonwhites increased from 29,481 in 1950 to 51,196 in 1960. While the number of nonwhites in the metropolitan area is much smaller, when compared to Chicago, all signs indicate the rate of nonwhite growth will continue to be higher outside the city than inside.

While the proportion of nonwhites to the total population in the city rose sharply (14 per cent in 1950 to 24 per cent in 1960), the rapid movement of whites from the city and into the suburbs kept the nonwhite proportion in the suburban area almost stationary. In 1950 nonwhites were 2.9 per cent of the six-county metropolitan area around Chicago and 3.1 per cent in 1960. In the Cook County suburban area, nonwhites made up 3.3 per cent of the population in 1950 and 3.2 per cent in 1960.

Lake County, Indiana

Because the Census Bureau did not include neighboring Lake County in Indiana in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in 1960, its population was not included in any of the figures given above. However, the racial composition of Lake County is important in trying to understand racial changes taking place in the entire Chicago area. In 1960 Lake County, Indiana had a Negro population of 87,109 or 17 per cent of its total population, an increase of 72 per cent over the 1950 total of 50,726. Negroes were located mainly in three industrial cities: East Chicago with 13,766 Negroes or 24 per cent of the city's population, Gary with 69,123 Negroes or 39 per cent, and Hammond with 2,434 or 2 per cent.

Changes in Chicago

In 1960 the Bureau of the Census reported 3,550,404 persons in the City of Chicago, a decline of 70,558 persons, or about two per cent, from the 3,620,962 persons reported in the 1950 census.

While the city's total population dropped slightly, the population within the city shifted considerably. Community areas in the outlying sections of the city increased their population, while those close to the city's

(Continued on page three)

(Continued from page two)

center generally declined in size.

These changes are fully charted in the April 1961 Information Bulletin of the Department of City Planning entitled "Population Changes in the City of Chicago 1950-1960." The bulletin contains two maps indicating the changes by census tract and community area.²

Increase of Negro Population

Between 1950 and 1960 the city's white population decreased from 3,111,525 to 2,712,748, continuing a decline which began in the 1940's; however, the city's Negro population rose from 492,265 to 812,637. The white decrease was 398,777 or 13 per cent; the Negro increase was 320,372 or 65 per cent. Thus in 1960, Negroes accounted for 23 per cent of the city's population, compared to 14 per cent in 1950.

Census data for 1960 and the latest figures on births and deaths from the Chicago Board of Health destroyed a popular misconception about the major reason for Negro population growth in the city between 1950 and 1960.

Negro births in Chicago increased from 15,705 in 1950 to 30,764 in 1960. In 1960, 33 per cent of all Chicago births were Negro compared to 20 per cent in 1950.

The natural increase of Negroes (births minus deaths) for the 1950-1960 decade totaled 170,468. Thus 53 per cent of the decade's Negro gain came from natural in-

²This bulletin can be obtained from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission (72 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Illinois) describes the metropolitan population change in Planning Information Bulletin No. 1 and 2 entitled respectively: "Population Growth, 1950-1960: Municipalities and Townships of Northeastern Illinois—Northwestern Indiana" and "Shifts in Suburban Population Distribution, Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area, 1950-1960."

crease. For the same decade the total Negro population increase as a result of in-migration was 149,904 or 47 per cent. The comparable figures for 1940-1950 were 43,346 or 20 per cent from natural increase and 171,188 or 80 per cent from in-migration.

From these figures, two conclusions may be drawn:

1. For the first time, since the beginning of the major migration of Negroes to Chicago, natural increase rather than in-migration has become the major factor in Negro population growth.

2. Negro in-migration to Chicago, which had reached a peak in the 1940-1950 decade, began to taper off during the 1950-1960 period averaging out to a net increase of 13,000 Negroes a year. However, despite an annual in-migration of about 30,000 persons of all races (an estimate from the best sources available), the city lost population because of the movement of Chicagoans, mostly whites, from the city.

Race and Geographic Distribution

Census figures show that in 1950, 435,761 or 89 per cent of the Negroes lived in 105 census tracts³ of high Negro concentration (tracts 40 per cent or more Negro). In 1960, 769,532 or 95 per cent of the total Negro population resided in 194 tracts of high Negro concentration. However, in these same tracts the number of white residents also increased: from 55,436 or 2 per cent of the total white population in 1950 to 94,865 or 4 per cent of the white population in 1960.

(Continued on page four)

³A census tract is a small area, having a population usually between 3,000 and 6,000, into which certain large cities have been subdivided for statistical and local administrative purposes.

A community area may be regarded as statistical unit made up of census tracts but having, in the main, a history of their own as a community, a name, and an awareness of the part of its inhabitants of some common interests.

POPULATION BY COLOR, FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, COOK COUNTY OUTSIDE CHICAGO, CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (CSMSA),* 1960, 1950 AND 1940

Area and Year	Number and Per Cent			10-Year Change by Percentage	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
1960:				1950-1960	
CSMSA	6,220,913	5,300,912 (85.2)	920,001 (14.8)	14.7	65.9
Outside Chicago**	2,670,509	2,588,164 (96.9)	82,345 (3.1)	71.2	83.2
Cook County	5,129,725	4,240,873 (82.7)	888,852 (17.3)	6.8	64.9
City of Chicago	3,550,404	2,712,748 (76.4)	837,656 (23.6)	-12.8	64.4
Outside Chicago	1,579,321	1,528,125 (96.9)	51,196 (3.2)	78.0	73.7
1950:				1940-1950	
CSMSA	5,177,868	4,623,473 (89.3)	554,395 (10.7)	8.5	80.3
Outside Chicago	1,556,906	1,511,948 (97.1)	44,958 (2.9)	31.8	77.9
Cook County	4,508,792	3,969,874 (88.0)	538,918 (12.0)	5.5	80.2
City of Chicago	3,620,962	3,111,525 (85.9)	509,437 (14.1)	-0.0	80.5
Outside Chicago	887,830	858,349 (96.7)	29,481 (3.3)	32.1	75.9
1940:					
CSMSA	4,569,643	4,262,122 (93.3)	307,521 (6.7)		
Outside Chicago	1,172,835	1,147,558 (97.8)	25,277 (2.2)		
Cook County	4,063,342	3,764,342 (92.6)	299,000 (7.4)		
City of Chicago	3,396,808	3,114,564 (91.7)	282,244 (8.3)		
Outside Chicago	666,534	649,778 (97.5)	16,756 (2.5)		

* As defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1960, including Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake (Ill.), McHenry and Will Counties. For reasons of easier comparison this designation is also used for 1950 and 1940.

** The six county area outside the City of Chicago.

(Continued from page three)

In 1960, Negroes were residing in 554 or 64 per cent of the city's 862 census tracts; whites in 860 tracts. Of the city's 75 community areas⁴ Negroes lived in all but six. At least 300 whites were found in each community area.

In 1950, Negro residents were generally concentrated south along State Street from the center of the city to 71st Street and west along Roosevelt Road to Ashland Avenue. By 1960 some of these areas decreased substantially in Negro population because of urban renewal, for example, Washington Park (-12,868), Armour Square (-5,960), Douglas (-28,390), and Grand Boulevard (-33,837). The largest increases in Negro population occurred in North Lawndale (+100,681), Englewood (+57,359), Greater Grand Crossing (+50,682), and Woodlawn (+41,068) communities. In 1950 other areas of Negro residence were located on the Near North Side, East Garfield Park, and in the southside community areas of Riverdale, Roseland and Morgan Park; except for East Garfield Park, Negro population in these communities grew slowly but steadily during the decade.

In the past, areas of Negro concentration in Chicago have been identified with the southside of the city. Today, because of population shifts and growth more than 250,000 Negroes reside on the west side and near north side. In the ten year period, while many whites moved to the suburbs, many Negroes moved farther South (from 71st to 101st Streets), Westward (between Grand Avenue and Cermak Road west of Western Avenue), and North (along the River north of Chicago Avenue). Most of the expansion during this decade occurred largely adjacent to the traditional Negro-occupied areas.

The nine community areas (East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, Fuller Park, Kenwood, Woodlawn, Chatham, Englewood, and Greater Grand

⁴The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has published a table showing white, Negro, and other non-white population in each of the city's 75 community areas for 1950 and 1960. Copies are available upon request. Actually, the Census Bureau designated 76 community areas in 1960. But in area 76, the site of O'Hare Airport, no population was recorded.

Crossing) where the majority population by 1960 had shifted from white to Negro extended the existing areas of Negro concentration. Fifteen of the city's 75 community areas now have a majority of Negro residents. In some other community areas (Near North Side, Lincoln Park, West Garfield Park, South Lawndale, South Shore, Garfield Ridge, West Englewood, and Washington Heights) Negro population growth was impressive.

Several areas close to Lake Michigan and to the city's center have become established as interracial communities, Douglas (Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores developments), Kenwood, and Hyde Park; making this possible were various programs of urban renewal.

There is some movement of Negroes into predominantly white areas not adjacent to the traditional southside and westside Negro concentrations. Some are located north along the Chicago River, and some are public housing projects, for example, Lathrop Homes on Diversey Avenue. A few census tracts, such as 298, 299, and 309 in the West Town community on the near north-west side and census tract 23 in the Uptown community, have had relatively stable bi-racial populations over many years.

Other Non-Whites

The increase in the non-white population other than Negro,⁵ i.e., "other races," has not been large. "Other races," mostly Orientals, gained 7,911 or 46 per cent during the decade to a total of 25,019. Within the city there has been a definite dispersal of Orientals from the Near North side, Oakland, Kenwood and Hyde Park communities, into one southside community (South Shore) and into three northside communities (Lincoln Park, Lakeview, and Uptown). In 1960 non-whites other than Negroes were located in 718 census tracts and in all but one community area.

⁵The population designated as *non-white* consists of such races as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan groups. Persons of Mexican or Puerto Rican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or another non-white race are classified as white in the 1960 U. S. Census.

Prepared by the Department of Social Research, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman

Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary

Morris Bialis

Augustine J. Bowe

Dr. Preston Bradley

Clifford J. Campbell

William G. Caples

Lester Crown

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 3

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No. 4



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Commission Seeks Nominees for Awards

Nominations are being accepted for the 1961 awards to be presented by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Six awards will be given to individuals and organizations for outstanding efforts in bringing about greater harmony between the diverse peoples of the city. A seventh award, the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award, will be presented to an individual professionally engaged in human relations work.

The winners will be selected from the field of nominees by the Awards Committee, headed by Lee Schooler, president of the Public Relations Board, Inc. The awards will be presented at the Commission's Sixteenth Annual Awards Luncheon which will be held at noon Friday, December 8, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House.

Entry forms and awards standards can be obtained from the Commission office, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois. Deadline for nominations is midnight, October 18. Nominations should be addressed to the Awards Committee, in care of the Commission office.

Who is eligible for an award?

Any business or industrial enterprise, any civic and community organization, institution, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations. An organization whose purpose is solely or chiefly work in human relations is not eligible.

What specific activities would be considered outstanding?

A business or industrial enterprise which employs, and advances employees solely on the ability of the individual to do the job.

A civic or community organization that has taken the lead in the community in pressing for the elimination of discrimination—in housing, public services, recreation, education and the like.

A newspaper, periodical, radio or television station that has contributed to public understanding of inter-group problems.

(Continued on page 4)

Realtors' Ex-President Requests Campaign to End Housing Bias

Arthur F. Mohl, immediate past president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, has issued a challenge to realtors and builders to seek a solution to racial discrimination in private housing.

In a report on his year in office, he called for "an educational selling campaign and a citizen's program of orderly and voluntary integration." He recommended an invitation to the churches of Chicago to join the realtors in this new drive.



Mr. Mohl

"Now and for years to come, a considerable segment of our population will produce slums because of cultural immaturity and low standard of living—despite all our give-away programs and paternalistic supports," he said.

"I feel strongly that conditions must be created under which the developing community of responsible, sophisticated Negroes can be readily admitted into full partnership in most social strata of our metropolis.

"Up to now, we Realtors have reflected the thinking of our clients and kept 'hands off.' No longer can we attempt to solve the problem by avoiding it—we must seek an affirmative solution, built on reason rather than emotion."

"Were I given the support of the thinking 'big men' of our business, I would recommend an invitation to the churches of Chicago to join us in an educational selling campaign and a citizen's program of orderly and voluntary integration. Do I have this support? Will this challenge be undertaken?"

In a joint interview of Mr. Mohl and Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the *Real Estate News* reported in its June 30 issue that Mr. Mohl feels a tool is needed to create a new image of the Negro in the public mind. The first step in solving the problem, he believes, is telling citizens about the increasing number of middle class Negroes.

Ill. Legislature Passes Seven New Rights Laws

The 1961 Illinois General Assembly passed more civil rights laws than any legislative session in the state's history. The legislators passed new legislation which:

- Prohibits the denial of employment opportunity because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in industries with 100 or more employees, and also sets up a Fair Employment Practices Commission to administer the law. (Senate Bill 609)

- Includes cemeteries in the list of public accommodations where it is unlawful to practice racial discrimination. (House Bill 342)

- Allows a voter to use an absentee ballot if he is unable to be at the polls, because of his religion, on a religious holiday. (House Bill 280)

- Makes it possible for a foreign-born doctor to obtain a state license to practice medicine if he has made a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen. (House Bill 140)

- Authorizes the Board of Education to hire aliens to teach the language of their native country. These aliens must fulfill all other teaching requirements. (House Bill 977)

- Bans racial bias in the employment and assignment of personnel in school systems, and requires that a state aid claim may not be filed for any district unless the school board files a sworn statement with the Superintendent of Public Instruction that there has been no discrimination in these areas. (House Bill 244)

- Provides that a pupil or employee of a school system can file a complaint with the Superintendent of Public Instruction if he feels he has been the victim of discrimination and a hearing can be called to investigate the charges. His affidavit of complaint must have signatures of 50 residents of a school district, or 10 per cent, whichever is lesser. (House Bill 609)

The Fair Employment Practices law applies to employers, employment agencies and labor unions with 100 or more employees. After December 31, 1962, employers with 75 or more employees will be covered by the act, and after December 31, 1964, those with 50 or more will be affected by the law.

The FEP law makes it illegal—for reasons of race, color or creed—for an employer to refuse to hire, to segregate or otherwise discriminate; for an employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly, refer for employment or apprenticeship or accept an application; and for any labor organization to limit employment opportunities and training for apprenticeship.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has moved into new quarters in Room 1310 of 211 W. Wacker Drive from its former location at 54 West Hubbard Street. The office telephone number has been changed from WHitehall 4-4483 to 236-4912.



Loop store windows and business offices were sprinkled with equal job opportunity posters in August after Boy Scouts from Troops 675 and 680 distributed 700 posters published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Ready to go out on their assignments are, left to right, Junior Assistant Scoutmaster John Hanson, 7124 S. Honore Street; Senior Patrol Leader Philip Watson, 7135 S. Hermitage Avenue; Robert Narcise, 742 E. 46th Street; Reverend Robert Davis, 6815 S. Union Avenue, institutional representative; Michael Allen, 6621 S. Union Avenue; Thomas Tortorelli, 7004 S. Honore Street, and Bruce Chambers, 628 W. 68th Street. Troop 675 is sponsored by the Emerald Avenue Presbyterian Church, 6701 S. Emerald Avenue, and Troop 680 by the Messiah Lutheran Church, 1910 W. 64th Street.

Six Agencies Give Consumer Advice on New Credit Laws

Persons with credit problems may go for consultation to any of six agencies if they suspect fraud or misrepresentation regarding a contract. Ready to help and give advice about the revised Illinois credit laws are:

Bureau of Consumer Fraud, Attorney General's Office, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois, FI 6-2000, Ext. 2472.

Fraud and Complaint Division, State's Attorney's Office, Criminal Court Building, 2600 South California Avenue, Chicago 8, Illinois, BI 7-6600.

Special Commissioner, Municipal Court, Room 917, City Hall, Chicago 2, Illinois, FR 2-2680.

Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois, ST 2-7348.

Chicago Better Business Bureau, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois, WE 9-4171.

Legal Aid Bureau, United Charities of Chicago, 123 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois, ST 2-9700; or its Branch Office, Edwin F. Mandel Clinic, 6020 South University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, FA 4-5181.

At a recent meeting, 51 persons, representing a cross-section of labor, industry, and social agencies, met under the auspices of the Commission on Human Relations to discuss new methods of counseling under the new credit laws in the state. Ray L. Walker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, presided.

Metropolitan Future Tied to Suburban Patterns in Housing

The mass migration of newcomers into Chicago from the South is increasingly being recognized as a matter of concern—not only to Chicago—but to the entire six-county Illinois Metropolitan area.

Within the past few weeks, three isolated statements illustrate this concern: the first, a speech of Ferd Kramer, president of Draper and Kramer, Inc., to the Metropolitan Area Planning Conference; the second, a report of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission; and the third, a letter and editorial in the Paddock Publications, which has newspapers in 16 Northwest suburban communities.

Mr. Kramer emphasized that the suburbs and metropolitan area should be actively concerned with the population changes and shifts taking place in Chicago.

He said:

"The large growth in the Non-White population has resulted in a tremendous increase in the size of the Negro ghetto. One of the great evidences of bad planning in our metropolitan areas is our indifference to the thousands of rural in-migrants, Indian, colored and white, fleeing from poverty and under-employment, not only from our own rural areas but also from Puerto Rico. Many will follow their predecessors into the industries and institutions of the metropolis.

"The shock of city congestion, frustrations and disciplines show up in racial tensions, gangs, epidemics, violence and vice, taxing the facilities of government and welfare agencies and shattering our economic and social institutions, all of which might have been avoided by better planning for the metropolitan area. The responsibility for assimilating this immigrant population into the social and economic life of the community has not been approached on a scale that can adequately cope with the problem.

"Chicago is unique among the cities in this country in now being able to point to certain areas where White and Non-White families live together in harmony. This fact undoubtedly will influence not only other areas in Chicago but other parts in the metropolitan area and for that matter, other cities in the United States. This dispersion of Non-White middle income families in the better neighborhoods and suburbs is healthy economically and socially. Moreover, it is inevitable."

Commenting on the fact that Chicago's white population is declining because of flight to the suburbs while non-white population increases rapidly, the Paddock Publications, Inc., which publishes 16 Chicago suburban newspapers, said in a recent editorial:

"These statistics mark a trend for Chicago, the central city, to become predominately a Negro city, and for the white population to remove itself to the outlying communities, there erecting fences to maintain the monochromatic complexion of suburbia.

"The trend carries within it the prospect of future



Commission staff members Mrs. Pauline H. Johnson and Paul E. Ertel Jr. watch Bob Duffy, right, of the Chicago Bureau of Equipment, put the finishing touches to the window sign of the newly opened North Side Neighborhood Information Center of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. The Center, at 1220 W. Wilson Avenue, is the third information and referral office for newcomers operated by the Mayor's Committee in the city, and is expected to serve primarily the communities of Uptown and Lakeview.

political, social and economic problems of grave magnitude for both Chicago and its suburbs.

"Many people are reluctant to come to grips with these prospects. The average suburbanite is apt to say, 'Why should I be plagued with these problems? One of the reasons I moved was to get away from them!' But to believe that escape is possible is a delusion, and the price of self-delusion will be a heavy one."

The editorial urged the city and suburbs to look the facts in the face and "then act together in accordance with the meanings they read."

The editorial was prompted by a letter-to-the-editor published a week earlier in the Paddock Publications and written by the Rev. Robert A. Reicher, of the Catholic Council for Working Life.

In his letter, Father Reicher challenged the suburbs to open their doors to the "35,000 Negro families in the Chicago area ready and able to finance their own homes."

A report of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission entitled "Age, Race and Fertility Characteristics in Northeastern Illinois in 1960" states that difficulties may arise in the relationships between Chicago and the suburbs if present trends continue.

"If current trends continue," says the report, "the differences between the City and Suburbs, regarding these population characteristics, will be even greater in the future than they are at present. White families with children will tend to be in the suburbs while Negroes, unmarried people and older people will be more commonly found in the City of Chicago.

"It is possible," the report continues, "that these trends will be reversed and it is possible that they will continue unchecked. If they continue—and to the extent that population differences between communities result in divergent interests—cooperation between City and Suburbs in working out metropolitan problems may be impeded."

Staff Changes of CHR

George L. Roberts is the new deputy executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Mr. Roberts, 38 years old, was a member of the Commission civil rights department from 1956 to September, 1960. For the past year, he served as Community Relations director of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

He began his new post on August 1, succeeding Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., who resigned and now is Community Unit Director with the Grand Boulevard-Oakland field office of the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare.

Roger W. Nathan, formerly a human relations officer in the department of housing and community services, is now the new executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Nathan, 33, had been the Commission's neighborhood specialist.

In other staff changes, Robert H. Atwood, a member of the department of housing and community services, is now executive director of the Englewood Committee for Community Action.

Dr. Bert P. Schloss, former director of social research for the Commission, is teaching government and social science at Wilson Junior College.

Commission Awards

(Continued from page 1)

An individual who exerts his influence in the circles in which he moves to improve human relations.

A department of government which has shown special understanding of the problems of human rights and has a thorough-going program designed to deal with them.

A trade union that has a policy of open membership to all regardless of race, creed, or national origin, and has successfully integrated members of minority groups into all phases of union activity and structure.

The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award is given to an individual professionally engaged in human relations activity. It is given for outstanding professional performance and personal devotion in the cause of human relations.



(Chicago Tribune Photo)

Foundation for International Cooperation, sponsored by the Christian Family Movement, opened its doors in May to help international students in Chicago to find jobs. As of August, applicants were still coming in and many foreign students were still seeking employment. Shown in the Foundation office at 333 N. Michigan Avenue with Miss Ann Marten, executive secretary, third from left, and Mrs. Patrick Crowley, a member of the board of directors, fourth from left, are from left, Monique Paul, of Haiti; Benjamin Oduor, of Kenya; Arthur Leung, Hong Kong; Miss Mary Lally, volunteer worker; Jacques C. Desrosiers, Haiti; Surindar K. Bhatia, India, and Chander N. Ahuja, India.

CTA Displays Equal Job Posters

Chicago Commission on Human Relations placards will be displayed on Chicago Transit Authority buses, elevated-subway trains and stations from October 16 to November 15.

Featuring an illustration of football players and photos of prominent Chicagoans, the four-color poster focuses on the fair employment practices theme of "Anyone Who's Good Enough Makes Our Team."

A similar Commission placard, with a drawing of men in a track meet, was displayed on CTA lines during May of this year.

Endorsing the printed message on the football poster are Mayor Richard J. Daley; C. Virgil Martin, president of Carson Pirie Scott and Company; Stanley L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO; and George Halas, owner-coach of the Chicago Bears.



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William G. Caples
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Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
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Vol. 3

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CHR NAMES WINNERS OF 1961 AWARDS; MAYOR TO CONFER HONORS, DEC. 8

The Awards Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations has named the 1961 winners of its human relations awards to be honored at the Sixteenth Annual Awards Luncheon, noon, Friday, December 8, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House.

The winners are:



MR. HOEHLER

• Fred K. Hoehler, Executive Director, Mayor's Commission for Senior Citizens, awardee of the 1961 Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award, "for being a guiding force in obtaining help and establishing programs to assist newcomers, senior

citizens, refugees and displaced persons." This honor is given to persons engaged professionally in human relations work.

• Capt. James P. Hackett, Task Force Commander, Chicago Police Department, "for forceful direction and example in maintaining law and order in areas of racial tension during the Summer of 1961."

• Miss Mary Herrick, retired DuSable High School teacher, area vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers and member of the executive board of the Chicago Teachers Union, "for long and extraordinary devotion as a teacher in inspiring students to serve the community and to respect the rights of all peoples."

• Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid, "for persistent outspokenness in showing that racial discrimination in employment, education and housing is a major contributing reason for the size of public assistance rolls."

• Mrs. John A. Holabird, member of the board and former president of the Chicago Council on Community Nursing, "for enduring contributions to the improvement of community health services and personal interest in creating opportunities for minority group women in the field of nursing."

• Richard J. Nelson, Manager of Civic Affairs Division, Inland Steel Company, and Chairman of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Committee, "for outstanding leadership in coordinating the successful campaign for a Fair Employment Practices law in Illinois."

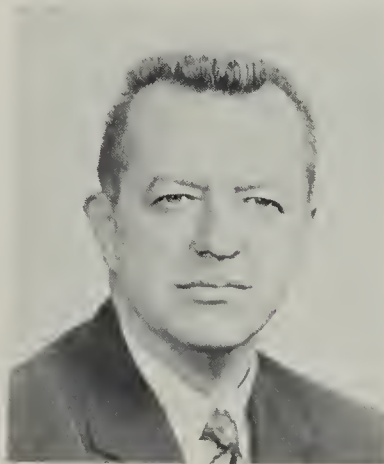
• Bell and Howell Company, Peter G. Peterson, President, "for its courage to break ground in presenting television documentaries which provide new and deep insights into problems of human relations."

Reservations can be made for the Sixteenth Annual Awards Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by sending check or money order to the Commission, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois. Cost per person is \$4.50. Tables of eight or ten can be reserved. The luncheon is at noon Friday, December 8, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House.

Awards Luncheon

Mayor Richard J. Daley will present the awards before 700 persons who will attend the luncheon. Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, will report to the people on Chicago's human relations.

Also on the program will be James C. Downs Jr., chairman of the board of Real Estate Research Corporation.
(Continued on page 2)



Mr. Downs



Mr. Schooler

(Continued from page 1)

tion, acting as master of ceremonies, and Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the Peoples Church of Chicago, narrating the awards script.

The Awards Committee, headed by Lee Schooler, president of The Public Relations Board Inc., received nominations from individuals and organizations throughout the city.

Awardees

Mr. Hoehler, who heads the Mayor's Commission for Senior Citizens, is consultant to the Mayor and is secretary of Chicago Police Board. He is active with city Committees on New Residents, A Cleaner Chicago and Rehabilitation of Man. He was recently acting superintendent of the House of Correction and from 1948 to 1952 director of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. He is chairman of the Chicago CARE Committee and active in local organizations of the Mental Health Society and American Association for United Nations.

Captain Hackett, an attorney and commander in the Naval Reserve, helped organize the task force unit of the Chicago Police Department in 1956. Previously deputy chief and chief of the uniformed force, in 1961 he became Task Force Commander. He commanded the police details at Rainbow Beach during the Summer and established details on the West Side when racial tension developed.

Miss Herrick, presently on the staff of Roosevelt University, made daily efforts as a teacher at DuSable High School to inspire her students in the rights of good citizenship. She has been also an active member of numerous civic committees, boards and commissions including the executive board of the Chicago Citizens Schools Committee since 1933 and the board of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference.

More Award Winners

Mr. Hilliard has been Director of the Cook County Department of Public Aid since 1954. He has been a staunch defender of the Aid to Dependent Children program, and has a long record of leadership and service. Currently, he is a member of the Governor's Advisory Council on the Improvement of the Economic and Social Status of Older People; member of the Mayor's Commission on Aging; member of the board of directors of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, and consultant to the American Medical Association Committee on Indigent Care.

Mrs. Holabird is a trustee of Provident Hospital and Training School and chairman of its School of Nursing



Mr. Peterson



Capt. Hackett



Mr. Hilliard



Jim Foree, left, of the Commission staff, chats with three 1961 human relations award winners, Miss Mary Herrick, Mrs. John A. Holabird and Richard J. Nelson, at radio station WBEE. Interviews with these and four other 1961 award winners are being broadcast as a public service at 12:15 p.m. Wednesdays. They began November 8 over radio station WBEE, 1570 kilocycles on the dial. Commission staff and committee members will be interviewed on the radio program in weeks following the award winners.

Committee; board member and former president of the Chicago Council on Community Nursing; board member and former president of Herrick House; board member of the Visiting Nurse Association; and member of the educational council of Francis W. Parker School.

Mr. Nelson coordinates Inland Steel's position on political, trade association and civic activities. An attorney, he served as assistant attorney general of Illinois in 1949 and 1950 and as administrative assistant to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson from 1950 to 1953. In 1961 as chairman of the Illinois Committee for Fair Employment Practices he successfully coordinated efforts for Illinois' Fair Employment Practices Act.

Bell and Howell's television documentaries provided deep insights into problems of human relations. Chicago and the Metropolitan Area have felt the impact of these presentations. The company has also withstood threats of economic boycott because of these presentations. Mr. Peter G. Peterson, president of Bell and Howell, will accept the award for the company.

Besides Mr. Schooler and Mr. Downs, other members of the Commission Awards Committee are the Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of the Catholic Council on Working Life; the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd; Paul Iaccino, secretary-treasurer, Cook County Industrial Union Council; Henry L. Kohn, attorney; Howard G. Mayer, chairman of the board, of Mayer and O'Brien, Inc.; Melvin J. McNairy, vice-president, Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company.

Also, Clyde Reynolds, executive director, Provident Hospital; Victor R. Reysa, secretary-treasurer, Retail Food and Drug Clerks Union, Local 1550, AFL-CIO; Mrs. William Saphir, chairman, District 1, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers; Rabbi Ralph Simon, spiritual leader, Congregation Rodfei Zedek; James E. Stamps, vice-president, Service Federal Savings and Loan Association, and Albert Weiss, midwest director, Discrimination Department, Anti-Defamation League.

Need Negroes to Fill Skilled Jobs: Holleman

"We can no longer afford to deny Negroes the opportunity to be trained in apprenticeship programs," Jerry R. Holleman, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told the North Central States Apprenticeship Conference. "We can no longer afford the luxury of this waste in manpower."

Mr. Holleman at the October 26 Conference Session said:



MR. HOLLEMAN

"The Negro in the United States must be given his due as an American to be trained and educated to take his place on the industrial front. He must help fill an ever-widening gap between a growing number of skilled jobs and decreasing numbers of available skilled workers.

"If this nation is to survive in the coming years, in competition with the gigantic population and potential work forces of Europe and Asia, it can survive only with a quality labor force to match huge, cheaply paid foreign work forces.

"We will never be able to match Russia's work force in numbers. But we can still maintain our productivity lead by a trained work force composed of everyone capable of producing to the limit of his talent and ability."

Mr. Holleman told the conference that the need for skilled workers will grow by about 25 per cent by 1970. "We will actually need to train an additional 5 million skilled workers." One of the sources he said, that must be tapped to meet this manpower need are the minority groups.

He said, "This Administration does not intend to permit our productivity potential to be crippled by artificial barriers."

"I See Chicago" WBBM-TV Show Features CHR's Newcomer Work

"I See Chicago," a television show on newcomers to the city, will be shown over WBBM-TV, Channel 2, December 18, 9 p.m.

Partially televised in the offices of the Commission on Human Relations at 211 W. Wacker dr., the hour-long show will be sponsored by Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

Co-producers of the show were Hal Fisher and Harold Wallace. Director was Philip Murray. All are of the WBBM public affairs staff.



Among those honored recently by Loyola University at its Founders' Day Convocation were from left, Dora Somerville, director of social services for the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court; Joel Goldblatt, president of Goldblatt Brothers, Inc.; Clifford J. Campbell, deputy commissioner of the City Planning Department, and Congresswoman Marguerite Stitt Church. Miss Somerville was presented an alumni citation for her outstanding dedication to the values and principles of social work. The other three received awards for their outstanding civic contributions. Mr. Campbell, a member of the Commission on Human Relations, was cited for fostering interracial harmony in Chicago.

Record Progress In Appointment of Negro Doctors to Hospitals

Additional progress has been made in the appointment of Negro physicians to the staffs of private, voluntary Chicago hospitals during 1961.

A survey made by the Commission on Human Relations covering the period September, 1960, to September, 1961, revealed that there were 22 hospitals in Chicago with Negro physicians as compared to 12 a year ago. The number of staff physicians increased from 21 in 1960 to 27 this year, while the number of appointments jumped from 29 to 37.

There are 68 private, non-governmental hospitals in Chicago which are licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Provident, Louise Berg, Cook County, Illinois Research and governmental hospitals were not included in the survey.

Another Commission study revealed that six of the 58 hospitals which provide maternity services accounted for 82.4 per cent of Negro births. Two of these hospitals are government-assisted institutions.

According to statistics of the Chicago Board of Health, in 1960 the following hospitals had 10 per cent or more Negro births as compared to total births: Bethany, 10.7 per cent; Chicago Lying-In, 25.2; Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis, 64.3; Chicago Osteopathic, 38.2; Cook County, 87.9; Henrotin, 25.8; Illinois Research, 82.7; Lewis Memorial, 59.7; Louise Berg, 88.6; Mary Thompson, 36.7; Mercy, 10.1; Michael Reese, 49.1; Mt. Sinai, 25.3; Passavant, 22.3; Presbyterian-St. Luke's, 43; Provident, 99.1; Wesley Memorial, 14; and Woodlawn, 11.8.

Since this survey, Lewis Memorial closed in June, 1961, and Henrotin discontinued its maternity services in May.

Police-Community Leaders Launch Joint Meetings

Workshops for police and community leaders were launched in October in the Hudson Avenue and Lawndale police districts in an effort to improve cooperation on mutual problems of surrounding neighborhoods.

Capt. Owen Duffy of the Lawndale district, commenting on the workshops, said:

"It is my hope that these meetings will make citizens more aware of their responsibilities to maintain law and order in the community, and that we the police, will learn from them what they feel about significant law enforcement problems. I also believe that Negro and white residents of the district will come to know through these workshops that they both share the same concerns about problems of keeping the peace."

At the request of Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the National Conference of Christians and Jews assisted in arranging the pilot sessions. Five meetings are being held in each district. Topics of discussion are decided upon jointly by the police and community leaders.

West Side Center for Newcomers Moves to Pulaski Rd. Location

The West Side Information Center of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents has moved from 1951 West Madison Street to a new location on the second floor of 1306 South Pulaski Road.

John J. L. Hobgood and Miss Dorothy Forbes staff the office. The Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare and the Chicago City Missionary Society have offices on the same floor. Staff assists families, new to the city, adjust to urban living, and acts as a referral service to those seeking advice.

The former West Side office opened in November, 1957 and was the city's first neighborhood center for newcomers.

During the past year, the West Side Center handled an average of 350 requests for assistance each month.



Four clergymen of Skokie were recipients of the 1961 Thomas J. Crowe Awards for Interracial Justice presented by the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago. Pictured (left to right) are Dr. Charles D. Proctor, Chairman, Awards Committee; Rev. Ray Bond of the Central Methodist Church; Rabbi Karl Weiner of Temple Judea; Rev. Arthur Sauer of St. Peter's Catholic Church; Rabbi Sidney Jacobs of the Niles Township Jewish Congregation. The clergymen were cited "for outstanding cooperative leadership to their community when it was faced with a serious racial crisis early in 1961."

Crackdown on Panic Peddlers

Real estate brokers and salesmen who attempt to panic home owners into selling their homes face suspension or revocation of their license, the Commission on Human Relations learned.

The State Department of Registration and Education told the Commission that these "panic peddlers" could lose their license if they have demonstrated "unworthiness or incompetence to act as a real estate broker or salesman . . ."

Complaints against "panic peddlers" may be filed with the Department of Registration and Education at 160 N. LaSalle St.

Meanwhile, an amendment to the Illinois Forcible Entry and Detainer Act guarantees the purchaser of a home on installment contract two months to make up on missed payments before he can be evicted.

The Commission on Human Relations has published informational bulletins on panic peddling and the amendment to the installment contract buying law. They are available from the Commission.



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Human Relations in Chicago, 1961

This special issue of Human Relations News reports on human relations in Chicago during 1961. It contains excerpts from the speeches made by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, at the Commission's Sixteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 8.

Mr. Aaron's Report

Equality of opportunity and equality of treatment under law cannot be secured on a legal basis alone. For their fulfillment they must have the recognition and support of the majority of all the people in the community.

Today on the world scene it is recognized that racial discrimination is morally wrong in that it is a waste of human life and human effort, and is economically unsound as a waste of human potential. To bring up all human beings to their greatest possible development is the hope and aim of all right thinking people in the world. The practice of this sort of discrimination is to impede and even destroy such development, and therefore is as foolish as it is unsound. Yet we know in this country and in our city, these practices are present and are continued, and although we can and do invoke the rule of law and the weight of public opinion, they will never be completely eradicated until the greater part of the people in this country and this city accept the basis of equality of treatment as applied to themselves. The very simplicity of such an act of acceptance is most difficult for most people, but more and more people the country over and in this city as well, are accepting it with all its implications as part of their daily lives.

To the accomplishment of this task this Commission is dedicated. We are not alone, however. In the past year we have received the increased aid of individuals and community organizations, and more specifically the services of some 500 citizen volunteers on committees of the Commission.

The work of the Commission is very often not publicized because its efforts to solve problems as they occur from day to day is usually by oral persuasion

and education. It is a rare occasion when resort has to be made to court action. The Commission also attempts to head off matters which threaten to become serious problems and which might otherwise result in tragic tension situations which in the language of the Ordinance "would deeply affect the welfare and peace of the community."

In this year of 1961 the Chicago Police Department has rightfully received the recognition and the approbation of the entire community in the handling of certain problems of racial tensions. . . . However, I feel you should know the spade work of this Commission in this regard. In the early part of this year the staff and members of the Commission met a number of times with Superintendent Wilson and members of his staff for the purpose of setting up various programs throughout the city for meeting the contingency of racial tensions, should they arise as they have been known to do in the summer months in the past.

The Commission also suggested using the services of two of our most knowledgeable citizens — Mr. Maynard Wishner, chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, and Mr. Nissen Gross, civil rights director of the Anti-Defamation League, in teaching human relations programs to the personnel of the Chicago Police Department.

I also wish to mention one of the activities of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents which is associated with the Commission, and staffed by the Commission's personnel. Beginning in February, 1960, following the suicide of William Rodriguez, a citizens committee called together by the Committee on New Residents labored on the changes to be made in credit procedures and legislation which finally resulted in the passing of remedial credit legislation by the Illinois Legislature. This could only have been accomplished with the aid of members of this committee, numerous subcommittees, and also the aid of the press, radio, and TV in depicting the conditions existing in this field.

I also wish to thank Mayor Daley for his continued interest and backing of the Commission. Whenever we have gone to him we have always received sympathetic interest, quick understanding and complete cooperation.

Chicago Commission's Work in Last 12 Months

Mr. Marciniak's Report

The last twelve months have been some of the busiest in the Commission's eighteen year history. You might ask "How come?" These are the reasons why:

1. The city's nonwhites now make up 24 per cent of the population.

2. Minorities are increasingly aware of their rights and responsibilities — typified by freedom riders in the South and by the debut of new African nations upon the world's stage. This influence is felt in Chicago.

3. Chicago's rapidly growing Negro middle class, most of whom are now second and third generation residents, is determined to get equal treatment under the law.

4. The community as a whole is more willing than ever to take constructive steps to protect everyone's rights regardless of race, religion, or national origin.

On this last point, ample evidence exists from a quick review of the last twelve months.

After eight unsuccessful attempts going back to 1945, the Illinois Legislature finally passed a fair employment practices law.

Under leadership provided by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and various civic groups, such as the Illinois Committee for Fair Credit Practices, the Illinois Legislature adopted badly needed credit reforms to aid citizens victimized by unfair selling and credit methods. In the future, fewer newcomers will be held back by credit entanglements as they climb the economic ladder toward a living wage and a good home.

Noteworthy, among the improved opportunities for advancement made possible by the Chicago Civil Service Commission and the Chicago Police Department, are the 29 Negro policemen who were upgraded to the rank of sergeant and four to the rank of lieutenant. Others are on the civil service list and scheduled for promotion.

Human relations is now recognized as a metropolitan problem not just a Chicago one. In the last six months alone, the Commission aided six suburbs — in human relations training for village police, preparing for the first move-in of a Negro family, resolving racial tension surrounding a high school, establishing a human relations commission, adding Negro doctors to suburban hospital staffs, and other matters.

Nearly two thousand Cuban refugees have found hospitality and employment in the city since 1960. More are expected to come this spring.

In April, the Chicago City Council called upon the Illinois General Assembly to enact a state-wide fair housing practices law. In passing the resolution the council said:

"The injustice, immorality and the resulting effects of housing discrimination, based upon race, religion or place of origin, are contrary to the basic principles of a democratic government and inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois; . . ."

In hospital staff appointments for Negro physicians the Commission made more progress in the last fifteen months than in the previous five years combined.

Changing neighborhoods got some protection from speculators when the Criminal Court gave jail sentences to two panic peddlers for obtaining money and signatures under false pretenses.

Three Chicago newspapers, the Daily News, Sun-Times, and Tribune eliminated racial specifications from "help wanted" advertising.

Hospital Staff Appointments

We dare not underestimate the mercurial character of human relations in the city and in the nation. Opportunities for progress are numerous. Many people are ready to take one, two, or even three steps to open the doors of opportunity to nonwhites. Our job at the Commission is to locate such people and to pinpoint the problem for them so that they can move to resolve it.

This is what the Commission had in mind when Mayor Daley in September, 1960, appointed a special committee of outstanding civic leaders to multiply hospital staff appointments for qualified Negro physicians. Since that date this committee of busy men has made more than 200 personal contacts with doctors, hospital administrators, board members, deans of medical schools, and others. Its activity generated enough work so that the Commission staff was able to make 600 more contacts on their own to assist the Committee.

In the past fifteen months thirteen hospitals (Roosevelt Memorial, Bethany, St. Joseph, Lutheran Deaconess, St. Anthony, Bethesda, Illinois Masonic, Presbyterian-St. Luke's, Woodlawn, Columbus, Augustana, St. George, St. Mary of Nazareth) have added Negro physicians to their staffs for the first time, raising the total of private hospitals with integrated staffs to 25. Not counting Provident and Louise Burg Hospitals, 28 Negro doctors now hold 38 hospital appointments. The four Negro obstetricians on the staff of Lewis Memorial Hospital, which is now closed, got appointments at other hospitals.

What next? In the next fifteen months the Committee expects even better results. A meeting is planned for Negro medical students, interns, and residents in the metropolitan area to exchange information about possible hospital appointments. The committee is looking into the connection between inequality of medical care and the hospital bed shortage on the South Side; into the reasons why there are so few Negro applicants at Chicago medical schools; and into related questions.

While a hospital appointment for a Negro physician is one key to better medical care for nonwhites, the Commission does not endorse the view that Negro doctors must have Negro patients and vice versa. Most Negro doctors do have Negro patients. Some Negro doctors have many white patients. And hundreds of white doctors now treat Negro patients.

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Two other examples can be cited where the Commission helped match a problem with the people able to solve it. At Rainbow Beach, where the right of citizens to use public property was challenged, we had co-operation from the clergy of all faiths, the South Shore Commission, the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, the Illinois Youth Commission, the NAACP, and youth workers from other voluntary agencies. The city's determination to get respect for the law — symbolized by alert police action and assisted by the Commission's experience in such matters — prevailed.

When trouble broke out in southwest Lawndale, we found radio and TV stations and Chicago dailies eager to help in every way possible to halt rumors, prevent panic, and restore law and order. With the co-operation of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the Chicago Board of Rabbis, and the Catholic Interracial Council, the Commission brought together for the first time religious leaders from north and south of Ogden Avenue. Under the aegis of the Police Department, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Commission, city officials and other community leaders from North and South Lawndale have been meeting face to face to discuss mutual problems.

Government Agencies Cooperate

There is a mountain of evidence that government agencies stand ready to use their authority to secure equal protection of the law for all citizens. For example, Commission initiative prompted the following action:

At our request, and with the cooperation of the Chicago Board of Health, the Illinois Department of Public Health agreed to remove racial designations from birth certificates which are often required for employment applications, school admission forms, etc. From now on, racial data on birth records will remain in the files.

The Illinois Department of Registration and Education agreed to license only those professional or vocational schools which accept applicants without regard to race, religion, or nationality. Before the year is out, we expect the Private Business School State Board and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve only those business schools that demonstrate an open door policy.

After conferring with executives of neighborhood organizations on ways to curb "panic peddling," the Commission obtained from the Department of Registration and Education an opinion that real estate brokers and salesmen who try to scare home owners into selling their homes in changing neighborhoods face suspension or revocation of their license.

Because of inquiries on our part, the Veterans Administration is now reviewing the procedures by which it provides burial care for Negro and white veterans.

After a second complaint against a south side restaurant, charging it with refusal to serve nonwhites, the Corporation Counsel of Chicago filed suit against the restaurant under our public accommodations law. Generally, however, complaints of racial discrimination in

restaurants, motels, etc., are settled by conference and a readiness to comply with the law.

On four occasions this year, at the Commission's request, the Corporation Counsel called hospital administrators into his office to discuss their practices with regard to nonwhite patients. In each case we arrived at an agreement whereby the hospital affirmed a clear-cut policy of giving equal care to nonwhite patients.

New Era in Employment

Vast changes are taking place in the local and national employment picture. We are on the doorstep of a new era of employment based upon merit. Employment opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups are increasing rapidly. Almost daily we see the impact upon employment practices of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Even though the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission has not yet gone into operation, it has already affected the job policy of many companies. Influential businessmen and union officials are now exerting leadership to widen job opportunities for Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Italians, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans.

It is not enough to persuade employers and unions to adopt merit employment as a policy. We must also widen the occupational horizons of Negro youth.

As employment doors open to Negroes, they must be prepared to walk through those doors, qualified for the job available. Today some jobs are not filled, but could be, if Negro college teachers, stenographers, nurses, engineers, and doctors were available. Last year Chicago's five medical schools had 2,100 students, only 14 of whom were Negro. Why are there so few applicants at a time when scholarship money and internships are plentiful? Our medical schools want more good students — white or nonwhite.

Somehow, all of us — government, industry, schools, private organizations — must find the best and fastest methods for getting accurate and up-to-date employment information to these young people, and particularly to their parents. If we fail to reach them, the employment picture for Negroes will be slow to improve despite all our efforts to ban racial discrimination.

This brings us to the high percentage of high school drop-outs, particularly among Negro and white families who have come here from the South since World War II. We know that today's drop-outs are tomorrow's unemployed. Governor Kerner's Committee on Unemployment recently completed a survey of the state's job seekers and found in the Chicago metropolitan area 73 per cent of unemployed Negroes had not completed high school compared to 63 per cent for whites. The same study indicated that 65 per cent of the Negro job seekers were unskilled (40%) or semi-skilled (25%). In our changing economy, job opportunities for the unskilled and semi-skilled are becoming fewer while skilled jobs are in greater supply.

Newcomers to the city who are short on job skills and education must be given every opportunity for new job

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training and adult education. Our neighborhood information center in Woodlawn, and the two new ones in Uptown and Lawndale, try to steer newcomers into skilled job training and adult education. Broadening the occupation and educational outlook of our newcomers, parents and children, is a major goal of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents for 1962.

Continuing Commission targets for 1962 will be those few but important trades that still have no Negro apprentices. It has been said that it is easier for a Negro to get a Ph.D and become a college professor than to qualify as an apprentice or a journeyman in one of these trades. Such a situation is intolerable.

Housing Patterns Improve

Restrictive practices in housing rest upon the opinion — held by many, but not all within the housing industry — that property depreciation inevitably occurs in mixed neighborhoods. The soundness of this opinion is being seriously and successfully challenged.

In increasing numbers white property owners are ready to accept Negroes as neighbors, provided that the entrance of a Negro family or families in a previous all-white neighborhood does not bring "inundation." While these whites fear the overcrowding, poor property upkeep, and violations of zoning and building regulations, which blight good neighborhoods, they also realize that race is not the real cause of residential deterioration.

Testifying to the truth of the above statements are solid, well-respected community organizations whose primary aim is to stabilize their neighborhoods by keeping property up and keeping overcrowding down, all the while remaining color blind. As one Chicago community leader recently put it: "Our purpose is not to keep anybody out, but to keep people in."

Furthermore, Chicago's own residential patterns are changing. Historically, public opinion in Chicago has been able to conceive of only two types of neighborhoods: either "all white" or "all Negro." But now Chicagoans can see a residential pattern which affords a third alternative: Negroes and whites living as neigh-

bors. These are some examples: The successful experience in rental housing in Lake Meadows, Prairie Shores, and Hyde Park; the ready sale of nearly 250 town houses in Hyde Park to both whites and nonwhites; and the announcement that the Marina City and North LaSalle Street developments will be open to all without regard to race, religion or national origin.

Impressed by Chicago's experience with freedom of residence in urban renewal areas, the federal government has indicated a willingness to finance a study to serve as a guide for other cities in the United States.

What are the challenges that lie before us in 1962 as we seek a metropolitan-wide community in which every family has a decent home without racial discrimination and segregation?

We cannot ignore the real estate industry. We must work with it, instead of constantly working it over. We must locate leaders who are willing to remove artificial barriers of race and religion which prohibit the free movement of families within the city, from the city into the suburbs, and from the suburbs back into the city.

To this end the Commission has prepared a seven-page agenda for discussion, entitled "Housing in Chicago for Non-Whites." In the next three months we expect more than a hundred real estate brokers, builders, and lenders to meet in small groups to discuss the issues raised by this Commission report. We want to give them every opportunity to accept the challenge handed them by the retiring president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Arthur F. Mohl, when he said earlier this year:

"Were I given the support of the thinking 'big men' of our business, I would recommend an invitation to the churches of Chicago to join us in an educational selling campaign and a citizen's program of orderly and voluntary integration. Do I have this support? Will this challenge be undertaken?"

As we await a Presidential executive order ending double standards in the use of federal money for housing and as we anticipate state fair housing practices legislation, we must recognize that there is no substitute for leadership in human relations by architects, appraisers, builders, brokers, contractors, lenders, and developers.



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Ask Industry to Confer On Non-White Housing

A statement entitled "Housing in Chicago for Non-whites." designed to stimulate discussion among individuals in the housing industry, has been issued by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

More than 100 real estate brokers, builders, lenders, architects, developers, appraisers and government officers are expected to meet in small groups within the next three months to discuss the issues raised by the Commission document.

The statement touches on the changing urban population and its effects on the suburbs, prospects for the future of the metropolitan area, implications of the rapidly growing Negro middle class, housing available to nonwhites and restrictive practices in the housing and lending industry.

The introduction of the agenda states:

"The presence of more than one million nonwhites in the Chicago metropolitan area not only poses a social problem but also presents the realty and building industry with an economic opportunity.

"This is an issue that cannot be ignored. Too much is at stake. For the way in which housing needs of these nonwhites are satisfied will have an impact upon the housing of all citizens in Chicago and the suburbs."

Any member of the housing industry interested in starting discussions of the statement can contact William Martin, Commission staff member.

State Board Bans Racial Bias In Private Business Schools

State private business schools which practice discrimination will no longer be approved by the Illinois Private Business School State Board.

J. L. McAdam, supervisor, private business schools, told the Chicago Commission on Human Relations that the board voted at a recent meeting to not approve schools which discriminate on the basis of race, religion or color in the admission of students.

The Commission had asked for this ruling because of the various complaints it had received about business schools.

McAdam asserted that schools under the board's jurisdiction have been informed of the board's action and requested to fill out a form stating their admission policy.

The form requires a "yes" or "no" answer as to whether or not the school has an integrated policy, McAdam stated.

"If your answer should be 'no'," McAdam's letter to the schools said, "the board would not be authorized to vote approval or permits, and such school would be disqualified for operation within the state until the school qualifies."

There are 74 private business schools in the state, 39 of them in Chicago. Most of these schools have a policy of accepting students without regard to race, McAdam asserted.

2,000 Cuban Refugees Arrive in Chicago in 1961

Some 4,000 Cubans now are living in Chicago, a group of civic and religious leaders estimated. Of this number, about 2,000 are refugees who arrived in the city within the last year.

The number of Cuban refugees coming to Chicago each week and each month is not known.

Information about Cuban refugees in Chicago was assembled at a recent meeting of civic and religious leaders held under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The Illinois Public Aid Commission's reimbursement claims from the federal government for aid to Cuban refugees in Cook County rose from \$50 in May, 1961,

to \$16,653 in October. However, the figure dropped to \$12,287 in November.

The number of cases handled in October was 64. Of this number, 47 were family cases involving 175 people, and 17 one person cases. Of the 64 cases handled, 34 were new in October.

While Cubans have added to the public aid rolls, it was reported that Cubans are generally off public assistance within two months after settling in the city. Some kind of job is generally found, they reported, but a major problem remains in utilizing the areas of their skills and

(Continued on Page 4)

Five States Adopt Fair Housing Laws in 1961

Five states enacted fair housing legislation during 1961, bringing to nine the number of states with such legislation.

The new states passing laws banning discrimination in private housing are Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and New Jersey. States which already had passed such legislation are Connecticut, Oregon, Colorado, and Massachusetts.

Active campaigns for fair housing laws are being conducted in other states. They include Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Alaska, Indiana, Washington and Wisconsin, a Commission on Human Relations survey revealed.

Three cities — New York, Pittsburgh and Toledo — have fair housing laws. New York has strengthened its provisions with an amendment which provides that:

"The sale of houses in New York City regardless of size and location will be subject to the ban on discrimination. . . . There remains only an exemption with respect to rentals of a room or rooms in a single family dwelling or apartment and rentals of an apartment in

a two family dwelling when the other apartment is owner-occupied."

Minnesota lawmakers passed the state's fair housing law as an amendment to its Fair Employment Practices act. The law will be enforced by the State Commission Against Discrimination, and becomes effective December 31, 1962. It covers the sale or rental of all real property, including commercial space and vacant building lots with three exemptions: owner-occupied single-family houses which are not covered by outstanding Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration's insured mortgages; rental of an apartment in an owner-occupied duplex, and rooms rented in private homes.

New Hampshire's fair housing law provides that:

"No person shall directly or indirectly discriminate against persons of any race, creed, color, ancestry or national origin, as such, in the matter of rental or occupancy of a dwelling in a building containing more than one dwelling."

Pennsylvania's fair housing act makes it illegal for a person to "refuse to sell, lease, finance or otherwise to deny or withhold commercial housing from any person because of the race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin of any prospective owner, occupant or user of such commercial housing."

The law further stipulates that it is unlawful to discriminate in the financing of houses, apartments or building lots. It covers property owners, real estate brokers, salesmen, banks and other lending institutions, and advertising.

Exemptions are made in the case of rental or sale of single and double units in the same structure, as well as for private clubs and organizations of a social or religious nature.

New York's state-wide fair housing law prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of all multiple dwellings of three or more units except for those that are owner-occupied; in the sale or rental of private houses in developments of 10 or more dwellings; in the sale or rental of all commercial property. It also prohibits discriminatory practices by realtors and mortgage lenders.

Registration February 1, 2 For Special Spanish Course

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, in cooperation with the Chicago Junior Colleges, again will offer "Spanish Vocabulary for Professional Workers," particularly nurses, police, medical social workers, building inspectors, probation officers, and attendance officers.

Registration will be held February 1 and 2, from 4 to 7 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Room 1328, at 211 West Wacker Drive. Registration fee is \$5. Classes will begin the week of February 5.

Classes will be held from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the third floor Board Room of the Chicago Board of Health, 54 W. Hubbard Street.

PROVISIONS INCLUDED IN FAIR HOUSING LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO PRIVATE HOUSING

January 1, 1962

States	Housing Rental and Sales Covered	Real Estate Broker Operations Covered	Lending Insti- tutions Covered	Advertising Media Covered	Vacant Land Covered	Enforcement By Court Order ¹	Effective Date
Colorado	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5/1/59
Connecticut	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	10/1/59
Massachusetts	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	7/1/59
Minnesota	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	12/31/62
New Hampshire	yes	no	no	no	no	yes ²	8/29/61
New Jersey	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9/13/61
New York	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	9/1/61
Oregon	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	8/5/59
Pennsylvania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9/1/61
Cities							
Toledo	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no ³	10/25/61
New York City	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	9/1/61
Pittsburgh	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6/1/59

¹ Through referrals of Commission or responsible Public Agency.

² Made part of the Public Accommodations law.

³ Commission investigates complaint and refers it to a Fair Housing Board for conciliation and disposition.

Note So. Side Need For Private Hospital Care

Two noted physicians have commented on the number of private hospital beds available on the South Side of Chicago for nonwhites who are able to pay the costs of medical care.

Dr. Edwin F. Hirsch, a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Medicine, cited the need for additional private hospital beds for nonwhites, and Dr. Karl S. Klicka, executive director of the Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan Chicago, has called for a thorough study of the shortage of hospital beds on the South Side.

In the midst of the current discussion on the need for a South Side branch of Cook County hospital, Dr. Hirsch wrote in a recent issue of "Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago":

"There is, of course, a large and an increasing demand for the hospital care of the needy sick, but with the new modern housing construction in this area of the city there is also a growing number of so-called middle-class Negroes who through employment sick benefits, insurance, or by personal funds are able to pay the costs of medical and hospital care. The white and other ethnic groups living in this area equally need these hospital facilities.

"Additional beds for hospital care of private patients in the area on the South Side of Chicago, heavily but not exclusively populated by Negroes and where a deficiency of hospital beds now exists, would meet the needs for the hospital care of more of these patients and could provide staff appointments for Negro and other physicians practicing in this area of Chicago.

"The construction of these hospital facilities for the care of private patients can be in the same inclusive pattern as are the current programs for public housing in this area, namely: the acceptance of all patients regardless of race, who meet the requirements for hospital admission and the establishment of a joint medical staff qualified to render the best in medicine."

Dr. Klicka said, in the third annual report of the Hospital Planning Council as reported in the same issue of "Proceedings," that these questions remain unanswered:

"Does the Chicago community wish to continue its policy of caring for welfare patients mainly in public hospitals, maintaining one set of hospitals for welfare patients?

"Can the existing community hospitals on the South Side redefine their scope to provide service to the new communities that have grown up around them in the great 'change'?"

"If studies reveal that more hospital beds are required to meet the needs of population groups anywhere in Chicago, but particularly on the South Side where the known ratio of beds per thousand is lower in contrast to the northern half of the city, the location of these beds where they will meet the needs most effectively must be determined." Dr. Klicka said.

Students Attend Press Parley



Hale Nelson, left, a Commissioner and conference chairman, opens the press conference for high school editors sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. David Heffernan, assistant superintendent of schools, and Ely Aaron, Commission chairman, who spoke to the group, sit in the foreground facing the students.

Thirty-nine editors of high school publications attended a press conference in City Hall Saturday, January 6, to discuss Chicago's human relations in 1962. The young editors, representing 33 public, parochial and private schools and braving cold weather and heavy snow, attended the conference sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Mayor Richard J. Daley appeared briefly to welcome the group.

Eliminate Race Data On Public Birth Certificate

Reference to race on the section of the state birth certificate which is made public will be eliminated in a move designed to prevent racial discrimination, according to Dr. Franklin D. Yoder, director of the Illinois Department of Public Health.

He told the Commission on Human Relations the certificates will be re-designed so that the race of the individual will not appear on the portion released to the public. Dr. Yoder stated the new certificates will not be in use until the supply of current forms is exhausted.

Under present procedure, a photostatic copy is made of the upper part of the birth certificate when request is made for the birth record. It is this portion that now contains two questions concerning race.

When the certificate is re-designed, the questions on race will be placed on the lower part of the certificate. This part is not made available to the public. It is kept for statistical purposes.

The Commission had suggested the change, pointing out that birth certificates frequently are required for school entrance and job applications. The mention of race could limit the applicant's opportunity if the employer or institution wished to discriminate.

Dr. Samuel L. Andelman, commissioner of the Chicago Board of Health, said the change in policy "is encouraging and shows we are moving ahead."

Cubans in Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

abilities.

About 25 per cent of Chicagoland's Cubans are living on the Northside, another 25 per cent in the suburbs, and 50 per cent scattered throughout the city.

Eligibility for federal assistance, through local public aid agencies, is provided only for those Cubans registered with the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center in Miami. As of October 31, 1961, 342 Cuban families had been settled in Chicago under this program. According to leaders, there is very little financial help available to Cubans who are not registered with this Center.

In order to be eligible for aid, the Cubans must also be resettled through one of four agencies working out of Miami. They are the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the Church World Service, or the International Rescue Committee.

Many of the Cuban families, it was stated, have "extra children" who sometimes are relatives. Some children were flown out of Cuba by their parents with the hope that someone in the United States would provide for them.

Success of Urban Renewal Hinges on Supply of Housing

"Some white people think Negroes have a burning desire to live next door to them," said Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. "They think that is why some Negro families go through the turmoil and even, in some cases, the torment involved in moving into all-white neighborhoods."

"That is nonsense. Negroes have no more desire to live next door to whites than most whites have to live next door to Negroes," he stated. The Negro makes such a move "because he wants to go where the good housing is."

Mr. Weaver said that if urban renewal is to continue, it must be accompanied by greater freedom of choice for Negroes in housing. "Urban renewal is directed toward rebuilding and rehabilitating the blighted areas



Shown at the Seventh Labor Conference on Civil Rights are, left to right, Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Morris Bialis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, International Ladies Garment Workers, AFL-CIO, and conference chairman; William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice-president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO; and Jacob Siegel, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee. One of the resolutions adopted by the 500 Chicago area trade union delegates at the conference urged enactment of effective state and local open occupancy legislation.

Commission Budget for 1962

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations budget for 1962 is \$311,484. This compares with \$269,725 for 1961. The greatest part of the increase is for renting of office space, publications and reclassified staff positions.

of our cities. And it is in those areas that, today, Negroes are concentrated."

"The only way urban renewal can continue is by assuring those who are affected by it, either through relocation or rehabilitation, a better place to live.

"A law or an executive order against discrimination in housing can only be effective if there is a sufficient supply of housing to enable freedom of choice to operate.

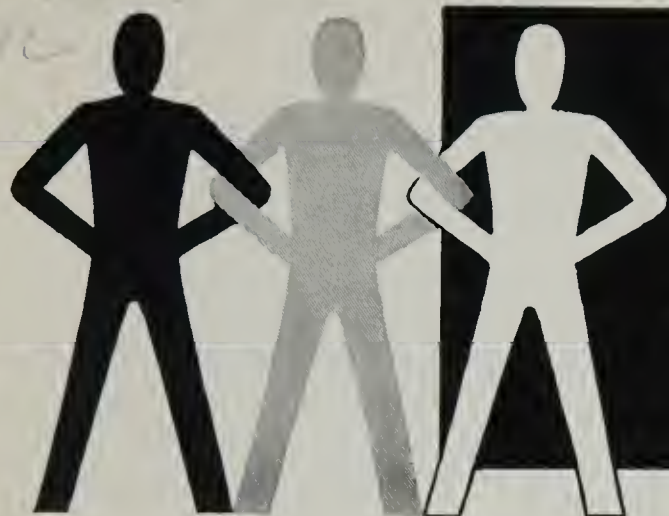
"We cannot achieve freedom of choice in housing until we have an adequate supply of housing."

Mr. Weaver made these remarks in a recent speech before the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.



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Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 3

No. 8



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Hospitals Are Asked to Endorse No-Bias Policy

To promote equal opportunity in the field of health for all persons in Chicago, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations is asking all non-governmental hospitals in the city to reaffirm a policy of providing medical services without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, said in a letter to board presidents and administrators of 63 non-governmental hospitals that the Commission is requesting their institutions to adopt and implement a policy statement recommended by the Commission.

The hospital policy statement calls for non-discrimination in admittance of patients; room assignment; quality of medical care and treatment; availability of hospital facilities and services; job assignments and promotion of personnel, and appointment of physicians to the staff.

Four private hospitals in the city already have adopted this statement following negotiation with the Commission and a fifth is taking similar action.

Chicago's 12 Governmental hospitals do have a policy

of equal opportunity for medical care.

Mr. Aaron stated in the letter to the hospitals:

"We feel certain you agree with the principle that all persons, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, should have equal access to the high quality of hospital care now available in our city. . . . The full understanding of this statement, by hospital staff and the public served by hospitals, will help to reduce the number of complaints filed under the Anti-Discrimination Amendment to the Chicago Hospital Ordinance. As you know, we are responsible for investigating these complaints with the cooperation of the Board of Health and the Corporation Counsel."

Copies of the recommended policy statement are available from the Commission on Human Relations.

Mayor Suggests Citizens' Help in Aid to Newcomers

Mayor Richard J. Daley called for greater cooperation among public and private agencies to assist newcomers, particularly in the fields of youth employment and adult education.

Speaking at a February luncheon meeting of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, he said that Chicago has always had the courage and brawn to solve some of its problems in its own way. His hope, he said, was that the Committee could demonstrate a "do-it-yourself" adjustment of the new people.

"We should be able to come up with a solution ourselves, collectively, and on a neighborhood level, for example in the problem of youth," the Mayor stated. "Government is not the entire answer, nor are the churches and the schools."

He urged mobilization of people in the communities. "Many people will be willing to help if we come up with a program to utilize their assistance," he said.

Some 60 persons attended the meeting of the Committee, which was organized by the Mayor five years ago to help new arrivals adjust to urban living. Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr., director of research for the Cook County Department of Public Aid, acted as chairman.

Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago

(Continued on Page 4)



Colorful designs for "A Century of Negro Progress" exposition in August 1963 at McCormick Place in Chicago were unveiled at a recent luncheon hosted by Mayor Richard Daley and the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority in the Sherman Hotel. Edward P. Sutorius, second from left, vice-president of 3 Dimensions exposition designing firm, explains details of the layout to the Mayor, third from right; James E. Stamps, left, chairman of the Centennial board; and at right, Mrs. Edith Sampson, recently appointed to the Illinois State Emancipation Centennial Commission, and Alton A. Davis, ANECA executive director. The Centennial will mark the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lauds Niles Acceptance Of First Negro Family

A Niles Catholic priest has praised his town and its officials for their acceptance of the suburb's first Negro resident family.

"I have been very proud of the way both the village and our parish have responded to this situation," Rev. John Flanagan, pastor of St. John Brebeuf Church, wrote in a letter to his parishioners which appeared in a recent church newsletter.

"The majority of the people seem to have taken integration in their stride. There have been no real incidents, no ugliness," he continued, in discussing the recent arrival of Mr. and Mrs. John Viera who purchased a home in the Oakton Manor area. The Vieras are Catholics, and with their small daughter, are members of St. John Brebeuf parish.

"The Viera family has been treated fairly," Father Flanagan wrote. "They have been able to live normally and in peace like anyone else. Law and order have been maintained impartially. The Mayor, the Village Board and the Chief of Police have performed their jobs creditably. They deserve the thanks and support of all decent citizens. The officers of the Oakton Manor Property Owners Association have also conducted themselves responsibly in a difficult situation. There have been no torrents of bad publicity. . . . We seem to be well on our way to meeting this challenge intelligently and in a true Christian spirit."

Father Flanagan further remarked: "With their coming, it can be said, that our village and our parish are now racially integrated. Technically, at least, I suppose this is true, although it is hard to understand how one family in the more than 20,000 people in Niles can constitute much integration or much of a problem. Nevertheless, integration is now a fact; we must recognize that it has occurred here as eventually it will in every suburban community."

Also assisting in quelling fears of residents have been the Catholic Interracial Council, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations and the American Friends Service Committee.

Niles is a neighbor of Skokie, Illinois, to where two Negro families moved last year.

Booklet to Alert Public to Gyps

The Bureau of Consumer Fraud of the Illinois Attorney General's office has published a pamphlet to help alert the public to the common forms of consumer fraud. Called "Your Protection from Fraudulent Selling," the pamphlet is available upon request from the Consumer Fraud Bureau, Room 1620, 160 N. LaSalle Street, FI 6-2000, Ext. 2472, and from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 W. Wacker Drive, 236-4912.

Dr. L. H. Berry New Chairman Of Advisory Health Committee

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, a specialist in internal medicine and a gastroneurologist, has been appointed chair-



DR. BERRY

man of the Advisory Health Committee of the Commission on Human Relations. Dr. Berry, of 5142 South Ellis Avenue, succeeds Dr. Edwin R. Levine. His appointment is for one year.

Dr. Berry presides over the 49-member Committee composed of 21 medical doctors, as well as nurses, hospital administrators, representatives from medical organizations, medical schools, social and welfare

agencies.

He is an attending physician at Cook County and Provident Hospitals, a professor at the Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, and assistant clinical professor in the Department of Medicine at the University of Illinois. He is a past president of the Cook County Physicians Association, and helped establish the former clinics set up by the Illinois Department of Public Health to assist in the rehabilitation of narcotics addicts.

66% of Illinois Unemployed Not High School Graduates

Two-thirds of the jobless in Illinois have not finished high school, according to preliminary findings of an Illinois Department of Labor state-wide survey. Some 17 per cent had not finished eighth grade; only 1.5 per cent had completed the equivalent of a college education.

This survey of unemployed job-seekers, conducted jointly with Governor Kerner's Committee on Unemployment, covered more than 143,000 men and women in the state, 88,000 of which were from the Chicago area.

The survey found that 66 per cent of the jobless in the Chicago area, or 58,080, were in unskilled, semi-skilled and service occupations, for which the demand is limited; 40 per cent, or 35,200, were Negroes of whom about 6 per cent, or 2,112, were skilled; and 21 per cent of the Negroes had not worked for 10 months or longer as compared with 15 per cent of the whites.

Results of the survey will be used as a basis for training programs to be established in the state under the Area Redevelopment Act and the federal Manpower Development and Training Act.

Non-White Population in Suburbs

A report on "Nonwhite Population Changes in Chicago's Suburbs" has been published by the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Copies of the report are available from the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Commission Helps to Resolve Public Accommodation Cases

Three public accommodations cases have been resolved recently and compliance with the law obtained after negotiation by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The three involved taverns in Logan Square, Roseland and South Shore.

In these cases, Negroes alleged that they were refused service. After the Commission investigated the allegations, the three tavern owners readily agreed to submit a non-discriminatory policy statement to the Commission, clearly indicating they would adhere to the public accommodations law.

In a case involving a laundromat on West 63rd street, the owner claimed a Negro woman who charged she was refused service, had arrived before the laundromat opened for business. To substantiate his argument that the laundromat does not refuse service to Negroes, he supplied the Commission with a list of his Negro customers.

"Newcomers" TV Film Available For Use By Community Groups

The January "I See Chicago" television show on "Newcomers", filmed with the cooperation of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, is available on 16 mm sound film for use by community and civic organizations, according to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, sponsor of the show.

Other "I See Chicago" shows also are available including that of February, 1961, which featured redevelopment in housing.

Films may be obtained from the Public Relations Department, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, 208 W. Washington Street, 727-3130.

Lloyd Davis, NAIRO President, Accepts New Post in Washington

Lloyd Davis, president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, left Chicago recently for Washington D.C. where he has accepted a position as executive assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General in personnel.



MR. DAVIS

Davis was intergroup relations specialist for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and at one time was executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago. He has received a number of awards for his work including the Chicago Commission on Human Relations' professional trophy, the Thomas H. Wright Memorial Award, in 1956.



With Sen. Paul H. Douglas, left, and Mayor Richard J. Daley, right, at ground breaking ceremonies in March for the new Kedvale Square, an interracial town house development at 19th and Karlov Streets in Lawndale, are from left clockwise, Julio Vivas, executive director of the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission; Melvin A. Hart, treasurer of the Lawndale Redevelopment Corporation; Ald. Benjamin F. Lewis (24th); John A. Stastny, builder; Claude J. Peck Jr., president of the Redevelopment Corporation, and Dr. Dorothy Sutton Branch, vice-president of the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission. Mr. Peck stated that the "houses will be sold on a first come, first served basis to qualified buyers."

61.5% Polled at Loyola U. OK Non-White Neighbors

A majority of the students polled in a survey at Loyola University said they would not object to Negroes living in their neighborhood.

Some 61.5 per cent of the 733 students so indicated on questionnaires, distributed under the auspices of the Loyola NEWS, student newspaper.

"The remaining 38.5 per cent said they thought they would," the NEWS reported in a recent special supplement. "Not quite 20 per cent said they would object to Negroes living in their parish."

The Loyola NEWS survey questioned chiefly the religious attitudes of the students. Numerical breakdown on the question "Would you object to Negroes living in your neighborhood?" was the following: Yes: 38.5 per cent (252). No: 61.5 per cent (402). Belonging to your parish? Yes: 19.1 per cent (123). No: 80.9 per cent (522).

Berea Southern Migrant Workshop Scheduled for July 13 to 27

The workshop on Urban Adjustment of Southern Appalachian Migrants sponsored by the Council of Southern Mountains at Berea College, Kentucky, will be held July 13 to 27. The study program, previously devoted exclusively to southern mountain migrants, has been expanded to cover the general urbanization of all new residents.

Plans have been made by workshop alumni in Chicago to seek participation by more Chicago area agencies.

Paul Ertel, staff member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, in charge of the North Side Information Center, is a member of the Executive Committee which plans the Berea workshops.

Gray Urges Business, Labor Groups to Know FEP Law

Cooperation that has been shown by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce to the new Illinois Fair Employment Practices Law has been hailed as heartening by FEPC chairman Charles W. Gray.

Gray told *Human Relations News*:

"It is significant that there is this kind of willingness to cooperate on the part of a group that once fought the legislation. I hope other business, labor and industry groups will do the same. There is a great contribution which they can make in acquainting their members with the law and its provisions."

The state Chamber recently sponsored a day-long conference on "Minority Group Employment." Gray was a guest speaker at the conference, at the Sherman House. He spelled out objectives of the FEP Commission and stated that execution of the law will be "impartial, judicious and rigorous. There is no room for equivocation on the question of discrimination; we must be tough. There is no room for partiality under the law; we must be fair."

Suggests Citizens' Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission on Human Relations, reviewed what has been accomplished and what needs to be done to help newcomers.

Concerning adult education, Mr. Marciniak called for more evening programs in every port of entry at public schools similar to those at Dunbar and Manley; extension programs in reading, writing, English, remedial speech, arithmetic, budgets, child care, job counseling and housekeeping — in every private and public center where people gather in these neighborhoods. "It is not easy," he said, "for such an adult to accept the idea of going to an elementary school. Successful adult education in such neighborhoods depends upon the P-TA, churches, fraternal groups and other local organizations."



Comedian Dick Gregory, left, adds his name to *Human Relations News* mailing list to keep abreast of human relations developments. He views the Commission's display in corridor of City Hall with Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman. Exhibit is available for conferences and meetings.

Commission Surveys Remedies Against 'Panic Peddlers'

There are a number of legal remedies which property owners can exert against panic peddlers and dishonest real estate dealers, according to a study of the housing and community services department of the Commission on Human Relations.

These remedies include:

- Civil suits for fraud
- Criminal actions for fraud
- Complaints to the Department of Registration and Education against panic sellers
- Complaints to the Department of Registration and Education or the State's Attorney against persons acting as brokers without a license
- Disorderly conduct actions for annoying phone calls
- Complaints to the Building Department for illegal "For Sale" signs.

Copies of the study on panic peddling are available upon request from the Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1310.



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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 4

No. 1



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LWV Gives Priority To Fair Housing in '62

The League of Women Voters of Chicago has given top priority in its 1962-63 program to promoting fair housing practices.

"Item No. 1" in the action program adopted by the League at its annual meeting in April includes:

- Working with other organizations to promote legislation.
- Working toward voluntary change in existing practices of real estate and mortgage lending institutions.
- Working with community organizations to promote orderly change.
- Working to obtain a housing study item on the League's state agenda.
- Editing and revising resource material put out by the housing committee of the League; making this material available to other groups and individuals.
- Participation in the Speaker's Bureau with talks on the pattern of Chicago's housing, the need and desirability of legislation, non-legislative solutions, and other findings.

The Chicago League, with 1,174 members, is a non-partisan organization dedicated to the principles of self-government established in the United States Constitution.

The March issue of *Chicago Voter*, the League's newsletter, stated:

"Legislation opposing discriminatory practices in housing as adopted in New York City, Pittsburgh and an increasing number of states was examined, both as to content and effects to date. Such legislation was definitely regarded as a desirable step toward solving the problem.

"League members would like to see housing programs involving use of federal funds or federal supervision, such as FHA, VA, FNMA, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, covered. A 'significant portion of private housing' ought to be included; a law should apply to real estate agents and brokers and to mortgage lending institutions; it should probably include advertising media; and there should be an official commission to administer."

New City Hospital Law Bans Bias in Staff Appointments

The City Council of Chicago on April 18 passed an amendment to the city's hospital ordinance which forbids hospitals to discriminate in the employment or appointment of physicians to the medical staff.

The amendment states:

"Whereas, it is in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the people of Chicago that in the employment of physicians and the appointment of medical staffs, no person shall be denied such employment or appointment by reasons of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry; now, therefore, be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

"No hospital, and no person who is acting as superintendent or manager or who is otherwise in charge or control of any hospital or in charge or control of employment by the hospital or of appointments to the staff of the hospital shall, in the employment of any physician or the appointment of any person to the medical staff of the hospital, discriminate against any person on account of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry."

A complete list of the Negro physicians holding medical staff appointments at private, non-governmental hospitals other than Provident, Louise Burg and Ida Mae Scott is available from the Commission on Human Relations.

FOR Holds 4 Conferences in May, Plans June Parley in Rockford

Four conferences were held in May and another is planned for June to gain support for state fair housing legislation. The United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois sponsors the meetings.

The Northern Illinois Regional conference will meet in Rockford on June 23. Conferences held in May include the East-Central Illinois conference on May 5 in the First Presbyterian Church in Decatur; the Southern Illinois conference in East St. Louis on May 12; the Tri-State conference at Augustana college in Rock Island, May 18 and 19, and the Rockford college parley in Rockford on May 16.

Earlier, local committees of FOR held a West-Central Illinois conference in Peoria on April 28, a Northern Illinois conference in Rockford on March 17, and another conference in East St. Louis on February 24.

Hospital Council Reaffirms Equal Treatment Policies

The Chicago Hospital Council in March reaffirmed its policies providing for hospital care, employment and staff appointments without regard to race, religion, color or national origin.

The Council, which includes 72 accredited hospitals in the city and suburbs, stated:

"Whereas the hospitals of metropolitan Chicago are founded for humanitarian purposes and devote their primary efforts to the development of the best possible hospital care, education and research; therefore be it resolved that the Chicago Hospital Council reaffirms its existing policies which provide that patient service, medical staff appointments, educational programs, and employment practices all be conducted without prejudicial regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."

The resolution incorporates the sense of earlier resolutions which dealt with the same subject. For example, on February 15 the Council stated:

"That the employment of personnel be based on merit, training, experience, and similar factors and that prejudicial discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin has no place in employment procedures."

Sees Signs of Brotherhood

"Fifty years ago nobody said anything when Jew haters pulled Jewish beards," stated Commissioner Morris Bialis, "but when a synagogue recently was bombed on the North Side, a Catholic priest and Protestant clergyman raised their voices in indignation. Some Christians of all denominations raised money to rebuild the damage. This is a sign of brotherhood."

Mr. Bialis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers, AFL-CIO, and member of the Commission on Human Relations for 14 years, spoke before the recent annual banquet of the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood.

"I know of the atrocities committed against Negro families who move into white neighborhoods," he said. "But I also know that a number of these families are accepted as equals. This is a sign of brotherhood."

Teen Directs Commission for A Day



Miss Williams

Marilyn Williams, 15 years old, 3831 South Parkway, was junior executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations on Junior Executive Day in Chicago, May 8.

Miss Williams, a freshman at Phillips High School, is secretary of the youth group of the South Side Community Committee, Inc. She was elected by that group to the junior executive position.



Percy Williams, standing, director of contract compliance for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Employment Services committee of the Commission on Human Relations. Seated at head of the table is Ralph Robinson, secretary of the Commission and chairman of the meeting. Mr. Williams told the gathering that the President's Committee has received few complaints from the Chicago area. He urged local groups to file complaints with the Committee whenever racial discrimination is practiced by a firm holding a government contract. In the first 10 months of its operation, the President's Committee received 700 complaints. He said the government lets about 15 million contracts to 286,000 contractors a year.

Settle Restaurant Complaint

A settlement was reached in March in Municipal Court between all parties concerned with the City of Chicago vs. Jules Restaurant case. Jules Restaurant, located at 814 W. 71st Street, had been charged with racial discrimination in refusing to serve a Negro. The restaurant agreed to sign a non-discriminatory policy statement written by the Commission on Human Relations and to post the statement in the employees' room of the restaurant.

Film, Book on Religious Bias Now Available at ADL Office

A new film and a book on religious discrimination and bigotry are available through the audio visual and literature department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

The film, "The Chosen People," is a 27-minute motion picture that originally was presented by the National Council of Catholic Men on the NBC "Catholic Hour" television program as a means of public examination of conscience on racial and religious prejudice. It is available on a rental basis.

The book, "Some of My Best Friends," by Benjamin R. Epstein, national director of ADL, and Arnold Forster, ADL director of civil rights, is drawn from the research facilities and records of ADL.

Housing Publications Available to Public

To encourage further discussion in the realty and building industry of the Commission's statement "Housing in Chicago for Nonwhites," the Commission on Human Relations has available the following publications:

- "Governments and Housing: Accessibility of Minority Groups to Living Space," by A. E. Warner and Milton S. Goldberg, Reprinted from *Land Economics*, November, 1961:

The article examines the role of those who are instrumental in providing places to live for all groups residing in urban areas. It probes the legal as well as the economic environment in which the controversy exists and evaluates the positions of those involved.

- "Supplying The Demand for Decent Negro Housing," reprinted from *Real Estate News*, January 22, 1962.

The article discusses the success of the new Maple Park homes development, the first major subdivision on the South Side welcoming Negroes, which points to the increasing demand for middle income housing on the part of Negroes.

- "Class, Race and Urban Renewal," by Robert C. Weaver, reprinted from *Land Economics*, August, 1960.

Mr. Weaver talks about the middle-income Americans in cities and the effect their attitudes to newcomers have on the housing market. He also discusses the social-economic effects of schools on the community.

- "Non-White Population Changes 1950-1960," published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, July, 1961.

This special report analyzes the change in non-white population which occurred between 1950 and 1960 in the state of Illinois, the Metropolitan Area, the suburbs and the city of Chicago. It is based on official figures of the United States Bureau of Census.

- "A Report to the Mayor and City Council of Chicago of the Present Status and Effectiveness of Existing Fair Housing Practices Legislation in the United States," prepared by Ira J. Bach, Clifford J. Campbell and Edward Marciniak, March 21, 1961.

- "Fair Housing Opportunities: Chicago is experimenting in two renewal projects," by Ferd Kramer, reprinted from *Journal of Housing*, January, 1961.

Mr. Kramer discusses the redevelopment of Chicago's South Side with emphasis on the building of Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores, both major housing developments with interracial tenancy.

Appoint Jaffe as Chairman of Commission Committee

A specialist in community organization has been appointed chairman of the Community Organization committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



Mr. Jaffe

He is Richard Jaffe, 38, of 9642 South Merrion Avenue, assistant director of the National Opinion Research Center, a social science research firm. Jaffe works in the areas of human relations and urban renewal. He served for seven years as executive director of the South Shore Commission.

The Commission's 70-member Community Organization committee serves the Commission in an advisory capacity.



Part of the 87 refugees from Cuba who arrived in Chicago from Miami on a "Freedom Flight" sponsored by the Chicago Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church disembark from the plane at O'Hare field. At right, Methodist Bishop Charles W. Brashares, Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive vice-president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and Ray L. Walker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, stand ready to greet them. Mr. Walker, who spoke in Spanish, greeted the Cuban refugees on behalf of the Mayor and the people of Chicago, saying, "I want to welcome you to our city. Chicago has always welcomed people the world over who have fled from oppression and injustice. This has been the history of Chicago from its earliest days. That spirit guides us today. We are pleased at the responsibilities and the initiative taken by religious groups to provide hospitality for Cuban good neighbors." A second "Freedom Flight," sponsored by the Chicago Civic Committee on Cuban Resettlement, took place on May 15, and a third is planned for June 10.

Mayor's Committee Helps 10,000 Newcomers in '61

Over a 12-month period, the neighborhood centers of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents served more than 10,000 newcomers seeking help and advice.

From November 1960 to October 1961 the South Side Center and the West Side Center serviced some 5,000 persons each. The North Side Center, 1220 W. Wilson Avenue, operating for only two months, assisted 150 persons. The West Side Center is located at 1306 S. Pulaski Road, and the South Side Center at 622 E. 63rd Street.

On the South Side, the major request was for employment with 2,542 job inquiries.

On the West Side, financial assistance and employment were of great concern, while on the North Side, employment and citizenship were major inquiries.

Recent records also show that the largest proportion of newcomers seeking help are natives of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Another major group is Puerto Rican.

Urges Colleges to Adopt Anti-Bias Housing Policy

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has called upon 24 Chicago area colleges to adopt a policy prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in rooming houses for off-campus students.

In a letter to the colleges, Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, said:

"The academic community is inherently opposed to racial and religious discrimination. . . . A significant and positive step can be taken by Chicago area colleges and universities through the adoption and implementation of a policy similar to that adopted by the University of Illinois."

The University of Illinois trustees unanimously approved a resolution to prohibit single undergraduate students in Urbana-Champaign from living in commercially-operated rooming houses where residents are selected on the basis of their race, creed, or national origin.

"The Commission is, therefore, urging all colleges and universities in the Chicago metropolitan area to adopt such a policy," Mr. Aaron concluded.

Report on Credit Education

The Commission on Human Relations has compiled a report on work of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents in consumer credit education. It also contains information on other agencies which administer provisions of the new Illinois credit laws. Copies of the report are available from the Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive.

Reprint Article on Medical Care

Reprints of an article from *New City* magazine by Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, on "Physicians, Hospitals, and the Negro Patient," are available from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive.

Fair Employment Law Manual

Citizens Information Service of Metropolitan Chicago will launch distribution of its new brochure "You and The Fair Employment Practices Law" at its annual



Discussing employment opportunities for minority group peoples at the recent Leadership Conference for Equal Employment Opportunity sponsored by the Chicago Urban League at Dunbar Vocational High School are left to right, John Feild, executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; Attorney Maynard Wishner; Attorney Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission on Human Relations, and Judge Sidney A. Jones of Municipal Court.

Kenwood to Hold 'Open House' on May 27

The ninth annual Kenwood Open House, which will be held Sunday, May 27, will feature escorted tours of 12 Kenwood residences owned by whites and Negroes. Tours will start at the Sara Schaffner House, 4819 S. Greenwood Avenue, from 2 to 4 p.m. Strolling singers will entertain with songs of the era in which the homes were built.

Police Human Relations Seminar

Chicago Police Department held its second annual commanding officers seminar on human relations for 200 police captains and lieutenants during the week of April 16. Commission on Human Relations staff discussed the work of the Commission, population changes in the Chicago Metropolitan Area and racial tension patterns.

meeting at noon, Thursday, May 24, in The Sherman House. Charles W. Gray, chairman of the Illinois FEP Commission, will be the principal speaker.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor
Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ray L. Walker, Vice Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
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Mrs. Wendell E. Green
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

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Vol. 4

No. 2



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Scan Hiring Practices of Public Contractors

During the coming year, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will pay special attention to firms that do business with the city, state, and federal governments to make sure that they abide by the nondiscrimination clause in their contracts.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, said that the Commission's experiences during 1961 indicate that this is an area in which greater progress toward merit employment can be made.

"During the past year," Mr. Aaron said, "our staff made hundreds of visits to sites and offices of contrac-

tors with city, state, and federal government contracts to see that they are abiding by the nondiscrimination clause in the contracts.

"In many cases our contacts resulted in the adoption of merit employment practices so that Negroes and other minority groups were hired for the first time."

Public contracts contain the following standard nondiscrimination clause:

"The contractor in performing the work required by this contract shall not discriminate against any worker, employee, or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. The contractor further agrees that each subcontract will contain a similar provision with respect to discrimination."

Progress made in this area is noted in "Highlights of 1961," a 12-page annual report released by the Commission. The report reviews the work of the Commission and announces future goals.

39 Chicago Hospitals Adopt Non-Bias Policy Statement

Non-governmental Chicago hospitals are responding favorably to the Commission on Human Relations request that they reaffirm a policy of providing services without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, asked the hospitals to adopt and implement a policy statement recommended by the Commission.

Thirty-nine hospitals now have adopted the Commission statement or a similar one. Twenty-two hospitals indicated their boards will take action in the near future. The Commission is negotiating with seven others.

The Commission has asked the hospitals to implement the following policies:

1. The determination of whether to admit a person in need of hospitalization will be made by the medical staff without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
2. Admitting personnel will not ask the race, creed, color or national origin of patients before admission.
3. Room assignments for patients will be made without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. Admissions personnel will not maintain records indicating room assignments by race, creed, color or national origin.
4. The quality of medical care and treatment made available by the hospital will be the same for all, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
5. All hospital facilities and services will be made available to patients without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
6. Race, creed, color or national origin will not be a factor in the recruitment, hiring, job assignment, training or promotion of employees or trainees.
7. Physicians will be appointed to the staff of the hospital on the basis of merit and without regard to their race, creed, color or national origin.



Six Daniel Burnham awards were presented by Roosevelt University last month for "contributions that have had a permanent impact on the life of Chicago." Recipients are, left to right, Clifford Campbell, deputy commissioner of City Planning and a member of the Commission on Human Relations; Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of K.A.M. Temple; Mrs. Clifton Utley, Midwest director, Institute for International Education; William L. McFetridge, president, Flat Janitors Union, Local 1; Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, and Ben W. Heineman, chairman, Chicago & North Western Railway.

Predicts New Racial Pattern For Chicago Area Housing

"A new era in the history of black and white housing integration in Chicago is about to begin according to careful observers of the sociological and real estate scene here," said Fred A. Joyce, Jr., a columnist for *Real Estate News*.

"They predict we will begin to have naturally integrated neighborhoods on the South Side even before . . . the Summer of 1963 . . .," he stated. Mr. Joyce wrote on the new look in housing integration in recent issues of his column "Tips 'N Trends."

"It's a scatter pattern rather than a wave-like movement," he wrote. "Experts feel it will result in orderly integration of the South Shore district on a salt and pepper basis."

Mr. Joyce said experts believe the following factors are responsible for the change:

1. "There is virtually nowhere the whites can run within the city limits, and most of them don't want the suburbs because of the economics and inconvenience involved."

2. They are in love with their old neighborhoods and have decided to stay and integrate.

3. They have heard from friends in integrated communities such as Hyde Park that no difficulties have arisen as a result of integration.

He stated: "Current example of what I'm talking about is in the Marynook section at 83rd just west of Stony Island and adjoining South Shore. Its more than 400 homes, which are less than five years old, line winding suburban-like streets. A few weeks ago the first Negro family moved to Marynook.

"Hard on their heels were the blockbusting real estate men (both white and Negro) with a barrage calculated to wipe out the whites within the year. But Marynook was a different story. These young intelligent families were staying and welcoming their new neighbors. There is no panic.

"Indications are this pattern will be repeated often and soon in South Shore," Mr. Joyce said.

Mr. Joyce is an advertising and public relations official who serves a number of clients in the building and real estate fields.

New Manual Outlines Fair Housing Strategy

A fair housing legislative progress manual, compiled by the United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois, is now available for \$1 from FOR, 1514 Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

The manual contains:

1. Names and addresses of Illinois senators, representatives and candidates, by districts, with their responses to a Fair Housing Practices Questionnaire.

2. List of all cities and towns in Illinois, by senatorial and representative districts, where "Freedom of Residence Affirmatives" have been signed by citizens.

3. A proposed 1963 Fair Housing Practices Act.



AFL-CIO National Merit Scholarship is awarded to Paul C. Jefferson, second from right, by AFL-CIO Vice President William L. McFetridge, left, as the youth's mother, Mrs. Helen Jefferson, a teacher at Wells High School, and John M. Fewkes, right, president of the Chicago Teachers Union, look on. Young Jefferson was graduated in June from the Francis W. Parker High School, a private school on Chicago's North Side. He plans to enter Harvard University to study aeronautical engineering. The scholarship is for \$1,500 a year for four years. It is granted to six young people throughout the nation on the basis of competitive tests. Mr. McFetridge represented AFL-CIO President George Meany at the presentation.

Foundation Seeks Jobs For Foreign Students

Advisory Council of Businessmen of the Foundation for International Cooperation is making an appeal to Chicago area business leaders to provide summer employment for foreign students in the Chicago area.

The Advisory Council is led by Attorney Patrick Crowley and Daggett Harvey, vice chairman of the Fred Harvey Company.

Purpose of the summer employment is to help the foreign students support themselves and to provide valuable work experience in the free enterprise system, according to Miss Ann Marten, the Foundation's executive secretary.

The Foundation has offices at 333 N. Michigan Avenue and is in its second year of operation.

Teachers College to Hold Human Relations Institute

A summer institute in human relations entitled "Freedom and Order in the Classroom" will be held from June 25 to July 7 at Chicago Teachers College North. The institute will be open to teachers, principals and others engaged in professional human relations activities.

In addition to the staff from the Teachers College, principal speakers will include Robert Montgomery of the University of Texas; Mable Hemington of Byrd Elementary School, in Chicago; Ethel Alpenfels of New York University; Harold Shane of Indiana University, and Dr. Zelma George, U.S. Delegate to the United Nations XV General Assembly.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Rossella Linskie, Chicago Teachers College North, 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue, Chicago 25, telephone JUniper 3-4050.

Race Statistics Needed To Judge Hiring Gains

Hobart Taylor, Jr., special counsel of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, urged employers to keep records of the number of minority group people they employ and their positions.

Speaking on May 19 before the Conference of Community Leaders on Equal Employment Opportunity in Washington, D. C., he stated:

"Our preliminary studies indicate that this information is of the greatest importance, not only to the Committee, but also to management.

"This does not mean that we wish racial or religious inquiries to be included on pre-employment applications, or for records of this type to be maintained in personnel folders. It does mean, however, that we want to know the same things that departmental and company supervisors know by visual inspection, namely how many minority group persons are working for them and in what positions."

"For many years those persons and organizations who have concerned themselves with the elimination of discrimination have sought to obtain the removal of any data pertaining to race or religion from the records of employers, and as a result we had in 1961 gradually reached a position in which information of this type was unavailable.

"We feel that it is important to know our position — to know the facts about the kind of utilization employers are making of minority group personnel."

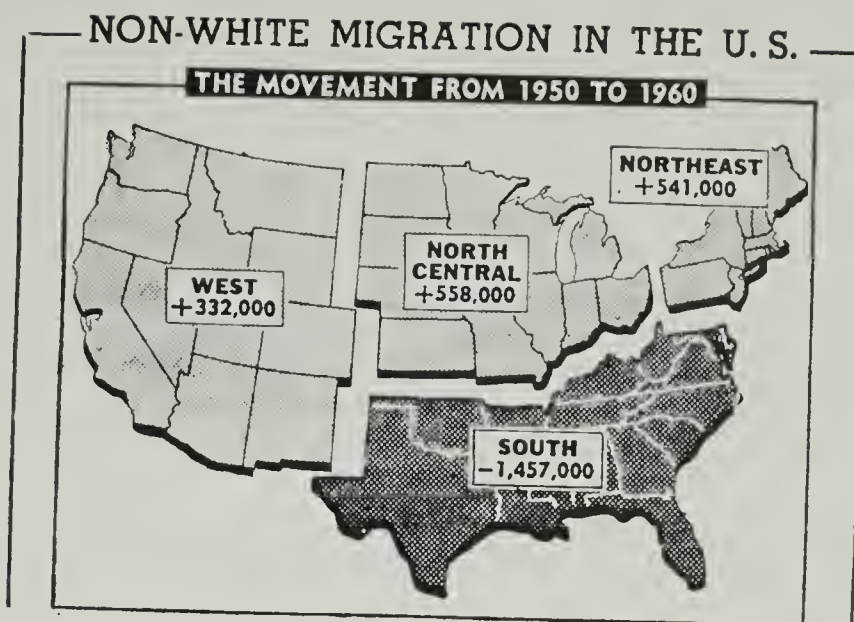
He said the availability of such statistics has a two-fold purpose:

1. "It furnishes American industry with a means to ascertain the scope of the program and it alerts management to the things that need to be accomplished.
2. "The development of these statistics are useful in comparisons of the training and utilization of minority group personnel with the anticipated manpower needs of the future.

"It has been known for some time that the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labor was sharply declining due to recent technological changes, and that at the same time the demand for skilled craftsmen was constantly growing. We are just beginning to learn with any degree of certainty the extent to which Negroes in particular have been employed in the type of positions which are disappearing. This information should be useful, not only to us, but to educators and to local officials who have a very real concern for the full employment of the residents of their community."

"Look Before You Leave"

The Commission on Human Relations has revised and reprinted its popular booklet, "Look Before You Leave." Copies can be obtained from the Commission office.



—Courtesy of the New York Times

Between 1950 and 1960, approximately 1,457,000 Negroes left the South for other regions in the United States, according to the United States Census. This migration is illustrated in the above map. Most of the Negroes left Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. They went in greatest numbers to California, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey. During the 10 year period, California's Negro in-migration was 354,000; New York's 282,000; Illinois' 189,000; Ohio's 133,000; Michigan's 127,000, and New Jersey's 112,000. From 1950 to 1960, Chicago's non-white population increased by 328,219 persons. Of this number 157,492 were in-migrants.

Opportunities in Medicine Told to Negro Students

A meeting of Chicago Negro medical students, interns and hospital residents was held on May 22 under the auspices of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Mayor's Special Committee on Hospital Appointments.

The meeting was called to acquaint Negro students and interns with the expanding opportunities in the field of medicine in Chicago. They were addressed by Dr. Robert C. Stepto, an obstetrician-gynecologist on the staffs at Mercy, Woodlawn and Provident hospitals and chairman of the department at Provident; Dr. John C. Troxel, medical director of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and Hal M. Freeman, health specialist of the Commission on Human Relations staff. Also participating in the discussion was Dr. Quentin D. Young, specialist in internal medicine on the staff at Michael Reese hospital.

A booklet, "New Opportunities for Negroes in Medicine," published recently by the National Medical Fellowships, Inc., in Chicago, stated that in the face of greater demand for physicians nationally, "less than 3 per cent of all students now in medical school are Negroes."

Of today's 260,000 physicians in the United States, about 4,000 are Negroes. There are approximately 28,000 medical students in the United States, of which about 800 are Negroes. In Chicago, there are 12 Negro medical students and 15 Negro hospital interns and residents.

Two Church Groups Ask Support for Fair Housing

Two major Protestant church organizations in Illinois have called upon their members to take specific steps to help end segregation in housing.

The Central Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Church in its sessions in Moline, Illinois, adopted a resolution that members and parishes make their opposition to housing segregation known to real estate brokers, public school administrators and other community agencies.

The Congregational and Christian Conference of Illinois at its annual meeting in LaGrange urged the abolition of racial and religious segregation in housing. It approved a resolution asking individuals and member churches of the organization to join with others or to take the initiative themselves "in working for freedom of residence in their community."

In addition, the Congregational parley elected the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, pastor of the Congregational Church of the Good Shepherd, in Chicago, to serve as moderator of the Conference for the coming year. He is the first Negro moderator in the 119 year history of the Conference.

Slate National Conference On Religion and Race

A National Conference on Religion and Race, the first such meeting cutting across major religious lines, will be held in Chicago at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, January 14 through 17, 1963.

The Conference, to be convened jointly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups in Chicago, will mark the centennial of President Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

More than 40 Protestant, Jewish, Catholic and Orthodox groups are expected to participate, along with 600 clerical and lay religious leaders, in response to a letter signed by Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches; Archbishop William E. Cousins of Milwaukee, chairman of the Social Action Department of

Mayor's Youth Opportunity Center Opens in Loop

The Mayor's Youth Employment Opportunity Center has established temporary headquarters in Room 1100, 211 West Wacker Drive. Paul Zimmerer, executive director of the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural development, is serving as temporary director.

Formation of the Center was announced April 26 by Mayor Daley. It is under the general direction of a 57-member committee of business, industry, labor, education and civic leaders called the Mayor's Committee for Youth Employment Opportunities. Mr. Clair M. Rodde- wig, president of the Association of Western Railways, is chairman.

Responsible for the Youth Center's operation are the Committee for Economic and Cultural Development, the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The Center's goal is "a job for every Chicago youth able and willing to work."

The Center will not be a direct counseling agency. It will coordinate public programs seeking active support of industry and labor in multiplying jobs for youths, and will invite private agencies to cooperate.

the National Catholic Conference, and Dr. Julius Mark, president of the Synagogue Council of America.

Purpose of the Conference is to bring the joint moral force of the churches and synagogues to bear against racial segregation. The meeting will deal with the distinctive role that religion and religious institutions have to play in removing racial segregation and securing acceptance for all Americans. The conveners hope it will begin a broader religious attack on problems of racial injustice.

Chicago's 60 member host committee held its first meeting June 21, and was addressed by its honorary chairmen: Albert Cardinal Meyer of the Catholic Archdiocese here; Rabbi Ernst Lorge, president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, and George F. Sisler, president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. Federal Judge James Parsons is chairman of the Chicago committee which will set up local plans for the meeting.



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Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
Ray L. Walker, *Vice Chairman*
Ralph D. Robinson, *Secretary*
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
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Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Maurice McElligott
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Edward Marciniak, *Executive Director*

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Urge End of Dual Housing Market to Curb Abuses in Racially Changing Areas

John W. Baird, president of the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council, called for the establishment of "a single housing market" for Chicagoland to curb real estate speculators operating in racially changing neighborhoods.

He was one of 29 persons representing civic, business, and religious organizations who testified at a public hearing conducted by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations on August 9 in the City Council Chambers. Purpose of the hearing was to seek remedies for abuses in real estate practices uncovered by a Commission study, "Selling And Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood." (Copies of the study are available at the Commission office at 211 West Wacker Drive).

Towards establishing a single housing market, Baird called for "a well prepared and effectively enforced" fair housing law "permitting all persons regardless of race or color to reside in any locale of their choosing."

"Such a law," Baird asserted, "should not apply to an area smaller than the Chicago metropolitan area for it would be futile to pass an open occupancy ordinance for Chicago while maintaining a dual housing market in the suburbs."

Baird pointed out that the dual housing market makes it possible for some real estate men to make large profits.

"The speculator," he said, "is able to make these high profits and continues to make money because there are two housing markets—Negro and white—in Chicago today."

"Who are the victims of the dual housing market? The white home owner who sells his property to the speculator at less than its fair market value is one victim.

The Negro purchaser who buys the property at a price exceeding its value is another.

"But all Chicagoans are victims for these reasons. The primary cause of neighborhood blight and decay is overcrowding. The owner of an older property bought at an inflated price in the restricted Negro market often converts the building to take in more roomers in order to meet his high payments to the speculator.

"The conversion of buildings in an area results in the overcrowding of community facilities such as parks, schools, and playgrounds. Streets too are soon overcrowded. The decay of overcrowded buildings discourages the maintenance of other buildings. Soon the entire community is on the down grade. A new slum is born.

"Chicagoans then pay to provide increased fire, police, health, and other public services to protect the people and the buildings in these areas."

Others speaking in favor of some form of a fair housing practices law included:

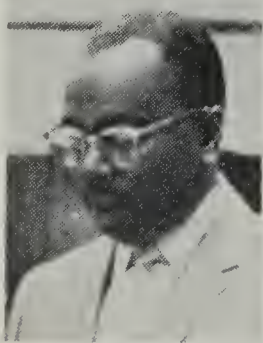
John H. Ramey, executive director, Hyde Park Neighborhood Club; James N. Zartman, board member, United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence, Inc.; Karl E. Taeuber, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago; Stanley Hallett, executive secretary of the Department of Church Planning, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and Jerome Frazel, vice president, Organization for the Southwest Community.

Also, Warren Lehman, housing specialist, Chicago Urban League; Ald. Leon Despres (5th ward); the Rev. Carl A. Fuqua, executive secretary, Chicago Branch, Na-

(Continued on Page 2)



John Baird



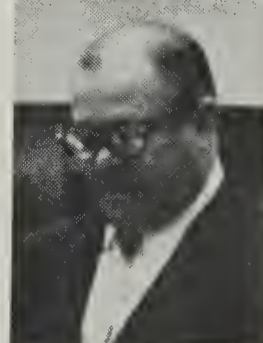
James Lynch



Arnold Sirk



Carl Fuqua



Anthony Allison



Stanley Hallett

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End Housing Abuses

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Association for Advancement of Colored People; John A. McDermott, executive director, Catholic Interracial Council; the Rev. David Readye, president, Englewood Committee for Community Action, and John Kearney, national director, Friendship House.

Jack Witkowsky, real estate appraiser, and James M. Lynch, president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, Inc., suggested that savings and loan associations or lending institutions form a "mortgage pool" to handle loans for qualified applicants regardless of race, creed or ancestry who have been unable to get financing from other sources.

Arthur M. Scheller, Jr., of the DePaul University College of Law, had still another suggestion for protecting buyers and curbing speculators. He recommended that the installment contract buyer be given rights similar to those now held by the mortgage buyer.

Scheller further suggested that municipalities be granted the power to force the disclosure, under specified circumstances, of the names of beneficiaries of land trusts. The identity of the real owner of property is now hidden behind deeds in trust.

Other persons testifying at the hearing included:

Frank Reichelderfer, chairman, Real Estate Law committee, the Chicago Bar Association; John E. Coons, Northwestern University School of Law; John McMullen Ducey, vice president, Real Estate Research Corporation; Charles A. Tatum, executive assistant to the president, The Sivart Corporation.

Also R. Rea Esgar, president, Chicago chapter, American Institute of Architects; Miss Beth Thayer and Leonard Booker, both of Bacon and Thayer, real estate insurance; Roy Patrick, Chicago Committee of Racial Equality; Arnold Sirk, president, South East Community Organization; Atty. Mark Satter; Samuel B. Bass, Income Property Owners Association; the Rev. Howard Rice, chairman, Conservation committee, Pilsen Neighbors; Albert Poll; and Anthony G. Allison, executive vice president, Chicago Real Estate Board, who presented a statement for Walter R. Kuehnle, president of the Board.

A number of witnesses stressed what they considered a need for an educational campaign among non-whites to help them avoid some of the pitfalls which sometime occur in the buying of a home.

An effort should be made, they said, to inform Negroes of the increasing availability of conventional mortgages, and to point out the advantages buying a home on a mortgage has over purchasing one on an installment contract.

This consumer education program, witnesses said, would help people determine whether or not they can afford to buy and maintain a home, and whether or not the price asked for a house is a fair one.

The Commission on Human Relations is now reviewing the various recommendations submitted to formulate a comprehensive program.

Says Realtor Code Does Not Set Up Racial Barriers

The executive vice president of the Chicago Real Estate Board said the Board's Code of Ethics does not bar realtors from showing Negroes and whites property in the same neighborhood.

Anthony G. Allison made the statement in answer to questions presented to him by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, at a public hearing sponsored by the Commission in City Council Chambers.

The Board had been accused of adopting a neighborhood segregation policy in 1917 and adhering to it throughout the past 45 years.

Allison explained that the so-called policy statement had appeared in "an isolated committee report" but had never been adopted by the Board. Allison also denied there is anything in the Board's Code of Ethics which prevents realtors from selling to Negroes or whites in any neighborhood in the city or suburbs.

In the past, Commission staff investigating complaints of housing discrimination have been told by real estate brokers that they would be violating the Code of Ethics if they sold or rented to Negroes in white neighborhoods or to whites in Negro communities.

Article 5 of the Code of Ethics states that:

"The realtor should not be instrumental in introducing to a neighborhood a character of property or use which will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."

Mr. Aaron asked if this article had any racial or religious application. Allison replied, "None, whatever."

Film on Property Values and Race

A 16 mm. sound film, *Property Values and Race*, is available from the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 431 S. Dearborn Street.

Based on the recent study of Dr. Luigi Laurenti of property values in more than 10,000 home sales in white and interracial neighborhoods, the film gives facts, experiences in various cities, and the testimony of experts and property owners.



Captain Robert Harness, right, 21st District Watch Commander, discusses with police officers in his command their schedule of duties. Captain Harness was one of 26 police lieutenants promoted recently by Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson. There are now two Negro captains on the Chicago police force. The other is Capt. Kinzie Blueitt, Commander of the Second District.

Lincoln Park Develops Human Relations Plans

Residents of Lincoln Park, living in an area slated for urban renewal over the next 10 years, have begun to lay the groundwork for orderly change.

The developments include:

- Formation of a human relations committee by the Lincoln Park Conservation Association.
- Recommendations on public housing, relocation and racial integration by the Lincoln Central Association.
- Formation of a human relations sub-committee by the Park West Association as part of its planning committee.

The Lincoln Park Conservation Association covers the entire Lincoln Park residential and business area.

Its new human relations committee has as its objectives:

1. To inform all ethnic groups in the community on aspects of the conservation program and involve them in it;
2. To have the community understand that personal conduct and maintenance of property, rather than ethnic background, be the basis for residence in Lincoln Park;
3. To resist exploitation of group prejudice for economic or political gain;
4. To uphold equal protection, rights and opportunities for all in Lincoln Park.

In 1958, LPCA adopted its official human relations position. It states: "That LPCA, through example and intelligent planning, supply the ingredients to preserve our community and its surroundings as decent and desirable places in which sound family living is possible in a social climate appealing to men and women of good will regardless of color, race or creed."

Lincoln Central Association, a neighborhood group, covers a triangular shaped community bounded by Halsted Street, Lincoln Avenue and Ogden Avenue.

Recommendations of its planning committee that were approved at a September membership meeting are:

1. Public housing structures that will be compatible with the neighborhood, and have a scattered distribution. A study to determine how much public housing will be needed to absorb lower income families to be relocated.
2. Relocation which will produce the maximum incentive for residents and businessmen to remain in Lincoln Park.
3. Start of an educational program on racial integration with a committee to implement this program through group discussions and cooperation of city agencies, local institutions and other community groups.

The committee stated:

"We feel that the ideal community is one which develops in an orderly way as a heterogeneous community that invites to its environs responsible citizens of all



Governor Otto Kerner, left, and Charles Gray, center, chairman of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, congratulate Walter Ducey, right, on his appointment as the first FEPC executive director.

Walter J. Ducey New Director Of Illinois FEP Commission

Walter J. Ducey began his duties on August 20 as the first executive director of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission. He was director of Employment Services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for the past six years.

Ducey, 37, heads up the newly opened offices of the FEP Commission in Room 821 at 205 West Wacker Drive.

As director of Employment Services for CCHR, Ducey received and investigated complaints of job discrimination on account of race, religion, or ethnic origin. He interviewed city contractors and other employers to encourage their adoption of fair hiring practices. He also carried out studies of hiring practices in the Chicago area. About 75 per cent of the complaints coming to his attention were successfully adjusted.

Meanwhile, Charles W. Gray, chairman of the FEP Commission, announced public hearings on the provisional rules and regulations which govern procedure before the FEP Commission.

Gray said the hearings will be part of the next Commission meetings in Chicago and Springfield, and will give interested groups and individuals an opportunity to air their comments and suggestions. The Commission meeting in Springfield will be held at 2 p.m. September 26 in Room M-5 of the State Capitol Building. The Chicago hearing will be at 2 p.m. September 19 in Room 2100, 160 N. LaSalle Street.

social, religious, economic and racial backgrounds."

Park West, which has a newly formed human relations sub-committee, is between Sheridan Road, Halsted Street, Diversey Parkway and Fullerton Avenue.

Bogue Urges Suburbs Accept More Negroes

"To facilitate somehow the suburbanization of Negroes" is one of 10 steps offered by Donald J. Bogue, University of Chicago professor of sociology, to meet "Chicago's Growing Population Problem."

Writing in the July issue of *Commerce* magazine, official organ of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Bogue said:

"This is a must. It will take place sooner or later, and the sooner the better so far as solving the population problem is concerned. I do not know how we can get Cicero to accept Negroes or Park Forest, or the other suburban areas. There must be a breakout sometime and the community of Metropolitan Chicago must stand up and take part eventually.

"Public housing projects in which Negroes are residents should somehow be forced into the suburbs, even if it is like transplanting, to get the present residential segregation pattern broken."

Negro Births Increase at 15 Private Chicago Hospitals

Reflecting the increasing availability of private hospitals to Negro patients, 15 non-governmental Chicago hospitals recorded a rise in Negro births during 1961.

According to a survey by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, based on data supplied by the Chicago Board of Health, eight of the 15 showed significant increases.

These eight are: Bethany, Chicago Osteopathic, Mary Thompson, Mercy, Mt. Sinai, Presbyterian-St. Luke's, St. Joseph and Woodlawn.

The other seven showing an upswing in Negro births in 1961 as compared to 1960 are: Grant, Illinois Masonic, Jackson Park, Lutheran Deaconess, Michael Reese, St. Anne's and Wesley Memorial.

During the same period, Negro births rose numerically at Cook County and Illinois Research hospitals, both government institutions. However, the percentage of Negro births at both hospitals dropped in 1961. In 1961, nearly

CCHR Forms Committee to Work With Housing Industry

An advisory Realty and Building Practices Committee has been established by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to work with leaders in the housing and real estate industries to extend fair housing practices.

John R. Womer, vice-president and a director of the Great Lakes Mortgage Corporation, has been appointed chairman.



John R. Womer

Members of the committee so far are Stanley L. Goodfriend, vice-president of Arthur Rubloff and Company; Michael Collins, vice-president of Standard State Bank; Henry P. Hervey, manager of Service Federal Savings and Loan Association, and Bernard N. Sack, president of Sack Realty. Plans are to expand the committee's membership.

The committee's objectives are to make available to minorities more standard housing for both sale and rental on reasonable terms, mortgage financing on the same terms as generally available, and the customary financial protection for those who purchase homes.

Chairman Womer headed the Commission's Housing Advisory Committee for several years prior to his new post. He has been with the Great Lakes Mortgage Corporation since 1935. He was on leave of absence from 1941 to 1943 for temporary employment with the Division of Defense Housing Coordination in Washington, and from 1943 to 1946 served in the United States Army.

Womer was president of the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association in 1956 and is a former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mortgage Bankers Association. He is a member of the board of governors of the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council.

86 per cent of all births at Cook County were Negro, compared to 88 per cent in 1960. At Illinois Research, Negro births dropped from approximately 83 per cent to 82 per cent.



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CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 West Wacker Drive • Chicago 6, Illinois
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Vol. 4

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Newcomer Committee Begins Big Credit Education Drive

A massive drive to alert newcomers to the pitfalls which sometime accompany credit buying has been started by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

More than 11,000 organizations are being enlisted by the Committee in its campaign to reach a quarter of a million Chicagoans, mostly in low income groups and many of whom are newcomers, who have been the victims of unscrupulous credit practices.

Among the participating organizations are welfare agencies, labor unions, public agencies, business firms, and religious, civic and nationality groups.

Mrs. Margaret Madden, who is in charge of the program for the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, said the campaign began in response to many requests from business executives, union leaders, and public

(Continued on Page 4)



To gain first-hand understanding of minority groups, some 300 delegates to the national congress of the National Federation of Catholic College Students visited homes of Negro families in Chicago. Here, Virginia Hamill, of Trinity College, Baltimore, kneeling at left, and Marcia Hambold, of Clarke College, Iowa, standing rear, get acquainted with six children of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Celestine, 6240 S. Bishop Street. The youngsters are Dennis, 3, and Willie, 1½, standing forefront; Carolyn, 15, Horace, 9, Frances, 12, and Tinsley, 8. Aldric, 5, was not on the photo. The visitations were arranged by Friendship House, 4233 S. Indiana Avenue.

CCHR Seeks Nominees For Annual Awards

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is seeking nominations for its annual awards in human relations.

Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, invites persons throughout Chicago to nominate candidates for seven awards. He said, "Six will be given to individuals and organizations that have contributed outstandingly to the improvement of relationships between the diverse peoples of our city.

"A seventh, the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award, will be presented to a person professionally engaged in human relations work."

Lee Schooler, president of the Public Relations Board, Inc., heads a committee of 14 distinguished Chicagoans who will select the winners from the field of nominees.

Presentation of awards will be made at the Commission's Seventeenth Annual Awards Luncheon which will be held at noon Friday, December 7, in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House.

Entry forms and awards standards can be obtained from the Commission office, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois, Telephone 236-4912. Nominations should be addressed to the Awards Committee, in care of the Commission office. No nomination can be made after Friday, October 12, 1962.

Who is eligible for an award?

Any business or industrial enterprise, any civic and community organization, institution, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations. An organization whose purpose is solely or chiefly work in human relations is not eligible.

What specific activities would be considered outstanding?

A business or industrial enterprise which employs and advances employees solely on the ability of the individual to do the job.

A civic or community organization that has taken the lead in the community in pressing for the elimination of

(Continued on Page 4)

The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago

(The following is a research report on "The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago" prepared by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.)

Public discussions of unemployment, dependency, and juvenile delinquency among Negroes frequently overlook the presence of a continuously growing, numerically important, middle-income Negro population in Chicago.

The 1960 census figures point to a remarkable growth of a Negro middle class in the City of Chicago. All available information since 1960 indicates that such growth continues.

By using available 1960 census information we estimate that at least 35 to 40 per cent of Chicago's Negro families belong to the middle class; and at least 65 to 70 per cent of the city's white families. These standard indexes to middle income or middle class status were used: college education, occupational status, income, and home ownership.

The growth of this middle class comes at a significant hour in Chicago's history. The large migration of Negroes from the South, which reached its peak in the late 1940's and early 1950's, has now begun to taper off. As a result, the major source of Negro population growth in Chicago and its suburbs during the 1960's will be through natural increase and not in-migration. These recent Negro migrants to the North—like other migrants—generally have been unskilled, rural, and by northern urban standards, poorly educated. The growing middle class reflects the rise of a second and third generation among Negro Chicagoans, whose progress is worth noting in considering the future of the metropolitan area. It is with this group of Chicagoans that this report is concerned.

Non-Whites and Negroes in Chicago 1950-1960

	1950	1960	Per cent Increase
Negro Persons	492,000	813,000	65%
Non-White Persons	509,000	838,000	64%

Throughout this report non-white statistics for Chicago and the suburbs are used because for most of the middle class indicators used in this report specific census data for Negroes is not available. Since Negroes make up 97 per cent of the non-white census in Chicago, the non-white data can be used, for all practical purposes, to describe the Chicago Negro population.

Number and Proportion of White and Non-White Families in Chicago Earning \$6,000 or More Annually—1950 and 1960

	1950	%	1960	%	Per cent Increase
Non-White Families	5,100	4.4	63,100	34.1	1137%
White Families	190,000	20.9	468,000	64.5	146%

The above table indicates that one out of every 25 of the city's non-white families had an income of \$6,000 or more in 1950. By 1960 this proportion had jumped to one out of three. Since the cost of living in Chicago went up approximately 25 per cent during the decade, the 1950 figures can be adjusted to take into account this change in dollar value. The closest approximation to a \$6,000 income in 1960, using available census data, is an annual income of \$5,000 or more in 1950. In that year the Census Bureau counted 10,200 or 8.9 per cent of Chicago's non-white families earning \$5,000 or more a year.

Median Family Annual Income of White and Non-White Families in Chicago 1950 and 1960

	1950	1960	Per cent Increase
Non-Whites	\$2,500	\$4,700	88%
Whites	\$4,200	\$7,200	71%

As the above table indicates, the income of non-white families grew at a faster rate than for white families. In the 1950-1960 decade the income gap between whites and non-whites in Chicago narrowed. The median income of non-whites was 60 per cent of the white median income in 1950. In 1960 the median family income of non-whites was 65 per cent of that of whites.

The 1960 income figures for both whites and non-whites are all the more impressive when we consider the following factors. First, between 1950 and 1960 an estimated 157,000 non-whites, most of them earning low incomes, came to Chicago from the South. Secondly, during this same decade many higher income whites moved into the suburbs. (Between 1950 and 1960, according to Professor Donald J. Bogue of the University of Chicago, nearly 30,000 non-whites migrated from Chicago to the suburbs and in the 1960's, he says, "there will be an even greater movement.")

In four Cook County suburbs with the large Negro populations, the median income for non-whites was: Evanston (\$5,675), Maywood (\$6,478), Chicago Heights (\$4,746), and Harvey (\$5,467).

(Continued on Page 3)

Home Ownership Among Whites and Non-Whites Chicago and Cook County Outside Chicago, 1950 and 1960

	1950		1960		Per cent Increase	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
Home Owners						
Chicago	314,000	15,900	360,000	36,700	14%	131%
Cook County Outside Chicago	161,800	2,700	409,400	5,900	154%	119%
Median Value of Homes in Chicago	\$12,200	\$9,200	\$18,000	\$16,700	48%	82%
Percentage of home owners among white and non-white families						
Chicago	32%	11%	38%	16%		
Cook County Outside Chicago	67%	47%	79%	52%		

(Continued from Page 2)

In 1960, 11,800 non-whites and 172,600 whites in Chicago owned homes valued at \$15,000 or more. If we take the twenty year period between 1940 and 1960, home ownership among non-whites rose 544 per cent. In 1940 there were 5,700 non-white home owners in Chicago.

Number and Proportion of Whites and Non-Whites 25 Years and Over with High School and College Education in Chicago 1950 and 1960

	1950	%	1960	%	Per cent Increase
<i>Four Years of High School</i>					
Whites	447,700	22.7	371,900	21.7	-17%
Non-Whites	46,000	15.6	76,300	18.0	66%
<i>One or More Years of College</i>					
Whites	273,600	13.8	258,400	14.9	-5%
Non-Whites	26,100	8.8	46,600	10.8	79%
<i>Four or More Years of College</i>					
Whites	125,600	6.3	112,900	6.5	-9%
Non-Whites	8,900	3.0	15,200	3.5	70%

The proportion of non-whites 25 years and over with some college education did not rise sharply during the decade because of the influx of many adult Negroes from the South who had not finished high school. The white figures on education dropped during the decade because of a total decline in Chicago's white population of 399,000, chiefly because of suburban migration. Also a factor is the post war migration into the city of southern whites, many of whom have not completed high school.

Number of Non-Whites in Chicago with "Middle Class" Occupational Status 1950 and 1960

	1950	1960	Per cent Increase
Employed professional and technical, etc.	6,864	14,135	106%
Managers, officials, proprietors, etc.	4,650	5,241	13%
Clerical, etc.	18,713	37,250	99%
Sales Workers	4,721	5,727	21%
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	14,923	18,860	26%
TOTAL	49,871	81,213	63%

In 1950 about 26 per cent of the non-whites in the working force was in the five occupational groupings listed above; in 1960 the proportion rose to 29 per cent. What about whites? In 1950, 64 per cent of the whites in the working force was in the five occupational classes listed above; in 1960, the proportion was 67.2 per cent.

To take another view of the Negro middle class in Chicago, it would be useful to take an area in the city which is predominantly made up of Negro middle-income families. For this purpose census tract 648, located in Chatham, was selected. This tract is bounded by 79th Street on the North, 87th Street on the South, South Parkway on the East, and State Street on the West. It contains 47 blocks almost entirely made up of single-family and two-family dwellings, except for retail sections along 79th Street and South Parkway.

In 1950 this tract had more than 5,000 residents all of whom were white. By 1960 this tract had 6,000 residents most of whom were Negro. The next table illustrates the income, education, and property characteristics

of the residents of this area in 1950 and 1960. The proportion of persons 25 years and older with one or more years of college education rose from 23 per cent in 1950 to 28 per cent in 1960.

Selected Characteristics Census Tract 648 in Chatham, 1950 and 1960

	1950	1960
<i>Population</i>		
White	5,294	399
Non-White	0	5,978
<i>Median Income</i>		
For Families and Individuals	\$4,457	\$7,668
Persons 25 Yrs. and Older with One or More Years of College	785	1,181
<i>Housing</i>		
Number of Owners	712	1,102
Median Value	\$14,580	\$22,000
Number of Renters	844	854
Average Monthly Rent	\$59	\$110
<i>Employment</i>		
Professional, technical and kindred workers	368	452
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors including Farm	361	160
Clerical and kindred workers	499	907
Sales Workers	244	113
Craftsmen, Foremen, and kindred workers....	344	174

There is a direct relationship between the growing Negro middle class and the future of the low income sector of the Negro population in Chicago. The Negro middle class sets the pace, shows what can be accomplished, and helps raise the vocational and education horizons of the latest arrivals to the city from the South.

What of the future? For European immigrants who came to the United States in the last one hundred years northern cities like Chicago were convenient step ladders into the middle class. Does the Negro find the same step ladder available to him?

The existence of racial discrimination against non-whites creates many barriers which did not exist for most European immigrants and their children. Despite this, Negroes are finding the same step ladder available to them.



John Justin Smith, left, columnist for the Chicago Daily News; Warren Lehman, center, housing specialist of the Chicago Urban League; and Edmund J. Rooney, Jr., right, OSC resolutions chairman, took part in a panel discussion on race relations in southwest Chicago at a meeting of the Organization for the Southwest Community. The resolutions committee will present its proposals for OSC's overall program at the organization's annual convention November 4 in Calumet High School.

Newcomer Credit Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

officials who repeatedly emphasized the widespread ignorance of credit practices among consumers and who agreed to cooperate in such an educational program.

Cooperating with the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, in providing speakers and educational material, are the following groups:

- Building Department, Division of Urban Renewal and Conservation, City of Chicago, 320 N. Clark St.
- Bureau of Consumer Fraud, Attorney General's Office, 160 N. LaSalle St.
- The Chicago Bar Association, 29 S. LaSalle St.
- Chicago Police Department, Public Information Division, 1121 S. State.
- Chicago Urban League, 2410 S. Michigan Ave.
- Committee for Fair Credit Practices in Illinois, 4233 S. Indiana Ave.
- Credit Union Forum, 53 W. Jackson Blvd.
- The Department of Weights and Measures, City of Chicago, 320 N. Clark.
- Fraud and Complaint Department, State's Attorney's Office, 2600 S. California Ave.
- Illinois Credit Union League, 1035 S. York Rd., Bensenville, Ill.
- Special Commissioner of the Municipal Court, Room 917 City Hall
- The National Thrift Committee, Inc., 121 W. Wacker Dr.
- University of Illinois Agriculture Extension Service Consumer Information Office, 160 N. LaSalle St.

Mrs. Madden noted that 1961 credit legislation provided additional protection for the wage earner. She pointed out, however, that "many credit abuses continue for sheer lack of knowledge.

"A recent study revealed that credit problems were a factor resulting in the unemployment of a large number of men who are now receiving public assistance," she said.

The Mayor's Committee spearheaded a drive which, in cooperation with the press and other organizations, resulted in new credit legislation in 1961.

CCHR Seeks Award Nominees

(Continued from Page 1)

discrimination—in housing, public services, recreation, education and the like.

An institution that has a program of integration in its staff and services and has opened its facilities to all people without regard to race or creed.

A newspaper, periodical, radio or television station that has contributed to public understanding of human relations problems.

An individual who exerts his influence in the circles in which he moves to improve human relations.

A department of government which has shown special understanding of the problems of human rights and has a thorough-going program designed to deal with them.

A trade union that has a policy of open membership to all regardless of race, creed, or national origin, and has successfully integrated members of minority groups into all phases of union activity and structure.

The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award is given for outstanding professional performance and personal devotion in the cause of human relations.

Televise Human Relations Course

A TV college course in Human Relations is being conducted this fall by the Chicago Board of Education on WTTW, Channel 11. It is televised days from 12:05 to 12:50 p.m. Monday and Wednesday, and evenings from 7:15 to 8 p.m. on Monday and 6:30 to 7:15 p.m. Friday.

Human relations experts in Chicago appear as guest speakers on the telecasts. Included is Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, who will appear in the final weeks of the course to discuss what the citizen can do in his home and work life to improve human relations.

A new catalog of American Jewish Committee publications is available without charge from the Committee's Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56th Street, New York, 22, N. Y. Subjects of the works include discrimination, bigotry, human rights and understanding Judaism, among others.



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Commission to Honor Seven at Award Luncheon Dec. 7; Nissen Gross to Receive Wright Trophy

Winners of the Seventeenth Annual Awards of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations have been selected, and their names will be given below after a brief word from the sponsor.

The Awards luncheon, which promises to be the most successful in Commission history, will be at noon Friday, December 7, in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House.

Reservations can be made by sending check or money order to the Commission on Human Relations, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois. Cost per person is \$4.00. Tables of eight or ten can be reserved. An invitation and reservation card will be mailed to you if you telephone 236-4912.

Each year, the luncheon honors six individuals and organizations for outstanding contributions in human relations. A seventh award, named in memory of the late Thomas and Eleanor Wright, is presented to a professional in the field of human relations for outstanding performance and personal devotion. This year, the Wright award will be given to *Nissen N. Gross*, Midwest Director, Civil Rights Division, Anti-Defamation League.

Recipients of the general human relations awards will be:

Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, 5027 South Drexel Boulevard, Civic Leader, "For outstanding achievement in behalf of improved race relations in housing and education by working with diligence and devotion with Negroes and Whites in the mainstream of the City's life."

Maurice "Ritz" Fischer, City Editor, Chicago Daily News. "For creative direction of his reporting staff in

identifying and developing those stories which best illuminate the human relations problems and progress of the city."

Hyde Park Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1508 East 55th Street, "For making loans to all qualified applicants, thus breaking away from certain industry-wide mortgaging practices which tend to make home-buying by Negroes difficult." Charles A. Benson, President, will accept the award.

Ferd Kramer, President, Draper and Kramer, Inc., "For pioneering to make fair housing practices a reality by demonstrating its workability, locally at Prairie Shores, and nationally."

Science Research Associates, Inc., 259 East Erie Street, "For uncompromising personnel policies that set no limit to professional and supervisory advancement for white-collar workers for reasons of race or religion."

Lyle M. Spencer, President, will accept the award.

Orlando W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, City of Chicago, "For making Chicago's Police Department foremost in the nation in human relations by firmly establishing merit as the basis of employment and promotion and by confronting potentially serious racial difficulties with dispatch, fairness and civic responsibility."

The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award

(Continued on Page 4)



Gross



Mrs. Dickerson



Fischer



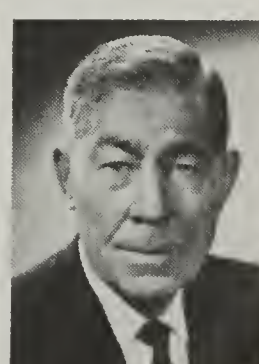
Kramer



Benson



Spencer



Wilson

Welfare Council Urges No Bias in Aid Field

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago has urged its 275 agency members to end bias in the health and welfare fields. In a policy statement adopted October 17th, the Council served notice that all applicants for membership from now on will be expected to adhere to its statement of principles. The major portion of the statement follows:

"Only if welfare services, whether voluntary or public, are provided for all in need, will they have lasting impact for good on the human relations problems of our society. Of equal importance—welfare services available to all would provide an atmosphere which will reduce discriminatory practices in other fields, such as education, employment, and housing. The final result would then be a vast lessening of the community's entire welfare needs.

"It is the firm belief and the policy of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago that the Council and its member agencies should practice non-discrimination. Individual acts of welfare, practiced under discriminatory policies—though charitable in intent, do not face up to the problems or the social needs of our times. Self-interest, if nothing more, demands an end to discrimination in the health and welfare field. Economic reasoning, as well as moral standards, make this self-evident. Racial discrimination, affecting the Negro particularly, has no place in welfare work, but all forms of discrimination demand immediate attention.

"The Board of Directors of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago urges its member agencies to adopt the following principles, in accordance with its policy of non-discrimination, that:

- 1) "Every agency in the welfare system of Chicago provide care, treatment, or other services for all people in need without regard to race, color, or other minority status;
- 2) "Agency staffs, in all classification of positions, should be employed on the basis of their qualifications and ability; and promotions should be made upon performance regardless of race, color, or other minority status. As a general policy, staffs of agencies serving a considerable number from a minority group should include qualified members of this group;
- 3) "While board members should always be selected on the basis of their ability and interest, each board should seek qualified representation from racial or cultural groups forming a part of the community or clientele;
- 4) "Everything possible should be done by the agencies to promote interracial and intercultural understanding. To this end, both board and staff members of agencies, as well as the agencies themselves, should become community leaders in this respect. Active participation in interracial and intercultural committees and activities is desirable;

Launch Pilot Credit Union In Public Housing Project

A unique pilot project to strengthen the economic position of tenants of public housing was launched Monday, November 12th, when tenants of the Rockwell Gardens - Maplewood Court development nominated a board of directors for its credit union.

The credit union is the only such in operation in a Chicago Housing Authority project and one of the first of its kind in the nation.

The idea for a credit union among housing project residents was conceived and carried forth by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents as part of its consumer education program. The Illinois Credit Union League cooperated in setting up the pilot project.

Jesse Escalante, staff member of the Mayor's Committee, said the project brings the benefits of a credit union to the people most in need of them—those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder.

One of the more important advantages of the project is that it will provide an opportunity for counseling tenants on installment contract buying and other credit issues. Approval of the charter was given October 25th by the Illinois Department of Financial Institutions.



Chicago Police Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson, left, looks at new charter of the Latin American Police Association of Illinois with newly installed officers, from left, Detective Joseph De Lopez, president; Detective Fred Montejano, vice president; Officer Andrew Rodriguez, secretary; and Detective Aurelio Garcia, treasurer. The Association held its first installation ceremonies Sunday, October 21, in the Knickerbocker Hotel. The Association's aims are to assist municipal, county and state governments in programs beneficial to Latin American and Spanish-speaking peoples in Illinois, and to encourage qualified Latin Americans to join law enforcement agencies.

- 5) "Professional schools training workers in community service fields should be urged to develop sympathetic and sound interracial and intercultural perspectives in their students; and
- 6) "All agencies which may, at some future date, make application for membership in the Welfare Council, are hereby expected to give assurance that they comply with standards of non-discrimination as set forth in this revised Policy Statement."

Lists Ten Milestones In U.S. Negro History

During the 100 years since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, Negroes have passed a number of milestones in their march toward first class citizenship. Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, lists the ten most important milestones as:

1. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution which were ratified during the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War.
2. Growth of the Negro college movement in the South, with the establishment of institutions such as Fisk University in 1866, Howard University in 1867, Hampton Institute in 1868, Southern University in 1880, and Tuskegee Institute in 1881.
3. Formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909, and the National Urban League two years later.
4. Founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1935, which brought large masses of Negroes into the labor movement for the first time.
5. The issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 25, 1941, to insure merit employment in industries with government contracts, and which paved the way for postwar fair employment practices legislation.
6. The establishment in Chicago in 1943 of the first human relations agency supported by public funds (the forerunner of the current Chicago Commission on Human Relations) which started a nation-wide trend for municipal responsibility to remove racial and religious tensions. Currently, there are more than 100 such agencies in the country, including 21 official local public human relations agencies in Illinois alone.
7. The breakthrough symbolized by the signing in 1947 of Jackie Robinson to a Brooklyn Dodger baseball contract, and, thus, opening up major league baseball to Negroes.
8. Executive Order 9981 issued by President Harry S. Truman on July 26, 1948, which called for the racial desegregation of the Armed Forces.
9. Ruling by the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. This ruling followed similar declarations by the high court in the areas of interstate transportation and restrictive covenants in housing.
10. Refusal of Mrs. Rosa Parks to move to the rear of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, which started the 1955-56 movement for desegregation of buses and paved the way for the sit-in, stand-in movement in the South.

(Throughout 1963, various events will be sponsored in Chicago by the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, highlighted by "A Century of Negro Progress" at McCormick Place in August. The Authority is conducting its campaign from the Lakeview Building, Suite 706-708, 116 S. Michigan Avenue.)



Marguerite Dawson, editor of the Hirsch High School publication, asks a question on human relations in Chicago at a press conference for high school editors and student council presidents. Sponsored for the second consecutive year by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the conference attracted some 152 pupils. The pupils represented a cross section of city and county public, parochial and private high schools. Hale Nelson, a Commissioner and vice-president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, presided over the Columbus Day meeting held in the Bell Forum, 311 W. Washington Street. Ely M. Aaron, Commission Chairman, was principal speaker.

Mayor Names Daggett Harvey To Serve on Commission

Daggett Harvey, vice chairman of Fred Harvey, has been appointed to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

He fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Ray L. Walker, vice president of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.



Daggett Harvey

Mr. Harvey, an outstanding civic leader and philanthropist, is president and director of Chicago Maternity Center, president of Chicago Community Music Foundation, vice president and director of the Alliance Francaise, vice president and director of Lincoln Park Zoological Society, former president and member of the advisory council of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and director and vice president of the Chicago Crime Commission.

Mr. Walker was a member of the Commission for the past six years, and was vice chairman when he resigned. He was a member of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents since its inception in 1956, and served as its chairman for the past year. He and his wife now are residing in Nogales, Ariz. He plans to go on extended leave from United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company the first of next year.

Five Major Events Spur Fair Housing Support

Support for fair housing practices legislation picked up momentum in the Chicago Metropolitan area through five important events.

1. More than 475 suburban North Shore women at a recent Inter-Community Human Relations Conference in Highland Park have called for support of fair housing practices legislation on local, state and national levels. Represented were 26 organizations from Glenview, Glenco, Winnetka, Kenilworth, Wilmette, Highland Park, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Long Grove, Deerfield, Skokie, and Northbrook, among others.

2. The Illinois State AFL-CIO convention in Springfield went on record in favor of and urging passage of a Fair Housing Act in Illinois to prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of housing because of creed, color or national origin.

3. The Chicago League of Women Voters, which has given top priority this year to promotion of fair housing practices, has begun its campaign by briefing members at special sessions and at an all-member meeting in League Headquarters, 67 East Madison Street. Among speakers at the latter event were Richard D. Jaffe, chairman of the Community Organization committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and Mrs. Susan Campos of the Commission staff.

4. United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence opened a Chicago office in Room 1523 at 28 East Jackson Boulevard. This is in addition to its Evanston office at 1514 Elmwood Avenue.

5. The Rev. Martin Luther King rallied support for fair housing practices legislation at a meeting sponsored by Freedom of Residence and attended by more than 1,000 persons, mostly suburbanites.

Doug Turner Joins Parole Board

Douglass R. Turner has resigned as director of housing and community services for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Turner, who had been with the Commission since June 1952, was recently appointed to the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board by Governor Otto Kerner.

FHA Bans Racial Bias Prop In Sale of Foreclosed Homes

The Federal Housing Administration has abandoned its exclusive listing policy on the sale of foreclosed homes, removing the prop for racial and religious discrimination in the sale of FHA held properties.

Under a new ruling by FHA Commissioner Neal J. Hardy, the agency is doing away with the practice of giving real estate brokers exclusive listings for properties it had acquired after a mortgage it had insured was foreclosed. This practice resulted in brokers preventing members of minority groups from buying houses in certain neighborhoods.

The new ruling directs FHA field offices to make their lists of property for sale available to all qualified brokers. General listing permits any person meeting FHA's down-payment and credit requirements to buy FHA-acquired property.

Two other on-going programs in this field are conducted by the Veterans Administration, which provides quarterly listings of acquired properties to VA approved brokers, and the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program. The latter is a referral agency for residents of rural communities that may have no lending institutions nearby and for minority group members who have difficulty obtaining home financing through normal lending channels.

AWARDS LUNCHEON *(Continued from Page 1)*

will be given to Mr. Gross, "For unremitting work in exposing the evils of racial and religious discrimination and prejudice, for wise counsel and leadership in the search for means to eliminate them."

Lee Schooler, president of The Public Relations Board, Inc., and chairman of the Awards Committee, reported that selection of the honorees was more difficult this year because nominations greatly exceeded those of past years.

Mayor Richard J. Daley will present the awards. Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, will report on human relations in Chicago during 1962.

James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the board of Real Estate Research Corp., and a former member of the Awards Committee, will serve again as luncheon chairman and master of ceremonies.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*
Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
Ralph D. Robinson, *Secretary*
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
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Daggett Harvey
Maurice McElligott
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Edward Marciniak, *Executive Director*

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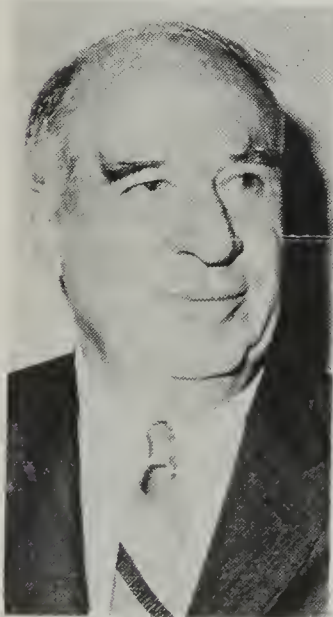
Trends in Human Relations in 1962

The major part of this issue of Human Relations News summarizes human relations in Chicago during 1962. Included are excerpts from the reports made by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, at the Commission on Human Relations Seventeenth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 7.

Mr. Aaron's Report

The year 1962 has been one of progress in human relations in Chicago and its Metropolitan area. This year has also proven one of increased productivity of the Commission program.

Someone has said that it is not the crises, but the day-to-day work that wears one down. The Commission staff, which has its share of both crises and day-to-day work, has to respond both to fire-alarms, figuratively speaking, and the demands of long range solution-seeking. Tension problems they prepare for and meet as they come, but most of their work involves finding solutions to the problems of equal treatment in hospital care, housing, jobs, education, and working for legislation on credit reform and other problems. Through the Committee on New Residents, work is constantly under way to eliminate adult illiteracy, and this like all of their work has received the cooperation of individuals, public and private agencies and the news disseminating media.



Mr. Aaron

The burden of this work is lightened by the support and backing of the Mayor and the City Council but it is nevertheless heavy work, but satisfying.

This is our Seventeenth Annual Awards Luncheon, and we know that over the years gains have been made in human relations in Chicago. Sometimes it has been in fitful jerks for we progress unevenly, but I believe that a more accelerated movement upward was evident in 1962.

Consider Housing: There was a great community response to the public hearings held by the Commission on

abuses in real estate practices. There was the reversal of the stand taken by respected community associations which now recommend the passage of non-discriminatory legislation in buying, selling or renting. Suggestions for pooling of mortgage money are being seriously considered. Continued inquiries from and meetings with community organizations and associations about the facts uncovered and the remedies for panic peddling proposed, show that this one phase of inequality has now received the public attention which is a condition of public action.

Another change in point of view which has taken place is undoubtedly due to legislation. Early this year the Commission determined that, as a major activity, it would work in depth on the enforcement of the Ordinance which prohibits discrimination in employment by contractors dealing with the city. Over 300 contractors were personally interviewed at plants by the staff; compliance forms were requested from them and the information collated. In those instances where non-compliance was found, requests were made for strict compliance under the Ordinance, and these requests were accepted. Many of these contractors do not employ 100 employees, and therefore, are exempt from the State FEP Law. Further, the FEP Commission cannot act excepting on the filing of a complaint. However, the recognition of the aims of this law plus the force of the Ordinance was sufficient to secure compliance and made it unnecessary to request the city to withhold payment or to resort to legal action. As a result of these efforts several hundred people are holding jobs which otherwise would have been denied to them.

A third trend, perhaps we should call it a bend rather than a trend, for it reverses a trend—is the population movement in our Chicago Metropolitan Area. It appears that the era which witnessed the great surge to the suburbs from the central city is now over. A study of population movements in northeastern Illinois, compiled for the years 1956-1960 inclusive, shows that the pattern of movement of whites to the suburbs is no longer dominant. Families now move from city to suburb and back; from suburb to suburb and from outside of the city directly to the city and suburb. What this all comes down to is that what was once the city AND the suburbs is now a metropolitan community in which residential change and mo-

(Continued on Page 2)



Mayor Richard J. Daley congratulates recipients of Chicago Commission on Human Relations 1962 achievement awards at Seventeenth Annual Luncheon in the Palmer House, December 7. The award winners are from left, Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson; Maurice Fischer, city editor of Chicago Daily News; Charles A. Benson, president, who accepted award for Hyde Park Federal Savings and Loan Association; Ferd Kramer, president, Draper and Kramer, Inc.; Lyle M. Spencer, president, who accepted award for Science Research Associates, Inc.; Chicago Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, and Nissen N. Gross, midwest director, Civil Rights Division, Anti-Defamation League, who was presented with the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award.

(Continued from Page 1)

bility is not just among white families. Non-white families are beginning to follow the same pattern of movement, at all levels, and in this the concept of a metropolitan community reaches its fulfillment.

In the past decade, there has been a decentralization of industry in Metropolitan Chicago, resulting in the building of new plants all over our suburban areas. These plants must be manned, and it should come as no news to employers that employees like to live within a short riding distance to their work. The opening of the new super-highways coupled with the force of the FEP law means that jobs will become more available to all the people of our community on an equal basis without discrimination. If jobs thus become available, then nearby housing is a necessity, and schools will also reflect this population change.

Today, we find increasing numbers of Negroes living in the suburban periphery—in the Lake County, Indiana, towns and Negro housing developments on the far south side, the growing Negro communities in Evanston and as far north as Waukegan. The complex of industry in all suburban areas must eventually yield to non-discriminatory employment, and we can detect this slow but steady movement of Negroes into the suburbs to participate in this call for jobs. Planning is going on in a number of suburbs looking toward this peaceful participation for living.

This is but some of the evidence of the trends that have occurred in our community. In addition thereto, there has been a widespread discussion of the need for improving human relations; discussions in the press, the radio and the television pointing up the demands that solutions must be found.

These are healthy trends, but should not lead us to unwarranted optimism that in 1963 religious differences will be forgotten and the badge of color thoroughly disregarded. We are still faced in Chicago with the fact that

a disproportionate amount of our non-white population are unemployed and need public assistance; the dropout school problem is still with us, and is in fact worsening. We are also faced with those in our population, although they are decreasing in number each year, who because of ignorance and bigotry, insist on the maintenance of barriers to jobs, housing accommodations, and educational institutions, and even at times physically attack the person or damage the property of those whose race or religion differ from theirs. True, we have decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the directives of the lower federal courts, and the President's Executive Order this past month which should equalize opportunities for housing using government funds. Incidentally this order was applauded by our City Council this past week by the adoption of a resolution stating, "that the issuance of this Order is in accordance with the policy of this legislative body."

All of these are encouraging, but the on-going job of the Commission will have to be continued, to use the words of the President, "with unabated vigor."

Dr. Martin Luther King recently spoke to the National Press Club in Washington, and referring to the James Meredith case in Mississippi said:

"We have come to the day when a piece of freedom is not enough for us as human beings nor for the nation of which we are part. We have been given pieces, but unlike bread, a slice of which does diminish hunger, a piece of liberty no longer suffices.

"Freedom is like life. You cannot be given life in installments.

"You cannot be given breath but not body, nor a heart but no blood vessels.

"Freedom is one thing—you have it all, or you are not free."

Pieces of freedom as well as parts of equality can never be enough. We of the Commission conceive that it is our continuing endeavor to make freedom whole and equality entire for all of the people of the City of Chicago.

(Continued from Page 4)

Now for the second direction we must go—towards a single housing market for the metropolitan area.

Negroes claim they pay high prices when they buy property in a previously all-white neighborhood. Whites claim that housing prices are depressed when Negroes move in. How can both statements be true?

Both statements can be true because a third man, the speculator, takes out the difference. Panic peddling and calculated blockbusting flourish because profiteering is possible in the transfer of property from the white housing market to the Negro housing market. As long as property listings are severely restricted by race, efforts to obtain such listings will produce real estate abuses.

This is why our goal must be a single housing market for the city and suburbs. We expect the leadership to come from within the industry itself. What steps are home builders, mortgage bankers, savings and loan associations, and real estate boards ready to take to end the abuses of a dual housing market?

Mortgage money for non-whites has become increasingly available. Will this trend continue in all neighborhoods and in all suburbs?

Chicago is the only one of the nation's six largest cities which does not have a Negro real estate broker as a member of its real estate board.

Never has there been so much discussion over the future residential patterns of our Chicago metropolis. The President's executive order barring racial and religious discrimination in federally assisted housing, the freedom of residence campaign conducted by the United Citizens' Committee for Freedom of Residence, the growing demand for state fair housing practices legislation, the leadership now being extended by the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council and by religious groups has awakened the sleeping conscience of the city and suburbs.

Equal opportunity in housing is not something to be dreamed about for the twenty-first century; it is around the corner in this century if we work for it.

Racial Tensions Diminish

Now for a concluding summary of some important happenings in the last year.

Compared to recent summers, 1962 has been relatively free of major racial disturbances. Minor incidents did occur at several parks, but they did not result in serious demonstrations. Major disturbances in the past all began as minor incidents which gained momentum. We believe the key factor for the summer of 1962 has been the city's ability to control such momentum. Not only were police officers better trained and equipped to "nip it in the bud," but human relations agencies, local community and religious leaders, and other leaders were prepared to exert their influence to prevent retaliation and to restore peace.

This difference was noticeable in neighborhood situ-

ations involving racial tension. This merits some analysis. At one time, following the movement of a Negro family into a white community, it was not unusual for property damage to be accompanied by unlawful gathering of crowds. The pattern now appears to be occasional "hit and run" vandalism without mass demonstrations. This, we believe, confirms our long standing judgment that only a few individuals in any community really seek violence.

In summary, this has been an exceptionally peaceful year. To be sure, the radio, television, and newspaper reporters and commentators deserve a major share of the credit for this. Had minor incidents received anything less than the responsible reporting from the mass media, the summer might have been much different.

Our staff reports that community leaders all over the city appreciate the steps that have been taken in 1962 by the Board of Education to resolve some of the tensions that have upset neighborhoods, schools, teachers, parents, and, last but not least, their children. The human relations momentum, generated by these forward steps, gives them hope that even more can and will be accomplished in the next twelve months, in such areas, for example, as apprentice education.

A Moral Responsibility

Racial and religious discrimination is a constitutional question. It is also a public welfare problem. But it is profoundly a moral and religious question. That is why Chicago welcomes the opportunity to play host to the precedent-breaking National Conference on Religion and Race to be held here in January. The country's religious leaders will gather in Chicago to exercise moral leadership and to plan action aimed at wiping out discrimination and segregation.

It is the moral argument against discrimination that is the most appropriate reply to the age-old and highly unnecessary debate over gradual or rapid desegregation. At one time or another every citizen must make a personal, moral choice and hence respond to a God-given opportunity to break down some of the barriers that now exist.

For example, an employer has the choice of recruiting through sources which will bring him non-white applicants. A working man has a choice of depositing his money in a bank which will not hire Jews or Catholics. A savings and loan association office must decide whether to give a mortgage to a Negro home-buyer in a certain neighborhood or a certain suburb. A private employment agency has the option of rejecting a job order which states "Protestants Preferred." A real estate broker who has a vacant co-operative apartment along Lake Shore Drive must decide whether to sell to a family by the name of Goldberg.

There is no evading this personal, moral choice, even as we discuss community measures and legislation to guarantee equal opportunity.

(Continued from Page 3)

In order to purchase homes in the city and the suburbs, most Negroes have had to bypass the established real estate industry to seek other avenues to obtain a home or apartment. The tempo of upward mobility among that part of the Negro population which is now at the bottom rung of the economic ladder is connected with the further progress of Negroes higher up the ladder.

This situation is illustrated by citizens with complaints who walk into public agencies like the Chicago Commission on Human Relations or commissions in other cities. Complainants who say that they have been racially discriminated against in hiring or promotion are, almost without exception, low income adults seeking job security and a good income.

However, housing complainants are usually people with college education, satisfactory jobs, and good incomes. Having found steady jobs, they now search for better housing opportunities for themselves and for their families.

Job complainants testify to the existence of a sizeable non-white population who are unemployed, on relief, and, by northern urban standards, poorly educated. They present the metropolitan community with some of its more serious problems.

Two Major Goals for 1963

This analysis indicates two directions in which we must as a community go in the next year.

1. We need to create a single housing market throughout the metropolitan area so that families can rent, buy, or lease property without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

2. We need a massive community program to upgrade the educational and occupational opportunities of those at the lowest rung of the economic ladder.

Let us take the second point first.

The same technological revolution which made unskilled jobs plentiful for nineteenth century immigrants coming to Chicago (for example, in a factory or with a railroad construction gang or as a domestic) has through further automation in the twentieth century shrunk the opportunities for unskilled employment. Today, therefore, the newcomer arrives in a city at a time when unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are not so abundant.

In one of last Sunday's newspapers, there were eleven full pages of help wanted ads. At the same time, the Illinois State Employment Service published its bi-monthly listing with eleven pages of occupations with a *surplus* of applicants.

The paradox is that the job applicants at the Illinois State Employment Service were not qualified for the job openings which employers were advertising.

Where once an immigrant with a rural background and poor education was handicapped only slightly in obtaining a job, today the demands of business and industry are so high—in education, training, experience, and skill—that the poorly educated newcomer may not make the first step to economic opportunity. To qualify the poorly prepared newcomer for the expanding job opportunities

in the "growth" industries, we need a nation-wide effort to improve the quality of our public and private schools. At a city-wide conference last month the Mayor's Committee on New Residents tried to enlist the help of employers, unions, churches and other institutions in a gigantic campaign to persuade adults to upgrade their education and skills and thus to take advantage of the specialized jobs available in a changing labor market. To be really successful, we need a full employment economy.

This is not all. A high proportion of non-white workers is employed in established industries which are not expanding. The growth industries (the industries of the future), by and large, have the smallest proportion of non-white employees, particularly in skilled, white-collar, supervisory, sales, and professional categories.

Other Action Needed

We need to steer non-whites into new and growing employment areas like the industrial and commercial complex surrounding O'Hare Airport.

We need to extend the circle of employment gossip so that non-whites can be in on the grapevine when job openings are discussed.

We need to have peers talking to each other to spread merit employment: union to union, business to business. Union leadership can be most effective in breaking down barriers that exist in the apprentice trades—where we have scarcely made a dent during the last twelve months. Business leadership can be most effective in removing racial and religious restrictions on white-collar employment in Loop financial and commercial institutions—where we have also made scarcely a dent in the last year.

We need to give young people encouragement and good example. Some of our young people get inaccurate information and bad guidance about future job opportunities. To shape wholesome attitudes in young people we must overcome the pessimism of some parents. Are young people all aware that nursing, trade and vocational schools, and business and secretarial schools are now open to all qualified non-whites? Are they familiar with the fact that all State Street department stores now hire non-white sales clerks? Do they take seriously the designation "equal opportunity employer," which appears on the help wanted ad? Are they aware of the employment opportunities that are multiplying for non-whites?

We need to have more non-whites knocking on doors seeking employment. Doors won't open unless people knock on them. If a door is shut to non-whites, agencies like the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, or the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity will find a key to get that door open to all qualified applicants, regardless of race, religion, or national origin.

We need people to report violations of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices law as they would report a burglary, a theft, or an act of violence. All of these are violations of the law. Law-abiding citizens will not tolerate lawlessness in any area.

(Continued on Page 5)

HUMAN RELATIONS HIGHLIGHTS OF 1962

Mr. Marciniak's Report

Ever since the Great Depression of the 1930's, in calling public attention to the injustice of racial and religious discrimination and segregation, we have advanced a forceful and successful argument. We have pointed out the social and economic effects of bias—singling out poverty, unemployment, relief, substandard housing, school drop-outs, broken families, and juvenile delinquency.

We made our point, and now it is being turned against us. The law of diminishing returns began to operate. The unforeseen consequence of our compelling argument is that the stereotype of the Negro family as low income, poorly educated, and slum living has been perpetuated, and the rise of the Negro middle class has gone unnoticed. Ignorance by whites of the rapidly growing Negro middle class has rationalized, for them, their resistance to movement by Negroes into middle class neighborhoods and suburbs, and into certain white-collar, technical, and professional positions in business.

Yet public discussion of unemployment, dependency, and juvenile delinquency among Negroes continues—minus any consideration of the presence of a continuously growing, numerically important, middle-income Negro population in Chicago. Such discussions are like those battles which, in the phrase of Ambassador Galbraith, “are being fought with blank cartridges for ground that has already been won in a war that is over.” There can be no question that the Negro middle class is here to stay, and expand. To back up this statement I need only point to the Commission's study on the Negro middle class in the city and suburbs.

35% Negroes in Middle Class

At least 35 to 40 per cent of Chicago's Negro families belong to the middle class, judged by college education, occupation, income, and home ownership.

The growth of this middle class comes at a significant hour in Chicago's history. The large migration of Negroes from the South, which reached its peak in the late 1940's and early 1950's, has now begun to taper off. As a result, the major source of Negro population growth in Chicago and its suburbs during the 1960's will be through natural increase and not in-migration. The growing middle class reflects the rise of a second and third generation among Negro Chicagoans, whose progress must be reckoned with as we plan for the 1960's and 1970's.

The number of non-white families with incomes of \$6,000 or more rose from 5,000 in 1950 to 63,000 in 1960.

Today in the city there are 27 census tracts, predominantly Negro, where the average family income is over \$6,000. In three of these tracts the average income is \$8,000 a year, in one, over \$9,000 a year.

The average annual income of non-white families rose from \$2,500 in 1950 to \$4,700 in 1960.

In 1960 Negro home owners numbered 37,000, a 130

per cent rise in ten years. The average value of a non-white home today is over \$17,000 compared to \$9,000 ten years ago.

Non-whites 25 years and over with one or more years of college rose from 26,000 in 1950 to 47,000 in 1960.

Non-whites employed in professional, white-collar, managerial, sales, craft and supervisory positions rose from 50,000 in 1950 to 81,000 in 1960.

These are the families which have moved into the University Apartments in Hyde Park, into Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores, and who bought homes in the various suburbs. These are the families that will move into Marina City and the Carl Sandburg Homes.

Significance of New Status

In the past when we discussed equality of hospital care we were chiefly concerned with care given low-income Negro families that wound up in a hospital emergency room. Today we must also ask how our hospitals serve the city's Negro middle class and its physicians. These are the citizens who can pay for hospital care, who enter not by the emergency room but through the hospital's front door.

When we talk about Negro teachers we are no longer talking only about elementary schools or high schools, but also about a growing number of Negroes on the faculties of the city's junior colleges and our private colleges and universities.

Today you can get the daily edition of the New York Times not only at The University of Chicago bookstore or at downtown news stands but also at 35th and South Parkway and 29th and Vernon.

When speaking of the “middle class,” I hope we are not misunderstood. We are not discussing social standing, family background, moral character, or personal integrity. These are not the special property of any class. We refer only to a certain income, occupation, education and home ownership. Nothing more. Nothing less.

Many have hoped that walls of racial segregation and discrimination would crumble as the years went by. While some walls have started to crumble, the crack-up is slow and at times painful. It is obvious, as it has been true of Chicago newcomers for over 100 years, that it is the second and third generations that scale the walls and seek new opportunities in the wider community. The development of an educated and propertied middle class among Negroes now makes this possible and inevitable.

Hence, we are at a turning point in race relations in the metropolitan community.

The presence of a Negro middle class—and the recent recognition of its existence by community leaders—has for the first time on the neighborhood level made reasonable discussion possible about Negro neighbors—instead of panic and flight.

In the light of the progress to date, it is doubly important that remaining barriers of racial discrimination be removed.

(Continued on Page 4)

Executive Order on Housing Backed by City Council

Chicago's City Council has gone on record in support of President Kennedy's recent executive order on housing.

A resolution adopted November 23 by the Council reads:

"Whereas, President John F. Kennedy issued an executive order on the 20th day of November, 1962, prohibiting racial, religious and all other types of discrimination in housing to be built by government grants, loans, mortgage insurance and guarantees; and

"Whereas, the executive order is consistent with the Constitution of the United States in providing equal opportunity for all people regardless of race or religion;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, support and applaud the executive order of President John F. Kennedy, which is in accordance with the policy of this legislative body."

Survey Shows Hospital Appointments Increase for Negro Physicians

Hospital staff appointments for Negro physicians increased considerably in the past two years, according to a survey by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. These are appointments which permit the physician to admit his private patients for treatment.

The number of private, non-governmental hospitals with Negro physicians on their staffs rose from 12 to 30, an increase of 150 per cent since September 1960. (Not included in this report are four hospitals which have a large number of Negroes on their staffs.) The number of Negro physicians with staff appointments rose from 21 to 41. Total staff appointments held by Negroes at these Chicago hospitals went from 29 to 60.

Hospitals joining the ranks in the past two years were: St. George, Roosevelt Memorial, Bethany Brethren,

F O R Conducts Caravan To Urge Fair Housing

To spark public discussion of fair housing practices legislation in Illinois, the United Citizens Committee for Freedom of Residence is conducting a statewide caravan into 30 cities during January.

The caravan got underway following Freedom of Residence Day, January 1, which marked the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Observance of F O R Day has two parts:

- Sermons in hundreds of churches throughout the state urging fair housing practices for people of all races and religions.

- Presentation of lists of housing injustices to public officials in cities and towns throughout Illinois.

F O R board members and volunteers on the caravan team are stressing the economic, moral, social and political benefits of housing desegregation and fair housing practices.

A program sponsored by religious and civic leaders in Rockford was the caravan's first stop. The team then went on to participate similarly in Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Normal, Peoria, Ottawa, Kankakee, Joliet, Champaign, Danville, Lockport, Chicago, Skokie, Evanston, Elgin, Waukegan, Moline, Galesburg, Quincy, Mt. Carmel, Centralia, East St. Louis, Alton, Cairo, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Mt. Vernon, Springfield, and Decatur, where the caravan will wind up its tour on January 31.

Lutheran Deaconess, St. Joseph, Presbyterian-St. Luke's, Augustana, St. Anthony de Padua, St. Mary of Nazareth, Bethesda, Columbus, Illinois Masonic, Woodlawn, Chicago Wesley Memorial, Illinois Central, Evangelical, St. Elizabeth's, South Chicago Community, Jackson Park and Henrotin. Also, the University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics recently appointed two Negro physicians to their teaching staff.



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Residential Patterns of Chicago's Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals, Southern Whites

The center spread of this issue of Human Relations News carries a map showing the distribution of some of Chicago's important but lesser-known minority groups—our Mexican, Puerto Rican, Oriental, and Southern white neighbors. Compiled by the research department of the city's Community Renewal Program from the data supplied by the 1960 census, the map is absorbing and revealing, as all good maps are, and has the additional virtue of being about people as well as places. The explanation which follows was prepared by the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Data on Mexicans is based on the number of persons from Mexico or with at least one parent from Mexico living in all census tracts of the city. The same criteria was used for Puerto Ricans, except that the total was obtained from a list of census tracts in Chicago containing 400 or more persons who were either from Puerto Rico or who had at least one parent from Puerto Rico. Information on Orientals is based on the number of non-whites other than Negroes throughout Chicago. (To simplify use of symbols on the map, the 3,394 American Indians in Chicago are classed as Orientals.) Only those Southern whites are represented who during the period 1955-60 moved to Chicago from out of the state. (Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Miss., Ala., Ark., La., Okla., Tex., and the District of Columbia).

Totals for each group appear below. It should be noted that spokesmen for these groups all claim the census figures should be much higher.

Mexicans: 44,686

Puerto Ricans: 32,371

Southern Whites: 24,259

Orientals: 25,019 (Includes 11,375 Japanese, 5,082 Chinese, 3,394 American Indians, 2,725 Filipinos, and all others—Korean, Malayan, East Indian, etc.—2,443)

Neighborhoods of these groups are close to major subway or bus lines, as the majority are in blue collar or service occupations. Puerto Ricans and Mexicans tend to live in close proximity to one another, as do Orientals and Southern whites.

A glance at the map shows (1) the largest nucleus of

Mexicans is on Chicago's west side, (2) the main cluster of Puerto Ricans is on the west and near north sides, (3) most Japanese live on the north side instead of the south side as in 1950, Chinese for the most part continue to live in their south side community around 22nd Street and Wentworth, and American Indians are concentrated on the north side, particularly in Uptown, and (4) the north side, especially Uptown, also has the greatest concentration of Appalachian whites.

Mexicans

The biggest Mexican residential areas are on the west side, north of 12th Street and again north of 22nd Street, and both between Ashland Avenue on the west and Halsted on the east. These two Mexican neighborhoods intermingle with the industrial complexes of the lower west side and near west side community areas. Between 1950 and 1960, the Mexican population spread westward to Cicero Avenue, embracing East and West Garfield Park and parts of North and South Lawndale.

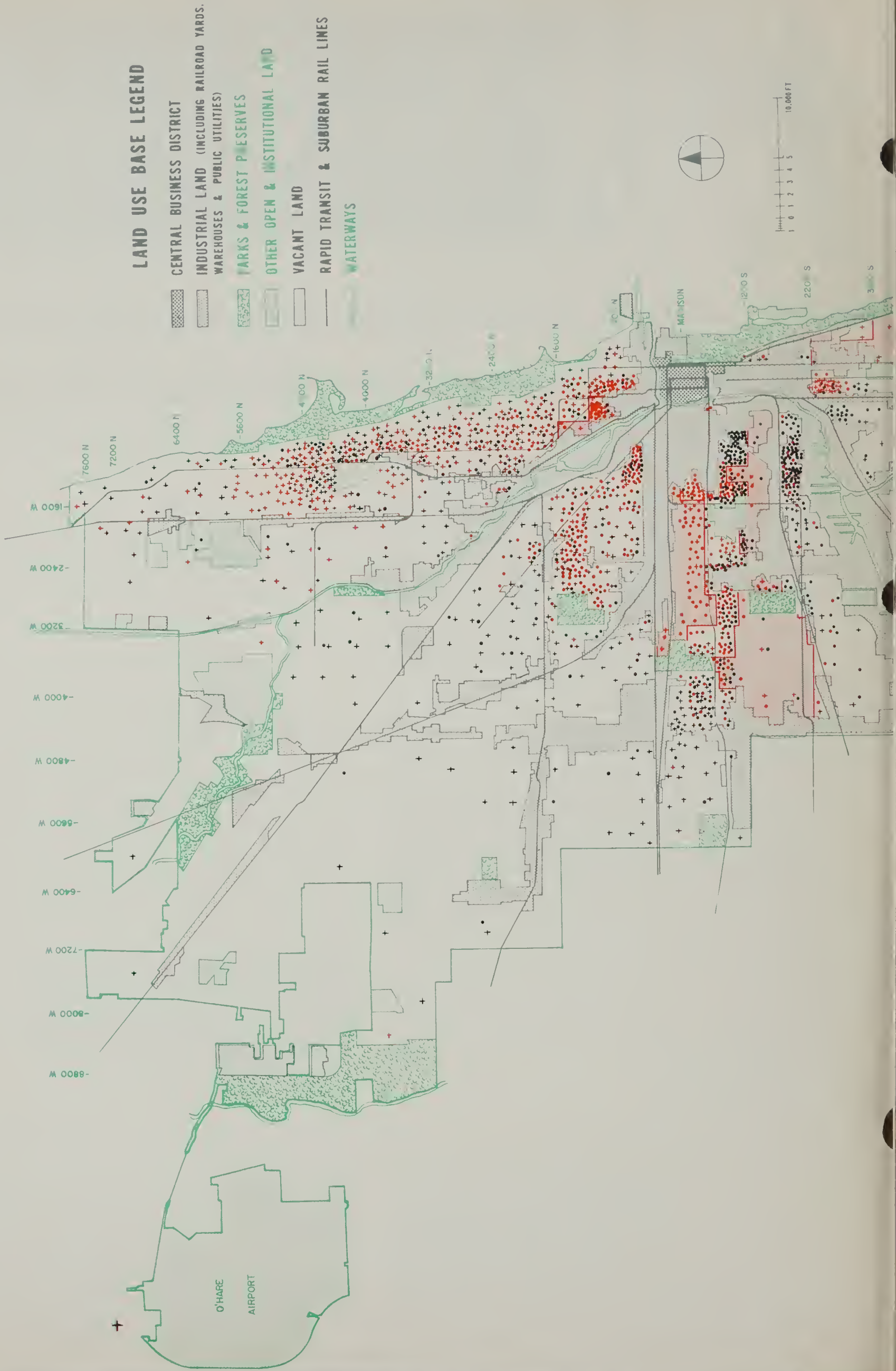
A second large cluster of Mexicans is found in South Chicago around Brandon Avenue (3200 East) between 82nd and 95th Streets, and in South Deering near the industrial complex of Lake Calumet. This steel mill settlement of Mexicans is one of the oldest and remained fairly stable during the 1950-1960 decade. However, by 1960, many Mexican families dispersed into a number of other far south side and southwest side communities where no Mexicans were living in 1950.

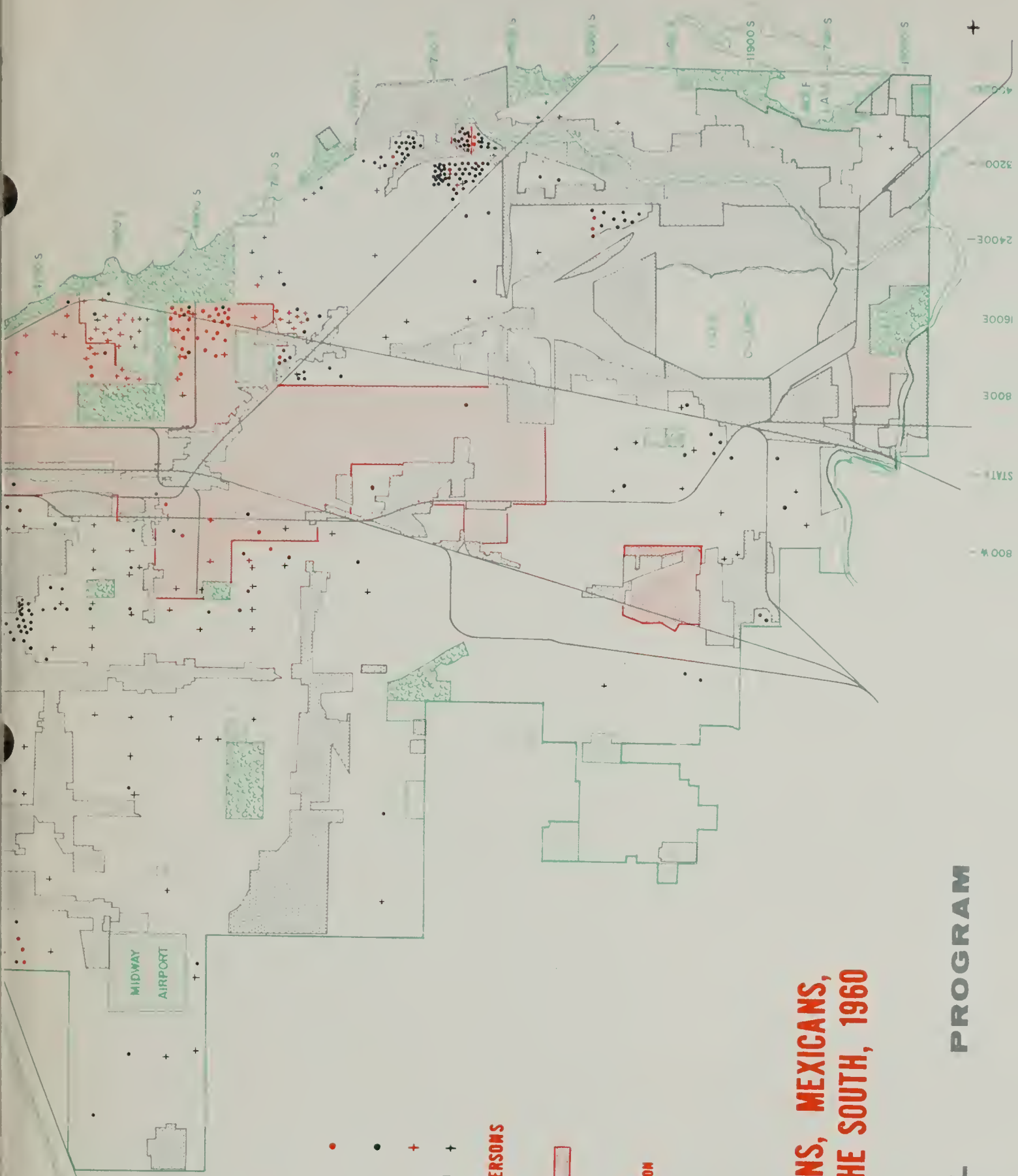
The Back-of-the-Yards Mexican community, one of the older settlements also, remained about constant in size over the 10-year-period. Some 2,160 Mexicans were living there in 1960. A few Mexicans lived on the near north side in 1950, but by 1960 the group had increased in size and moved westward into most communities of the north side except the extreme north and northwest regions.

Puerto Ricans

Chicago's Puerto Rican population is well dispersed, but in general is found mainly on the west and near north

(Continued on Page 4)





LEGEND

PUERTO RICANS

MEXICANS

ORIENTALS

WHITES FROM THE SOUTH

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 60 PERSONS

NEGRO RESIDENTIAL AREAS

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

**DISTRIBUTION OF PUERTO RICANS, MEXICANS,
ORIENTALS AND WHITES FROM THE SOUTH, 1960**

CITY OF CHICAGO

COMMUNITY

RENEWAL

PROGRAM

Residential Patterns

(Continued from Page 1)

sides, in the communities of East and West Garfield Park, Near West Side, Near North Side, Lincoln Park, and Lakeview. Another cluster of Puerto Ricans is in Woodlawn at 63rd St. (Note: Geographical data on the Puerto Rican population is not available for 1950, so no description is possible concerning group movement. This limitation holds also for Southern whites, discussed further on.)

Orientals

The north side held the major concentration of Orientals, predominantly Japanese, in 1960. In 1950, most lived on the south side. North side Japanese are scattered mainly in Near North Side, Lincoln Park, Lakeview and Uptown communities, adjacent to the Howard Street elevated line. Some are also in Rogers Park.

On the south side, most Japanese have moved away from their settlement in Kenwood. Several hundred continue to live in Hyde Park and a few are now moving into South Shore.

The Chinese community, in what is popularly known as "Chinatown," has remained stable over the ten-year period, although slightly increased in size.

Southern Whites

In 1960, the largest concentration of white families from the Appalachian region of the country was on the north side in Lincoln Park, Uptown, and West Town. Smaller groups are found throughout the south side, in West Englewood and the southern sector of New City (Back-of-the-Yards).

Set Date for Awards Luncheon

Mark your calendar now for our Eighteenth Annual Awards Luncheon. The date has just been set for noon Friday, December 6, 1963 in the Palmer House.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
Maurice McElligott
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

Commission Display to Be In City Hall in February

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations will have its annual display in the lobby of City Hall early in February.

In observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was put in force on the first of January, 1863, the Commission display will record pictorially how the growth of Chicago and Illinois have been closely interwoven with the advancement and contributions of the Negro people.

Among the personages depicted will be Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, Elijah Lovejoy, Robert S. Abbott, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, Mrs. Maudell B. Bousfield, Julius Rosenwald and Gwendolyn Brooks.

Hal M. Freeman Heads CCHR Housing, Community Services

Hal M. Freeman has been appointed coordinator of the Housing and Community Services division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Freeman has been a human relations consultant with the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, and has more than two years' experience with the Chicago Commission. He succeeds Douglass R. Turner who recently resigned to become a member of the Illinois State Pardon and Parole Board.

New Residents Information Available

A kit outlining the Mayor's Committee on New Residents program for 1963 is available for distribution. The kit contains a flyer explaining the Committee's four major goals and a reprint from *New City* magazine of the keynote speech given at the November adult education conference sponsored by the Mayor's Committee. The speech is by Mel Jerome Ravitz, councilman of the City of Detroit and professor of urban sociology at Wayne State University.

Kits can be obtained at the Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1310.

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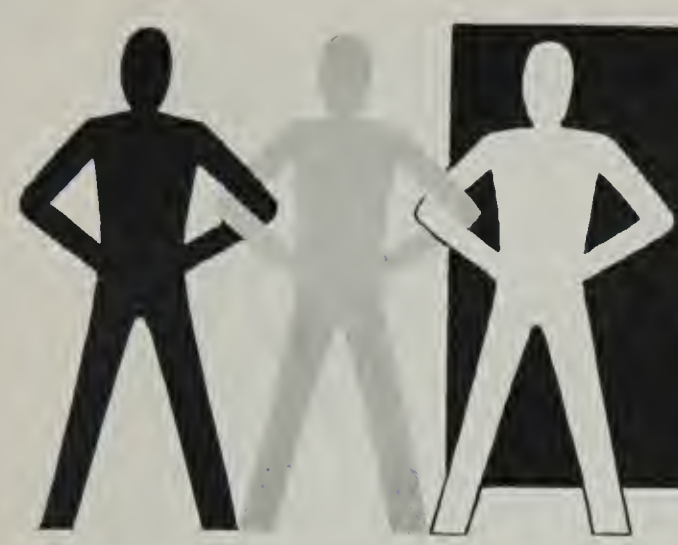
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FEBRUARY 1963



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 5

No. 1



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Realtors Open Fair Housing Discussion

Two significant developments indicate that the real estate industry in Chicago is concerned with opportunities—or the lack of them—available to Negro families in the purchase of homes.

One was the recent admittance of four Negro real estate brokers to membership in the Chicago Real Estate Board. The second is wider discussion among realtors about fair housing practices.

The four Negro brokers named to the Chicago Real Estate Board were the first since the Board's founding in 1883. They are: George A. Anderson, assistant vice president of Draper and Kramer, Inc.; Ripley B. Mead Jr., who has operated his own firm for 16 years; Benjamin H. White, secretary and sales manager of Julian A. Black, Inc.; and William Y. Browne, president of Riley and Browne, Inc., who has been in the real estate business for 35 years.

Recent articles in three Chicago realty weeklies—*Real Estate News*, *Realty and Building* and *Real Estate Advertiser*—openly discussed the issue of housing for minorities with a view to finding a possible solution.

Advance Mortgage Corporation, with offices in Chicago and 11 other cities across the nation, issued in December a special report on "Midwestern Minority Housing Markets." In it, Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of Bowery Savings Bank, recommended that the housing industry adopt five steps to eliminate the dual housing market and to create a single housing market in which homes and apartments would be available without racial or religious discrimination:

1. Builders, mortgage lenders and real estate brokers conform to the principle of a free housing market and study the experience of financially successful interracial housing for guidance.

2. Builders in a market area act in concert to open all housing to qualified buyers or tenants, thus eliminating any disadvantage to an individual builder.

3. Mortgage lenders not limit loans to non-white borrowers in certain residential districts. Mortgage credit should be extended to non-whites in any location on the same terms as to other borrowers.

4. Local boards of the National Association of Real Estate Boards declare that realtors should offer listed residential properties to any qualified purchaser or renter without regard to race.

5. Trade associations of the housing industry, including real estate boards, drop color bars to membership and admit any qualified businessman.

Arthur F. Mohl, former president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, offered one solution to the problem in a speech before the Presbytery of Chicago: "I propose that in some suburban community we find one, two, or three church congregations whose leadership would invite an enlightened realtor to conduct a selling campaign which would result in an affirmative invitation being extended by the community to a Negro family to buy a home, move into the community, and become a part of the community in most of its activities or, preferably, to invite three such families."

In the January 28 *Real Estate News*, columnist Fred A. Joyce, Jr., stated that pressure is being exerted from

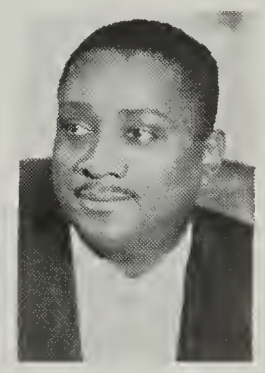
(Continued on Page 2)

Mayor Names John Johnson To Serve on Commission

John H. Johnson, president of Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., has been nominated by Mayor Daley as a commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Johnson is publisher and editor of *Ebony*, *Tan*, *Jet* and *Negro Digest* magazines.

In 1951 Johnson was selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten outstanding young men of the year. He was the first Negro businessman selected for this honor.

He is a director of the Magazine Publishers Association, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Chicago Branch American Red Cross and a member of the Chicago Press Club. He is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University; vice president of the National Urban League; national vice-chairman of the United Negro College Fund, and vice-chairman of the board of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America.



Johnson

Real Estate Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

three directions on the savings and loan industry here to break its general policy of not financing Negro purchases of homes in all white blocks:

- Policies of the federal government.
- The generally soft home sales picture and corresponding slack mortgage market which makes the increasing Negro potential look better to conventional lenders every day.
- Charges by Negro mortgage customers and potential customers of discrimination in the mortgage money market.

Wrote Joyce, "The long standing unwritten policy of mortgage men, not to finance the Negro unless his is the fifth house to go black in a white block, is currently being adjusted to the third or even the second house. Realtors can no longer fall back on the excuse of lack of mortgage finance funds for Negro buyers in order to get themselves out of the middle of a black and white transaction."

In its 1963 annual forecast and review edition, *Real Estate News* stated that providing decent housing for all families—regardless of race, religion, or national origin—is one of the major problems facing the real estate profession in Chicago. The *News* commented, "There is no one who would challenge the desirability of decent housing—the challenge comes when method is to be considered. . . . The most effective block to 'forced housing' legislation would be proof that it is not necessary. In this case the burden of proof is on the ability of realtors to prove that the job can be done without a legislative club."

A statement of Walter R. Kuehnle, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, appeared in *Real Estate News*, *Realty and Building* and *Real Estate Advertiser*. In it, Kuehnle praised those realtors and other brokers in Chicago who are quietly assisting in the stable integration of racially changing neighborhoods.

He said, "They are acting as agents for sellers who prefer dealing on an equitable basis with responsible brokers rather than leaving their properties and those of their neighbors to the tender mercies of unethical speculators and panic peddlers. If all realtors and other reputable brokers in areas of racial change are to maintain the future stability of their marketing areas, they would do best to pre-empt the speculator and panic peddlers by imitating the prudent leadership exercised by some of their colleagues in certain local communities."

"Community organizations in Marynook, South Avalon and Hyde Park-Kenwood have enlisted realtor co-operation not only in preventing panic but also in making the communities desirable enough so that white families will continue to move in."

Incidental Intelligence: A recent request for the Commission's study of unscrupulous real estate operators, "Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood," is postmarked "New Delhi, India."



Rev. Leo T. Mahon, left, former executive director of the Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish-speaking was honored at a recent dinner before leaving for Panama where he will establish an Archdiocesan-sponsored parish. Also cited at the dinner was Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, second from left, who received the Knights of St. John "Man of the Year" award from Cesar Rivera, Knights' president. The Rev. Gilbert Carroll, chairman of the Committee, and the Rev. Donald J. Headlev, at right, who succeeded Father Mahon on the Cardinal's Committee, look on.

New World Photo

Seminar on Human Relations Planned for Senior Execs

A high-level seminar on human relations problems of the Chicago area will be held exclusively for senior executives of major business and industry.

It will be at the Downtown Center of The University of Chicago, 64 E. Lake Street, from 4 to 6 p.m. weekly beginning Wednesday, March 27. The seminar is entitled "Industry and the Human Relations Problems of Metropolitan Chicago: A Seminar for Senior Executives."

Co-sponsors are the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Anti-Defamation League and The University of Chicago.

Mayer N. Zald, assistant professor, department of sociology of the university, is coordinator.

The seminar program is as follows:

- March 27, "Overview—the Chicago Metropolitan Area," Scott Greer, professor of sociology and director, Transportation Center, Northwestern University
- April 3, "Politics and the City," James Q. Wilson, lecturer, department of government, Harvard University
- April 10, "Crime and Law Enforcement," Joseph Lohman, dean, school of criminology, University of California
- April 17, "Industry and the Problems of Public Aid," Arnold H. Maremont, chairman, Illinois Public Aid Commission; president, Maremont Corporation
- April 24, "Problems of the School Plant and the School Population," Patricia Cayo Sexton, assistant professor, school of education, New York University
- May 1, "Employment Practices and Changing Industrial Needs," Eli Ginzberg, director, Conservation of Human Resources, Columbia University
- May 8, "Housing Problems—Their Implications for Industry," James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the board, Real Estate Research Corporation
- May 15, "The Costs and Benefits of Action," Lemuel B. Hunter, vice-president—administration, Inland Steel Company
- May 22, "Housing Solutions," William E. Hill, intergroup relations officer, Public Housing Administration; Harry Gottlieb, vice-president, Draper and Kramer, Inc.
- May 28, Tuesday, "The Role of Industry in the Solution of Chicago's Problems,"—Panel—James C. Worthy, partner, Cresap, McCormick & Paget; Morris Janowitz, professor of sociology, The University of Chicago; Edward Marciniak, executive director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations

Milestones of Negro Progress in Illinois

Dating forward from January 1, 1863, when the Emancipation Proclamation became effective, are the following milestones reflecting the strides which Negroes and other citizens of Illinois have made for their mutual benefit, their city, their state, and their country:

—In 1865, Illinois became the first state to ratify the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibited slavery.

—Passage of the Illinois Civil Rights Act of 1885.

—In 1893, Dr. Daniel H. Williams, a Negro, performed the first successful operation on the human heart at Provident Hospital in Chicago.

—In 1905, Robert S. Abbott founded the *Chicago Defender*, giving the Negro community its most effective and enduring voice.

—In 1908 Jesse Binga became Chicago's first Negro banker.

—The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in 1913.

—The Chicago Urban League was founded in 1916.

—In 1917, the Julius Rosenwald Fund was established in Chicago, directing its efforts toward the improvement of education, the development of greater opportunity for Negroes, and the betterment of race relations.

—In 1927, Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield was the first Negro appointed school principal in Chicago, at Keith Elementary School. Mrs. Bousfield became principal of Wendell Phillips High School in 1939.

—In 1929, Oscar DePriest became the first Negro Congressman from the North.

—In 1933, the Negro Chamber of Commerce, predecessor of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, was founded.

—In 1943, Mayor Edward Kelly established the Chicago Committee on Race Relations, the first of its kind in the country and forerunner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

—Chicago poet Gwendolyn Brooks won the Pulitzer Prize in 1950.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, a Chicago attorney, became the first Negro member of the American delegation to the United Nations when President Truman named her an alternate delegate in 1950. Mrs. Sampson is now a Municipal Judge in Chicago.

—The 1960 U. S. Census reported remarkable growth of a Negro middle class in Chicago, with more than one-third earning \$6,000 or more annually, more than 15,000 having completed four or more years of college, some 37,000 home-owners (median value of homes: \$16,700), and more than 81,000 holding "middle-class" occupational status.

—In 1961, Illinois passed a Fair Employment Practices Law.

—In 1961, Judge James Parsons of Chicago was appointed the first Negro U. S. District Judge both with life tenure and in the continental United States.



Pilot Cities to Fight Bias

Pilot cities for interreligious campaigns against racial discrimination, these 10 cities have been earmarked for drives by Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Jewish agencies in the country's first interreligious program designed to combat racism. Announcement of the work was made following endorsement of a "Declaration of Conscience" by some 670 delegates at the first National Conference on Religion and Race in Chicago. Sponsors of the conference were the National Council of Churches' Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Social Action Department, and the Synagogue Council of America's Social Action Commission. These ten cities were chosen because each has local leadership willing to work on the problem.

Religious News Service Photo

Community Leader Institute Begins in Lawndale

An Institute for Community Leaders, sponsored by Citizen Information Service and the Chicago Board of Education, moved into Lawndale community in March.

First meeting was at 7 p.m. March 5 in the Manley School, 2935 West Polk Street. Eleven weekly sessions will be held Tuesday evenings. Dr. George Ricks, assistant director of the Board of Education human relations bureau, is in charge of the program.

Cooperating are the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission, Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, Chicago City Missionary Society, Chicago Youth Centers and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The course is designed to develop understanding and skills of community leaders within their own groups and in their relations with public officials.

Copies of Housing Order Available

"Equal Opportunity in Housing," the President's Executive Order 11063, signed November 20, 1962, which bars discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin in the sale, occupancy, or disposition of federal or federally-assisted housing, is now available in printed form at 10c per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

List CCHR Publications Available to Public

The following is a list of Chicago Commission on Human Relations publications for 1962 which are available to the public upon request.

General

*Your Civil Rights
Annual Report, Highlights of 1961
Human Relations News*

Housing

*Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood, (a survey)
Look Before You Leave
Summary of a Public Hearing On Real Estate Practices in Racially Changing Neighborhoods, Sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, August 9, 1962, in the City Council Chambers
Legal Remedies for Panic Peddling, an information memorandum to community leaders
Summary of Programs of Foreclosure Listings of the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration
Buying Real Estate on Contract, advice to installment buyers on changes in Illinois law
Current Negro Membership on Local Boards of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, a survey*

Employment

City Contractor Employment Practices Compliance Report, a form

New Residents

*You and Chicago, English and Spanish editions
Resources for Help in Consumer Problems, English and Spanish
Agencies and Organizations that Can Provide Speakers in the Field of Credit and Consumer Buying, English and Spanish
List of Useful Material in the Field of Credit, English and Spanish
Report to the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, Wednesday, April 4, 1962, on Effect of Illinois Credit Reform Legislation
The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a flyer outlining goals for 1963*

Research

*The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago, a study
Selected Characteristics, Avalon Park, 1950 and 1960
Selected Characteristics, Lincoln Park, 1950-1960
Selected Characteristics, North Lawndale, 1950-1960
Selected Characteristics of the Area Served by Onward Neighborhood House, 1950-1960
Report on Census Tracts with More Than 39.9 Per Cent Non-Whites Having a Median Family Income of More Than \$6,000 Per Year
Residential Patterns of Chicago's Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals and Southern Whites, a study with map.*

Contractors Accused of Bias Agree to 4-Point Program

Six city contractors accused of filing discriminatory job orders with employment agencies have agreed to follow a four-point merit employment program laid down by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The six were named along with other firms in a recent study conducted by the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems. The Bureau examined 2,289 job orders received by two private commercial employment agencies and reviewed application blanks used by a sample of 13 private employment agencies.

Each of the six denied submitting discriminatory job requests and felt that the notation under fire probably was made by an employee of the employment agency. They have, however, agreed to do the following:

1. Write a letter to all of the company's recruitment sources informing them the company will accept people without regard to race, color or creed.
2. Notify all persons in the company who hire that their policy is one of non-discrimination.
3. Recruit new employees from sources able to send qualified minority group people.
4. Tell the Commission about any positions filled and the racial identity of the new employee.

Each of the city contractors now employs members of minority groups against whom discrimination was alleged.

Human Relations Conference

A Conference on Human Relations will be sponsored by the B'nai B'rith Women's Council of Greater Chicago from 9:15 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday, April 1, in the Morrison Hotel. Twenty-eight religious, civic and human relations organizations are cooperating. Theme will be "Advancement-Dignity-Liberty." John Johnson, president of Johnson Publishing Company, will be keynote speaker.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
Maurice McElligott
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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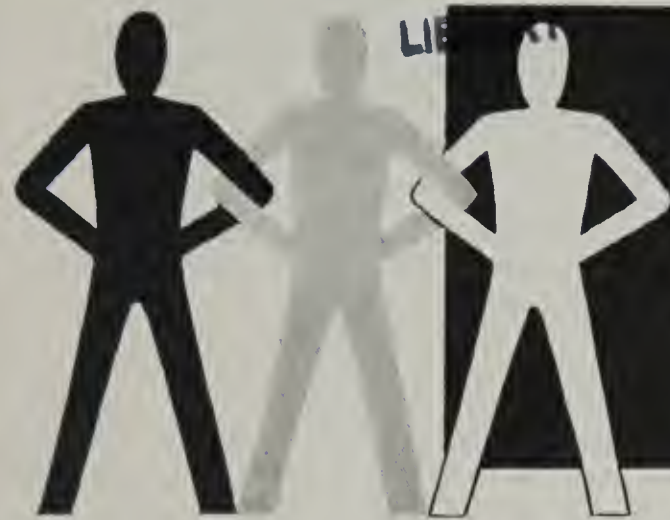
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MARCH 1963



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Vol. 5

No. 2



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Mortgage Loans Up For Negroes, CCHR Finds

Mortgage loans for non-white home buyers are increasingly available in Chicago, but patterns of racial discrimination continue, a study by the Commission on Human Relations revealed April 5th.

Ely M. Aaron, chairman, said the report shows that "at least 91 lending institutions—including the top 15 savings and loan associations, by assets—currently arrange mortgage loans for Negro home buyers in the Chicago area.

"The Commission was able to discover only about a dozen financial institutions, other than Negro-owned ones, which made mortgages to Negroes in 1950."

Aaron noted that although mortgage funds are available to qualified Negro home buyers in stable areas of the city and suburbs that are predominantly Negro, few financial institutions (though the number is increasing) process loans for qualified non-white borrowers wishing to purchase in any neighborhood in the city or any suburb on the same terms as for white borrowers.

The five-month study titled "Mortgage Availability for Non-Whites in the Chicago Area," attempted to answer the question: How available are mortgage funds for non-white home buyers?

This question was raised at the Commission's public hearing in the City Council last summer which sought remedies for abuses that often accompany real estate and financial transactions in racially changing neighborhoods.

The Commission's report is based on interviews with community leaders, mortgage lenders, and mortgagors. Unwillingness of financial institutions to make known their lending practices in regard to non-white applicants made it difficult to establish how many of the more than 500 lending institutions operating in the Chicago Metropolitan area actually make mortgage loans to Negroes.

Mortgage lenders have modified their practices in recent years because of the growth of the Negro middle class, and because lending institutions need new outlets for their money as white loans decrease, the Commission said. Mortgage lenders told the Commission that their experience with Negro home buyers was not substantially different from their dealings with white home buyers.

Copies of the complete report are available by writing the Commission.

Study Gives New Facts About Prairie Shores

The story of Prairie Shores has never been told in its entirety—at least, not publicly.

Participants in the high-level Princeton Conference on Equal Opportunity in Housing at Princeton University last October read the full story in a report prepared by The Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies (1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington 6, D. C.) for exclusive use of conferees. The Conference was co-sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and the National Housing Center. In attendance were top level human relations officials and leaders in the real estate and housing industry. The Commission on Human Relations has obtained permission to report the findings of this 24-page study.

It is not giving away the ending of the story to state that developers of Prairie Shores, a housing development of five high-rise buildings with 1,678 apartments at 29th and South Parkway, accomplished what they set out to do: Construct middle-income housing with racially mixed occupancy in a formerly depressed area and make it financially successful. Almost everybody knows that part of the story. How it was done is another matter.

"Case Studies in Racially Mixed Housing—Prairie Shores," written by Eunice S. Grier, staff member of the Washington Center and co-author of a book on interracial housing, tells it in part this way:

"Prairie Shores is a major element in the overall renewal of Chicago's once-prosperous Central South Area, which had been on the decline since before World War I. During the war period and the decades which followed it, the area became a primary focus of settlement for Negro newcomers to Chicago. By 1950 it was bursting at the seams with almost 60,000 persons per square mile, living for the most part in severely inadequate and deteriorated dwellings. Social and health problems were rampant. The population, 97 per cent Negro, worked predominantly at the lowest-skilled and worst-paying jobs.

"The first new private residential construction in the South Central Area was Lake Meadows, an apartment development built by the New York Life Insurance Company. Located on a 100-acre site just to the south of what is now Prairie Shores, Lake Meadows contains about

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

2,000 dwelling units in ten buildings. . . . Site clearance was begun in 1949 by the Chicago Land Clearance Commission. Construction by New York Life started in 1952. and was completed in 1960.

"Open from the outset for Negro occupancy, the first five of Lake Meadows' ten buildings were rented almost entirely to Negroes. From this point on, in a reversal of the customary trend of racial progression, each succeeding building had a higher proportion of whites. The tenth, a luxury building, was about 75 per cent white. Observers ascribe this phenomenon largely to the increasing desirability of the area as renewal progressed."

While Lake Meadows was under construction, other plans were being made for additional residential development in the Central South Area.

After the land on which Prairie Shores now stands was cleared of existing structures, it was sold on May 1957, after competitive bids, to the firm of Draper and Kramer, Inc. (which had been consultants to the Lake Meadows management from the beginning) at a cost of 50 cents a square foot.

Author Grier writes. "Several respondents for this study estimated that a comparable site on the lake front would have cost at least \$5.00 a square foot if acquired privately.

"From the start, it was planned that apartments in Prairie Shores would be available to both whites and Negroes in all five buildings and on all floors."

Every effort was made to keep rental costs as low as possible in order to insure the availability of the apartments to middle-income employees of the adjacent Michael Reese Hospital, employees of other institutions located nearby, and to assure as large a market as possible for a development . . . open to both whites and Negroes.

"The management believed that it was essential that rentals be kept attractive enough to whites to make them forget any prejudices or fears they might have about co-occupancy by Negroes. . . . Prairie Shores' rentals run between \$32 and \$34 a room."

Lower than average rentals in similar housing was achieved partly by the low price of the land. "In addition, the development was designed in such a way as to make more efficient use of the land than before. When Prairie Shores was completed, there were nearly twice as many households living on the 20 acre residential site as had previously resided on the entire 55 acres allocated for both residential and institutional use.

"Although Draper and Kramer has an interest in each of the five buildings, their interest is a minority one and most of the equity capital has been put up by others. According to Ferd Kramer, president of Draper and Kramer, this was no easy task for the first of the five structures. . . .

"Kramer said: *We have in our office formed all kinds of syndicates for conventional deals both in the residential and commercial fields but I never tackled a program as difficult as this one. I drove myself almost to the breaking point getting hold of this equity money in dribs and drabs of \$5,000 on up.* . . .

"Some of those who invested in the first building, Kramer believes, probably did so because they wanted to accomplish something of benefit to the city rather than for speculative gains. Among their number were some of the foremost businessmen in Chicago.

"Equity capital came far more readily as the building program progressed. On the second and third buildings, investments ran from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each; in the last two buildings each investor put up \$100,000, making only five or six partners per building. Whereas it had been necessary to persuade and cajole each prospective investor in the first building, Kramer found it necessary to turn away capital on later buildings.

"One investor called Kramer shortly after he received his first dividend to say that he had invested solely because he believed this development was good for Michael Reese Hospital. *He was astounded,* Kramer reported, *'to see how profitable it was.'*

"Mortgage money has been provided by a combination of government and private sources. Mortgages of all five buildings have been insured by the Federal Housing Administration under Section 220 of the National Housing Act which provides 40-year mortgages for middle income housing. Kramer experienced some initial difficulty in getting a commitment from F.H.A. on the first Prairie Shores building, on the grounds that it was located in a slum area. Section 220 was, of course, designed to assist with the elimination of slums; yet it required a special appeal to Washington before the commitment was issued. All future commitments were forthcoming with little difficulty.

"Draper and Kramer anticipated two major problems in the early stages of its rental program; the fear of whites that they would be isolated in a largely Negro project, and the difficulty in demonstrating to prospective tenants the desirable middle-class residential neighborhood the Central South Area was destined to become. . . .

"The problem of overcoming whites' fears of Negro co-occupancy was perhaps the more difficult. In the first place, there was very little experience with stable interracial occupancy in Chicago to which the developing firm could point. As a matter of fact, all the evidence pointed to neighborhood after neighborhood in which entrance of one Negro family was inevitably followed by many more until the area became wholly or almost entirely Negro-occupied.

"Renting on the first building was begun in mid-1958 with a private showing for personnel of Michael Reese Hospital. This pre-selling procedure to a largely-white potential market enabled salesmen to inform prospects who came later that the applications were running about 80 per cent white, a fact which management considered important to overcome fears of Negro inundation. Nonetheless, applicants came slowly at first, and intensive efforts were necessary to rent the 342 apartments with a racial composition approximately 75 per cent white and 25 per cent Negro.

"In addition to continuous newspaper advertising and a site rental office staffed daily from 10 a.m. in the morning until dark, Kramer undertook other efforts to



Ely M. Aaron, right, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, presided at the Commission's conference on discrimination in cemeteries and crematories which was held February 28. Others participating were from left, Ald. Robert H. Miller (6th), Ald. Nicholas J. Bohling (7th), who is chairman of the City Council Committee on Judiciary and State Legislation, and Atty. Jerome J. Friedman, chairman of the law and order advisory committee of the Commission.

Urge Stronger Action Against Burial Bias

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has called for a stronger city ordinance against racial discrimination in cemeteries and crematories and stricter enforcement of the state law.

It recommended that the City Council amend Chapter 199A of the Municipal Code to correspond to the Illinois Civil Rights Law.

State law specifically includes cemeteries and crematories as places of public accommodation and prohibits them from denying service to any person on account of race, religion, or place of national ancestry.

The civil rights section of the Municipal Code does not specifically list cemeteries and crematories as places of public accommodation, nor does it prohibit refusal

to sell cemetery lots because of the race of the purchaser. It merely states that there shall not be any racial discrimination in the price charged for lots or graves.

The Commission's recommendations were made in a report issued at a conference on discrimination in cemeteries and crematories in the Chicago metropolitan area. The conference was held February 28 in City Hall. Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, presided.

The Commission's report was based on research and staff interviews with clergymen, funeral directors, cemetery managers, and representatives of cemetery and funeral management associations.

The report noted that discrimination against non-whites centers in non-sectarian cemeteries, many of which are members of the Cemeteries Association of Greater Chicago. The Cemeteries Association is an organization of 26 non-sectarian cemeteries in the city and suburbs. Commission staff interviewed the managers of all seven cemeteries within Chicago which are members of the Association, plus five outside the city limits. All of the managers but two expressed unwillingness to sell cemetery plots to Negroes, explaining that they feared losing potential business.

Prominent spokesmen for Oriental citizens' groups informed the Commission that Orientals have not experienced any racial discrimination at Chicagoland cemeteries. By choice, most deceased Orientals are cremated or interred in a cemetery on Chicago's northwest side. Spokesmen for American Indian groups said that Indians have experienced relatively little difficulty in obtaining burial plots.

All Catholic, Jewish and Protestant cemeteries in Chicago and suburbs are open to members of their respective faiths regardless of race. There are five cemeteries in the Chicago area that are used almost exclusively by Negroes, but none of these is within the Chicago city limits. There are also other cemeteries in Chicago and suburbs which made their facilities available to all persons, regardless of race.

Several months ago, the Commission received a specific allegation of racial discrimination against Oak Woods Cemetery, 1035 E. 67th Street. The Commission was unsuccessful in its attempt to negotiate a solution. Consequently, with the assistance of Commission staff, the complainant presented his case to the State's Attorney of Cook County. The State's Attorney has filed suit against this cemetery, charging violation of the Illinois Civil Rights Law. The case is now awaiting trial.

(Continued from Page 2)

promote Prairie Shores. One member of his firm was assigned to visit personnel managers of firms located in the Loop area as well as on the south side to tell them about Prairie Shores and to provide them with brochures for employees. Advertising through a local FM radio station with a reputation for reaching people 'of culture and education' was also used.

"After the first building was completed and occupied, renting of succeeding buildings became progressively easier. The advertising campaign was continued, but the special canvassing of business firms no longer seemed necessary. Building Number 2 was on the market for six months, and Building Number 3 for about five and a half months. Buildings 4 and 5 were opened for rental applications on the same day, thus putting almost 700 apartments on the market at one time. Building Number 4 was completely rented in less than ten months, and Building Number 5 two months later."

Tenancy in the latter buildings is about 80 per cent white and 20 per cent Negro.

"In the early days of Prairie Shores, there were a few charges by civil rights proponents that the management had an inflexible limit on the proportion of Negroes who would be accepted, and that some otherwise qualified Negro customers had been turned away because the Negro quota had already been filled for the building being rented. According to the management, just the opposite was the case with the last four buildings of Prairie Shores.

'Had we let nature take its course,' Kramer states, 'these buildings would have ended up almost 100 per cent white because of the larger proportion of qualified whites among the applicants.'"

Case Study Shows Need For Fair Housing Law

"Complaint valid. Case closed with no conciliation possible."

With that notation, the Commission on Human Relations closed a recent case of racial discrimination in housing.

The story is retold here because it points up the limitations of efforts to prevent racial restrictions without a fair housing law which would make certain types of housing available without regard to race.

Involved in the case were James Gradolph, a white graduate student at the University of Chicago; his two roommates, one of whom was Negro; and managers of the Hyde Park apartment building where he lived.

Gradolph had lived at the Hyde Park address for more than two years, sometimes with one, sometimes with two roommates who shared living expenses. Gradolph said his landlord knew of his roommates and had been acquainted with them. Then Gradolph took in a roommate who was Negro.

On July 16, 1962, Gradolph was told by his roommates that, while he was out, the building manager and his wife came to the apartment and inquired if Gradolph had taken in "a colored person." When they were told he had, they said the Negro must move out immediately. They claimed the lease prohibited more than two persons from living in the apartment. The lease did not. Gradolph said there were other apartments in the six flat building and in the adjoining building, also managed by the same people, in which lessees had taken in roommates, without advance permission, and the landlord had not objected.

On August 3, the building manager told Gradolph his lease would not be renewed when it expired on September 30, 1962.

Gradolph called upon the Congress of Racial Equality which asked the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to intervene. Both did what they could to help. The Commission negotiated a meeting between the two feud-



Stan Williamson, art director of Follett Publishing Company, designed graphics of Commission's 1963 exhibit. Exhibit had been displayed in lobby of Commonwealth Edison Company and is being shown at City Hall during April. Organizations wishing to have exhibit shown on their premises during 1963 should contact the Commission.

ing parties and their attorneys. It ended in a deadlock.

Meanwhile, Gradolph continued to live in the apartment. During this time, his electricity was turned off and the apartment was rented to other tenants—three young women students at the University of Chicago. The women declined the apartment when they learned of the incident. The building manager filed a suit in Municipal Court for forcible eviction.

The case finally wound up in court. Gradolph's lawyer asked for a jury trial. Meanwhile, the court had ordered Gradolph to pay double rent—according to a provision in the lease—until the litigation was completed. By December 3, with Gradolph unable to pay double rent, the complaint had for all intents and purposes died and Gradolph moved out of the apartment.



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SURVEY EFFECTS OF FAIR HOUSING LAWS IN U. S.

A survey of the effectiveness of fair housing laws in three cities, 12 states, and one territory has been submitted to Mayor Richard J. Daley and the City Council of Chicago.

The 29-page report was prepared by Clifford J. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of City Planning, and Edward Marciniak, Executive Director, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Fair housing legislation, which seeks to take race and religion out of the housing market, now exists in the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington, the cities of New York, Pittsburgh and Toledo, and the Virgin Islands. More than 68 million persons live in the areas covered by such legislation.

Support for fair housing legislation is increasing in many areas not now covered, the report said. In Illinois alone more than 125 organizations have advocated passage of such legislation at the state level.

The report summarizes the experience of fair housing legislation as follows:

1. The number of states which have recently enacted fair housing laws indicates a growing trend towards state legislation to cover the widest geographical area possible—with less emphasis on municipal coverage alone.

2. There is recurring evidence that general acceptance of such legislation—even by many who originally opposed it—increases with the length of time the law has been in effect. In no state, is there any sign of an organized effort for the law's repeal.

3. Amendments strengthening the legislation are continually being passed without substantial opposition.

4. Where extensive educational campaigns on fair housing practices have been conducted by public agencies or private organizations apprehension about the legislation has diminished considerably.

5. Far fewer complaints are filed than was anticipated by the law's proponents and opponents alike.

6. As far as can be determined, imprisonment or fine has never been imposed. Conciliation and, on rare occasion, court orders have satisfactorily obtained compliance.

7. The number of complaints settled is not the sole measure of the law's effectiveness. The mere existence of the legislation has resulted in some voluntary compliance.

8. There has been a slow, but steady opening of housing opportunities for nonwhites.

9. Fair housing practices legislation has had *no* adverse effect on (a) vacancy rates, rent levels, or the rate of residential construction; (b) property values and the availability of mortgage funds; (c) racial tensions.

10. The legislation has *not* resulted in any significant changes in the white migration to the suburbs or the movement of nonwhites into all-white neighborhoods.

11. The strongest premise advanced in favor of fair housing practices legislation in the cities and states covered by the survey has been the establishment of non-discrimination in housing as a legal and moral principle. It was generally believed that the legislation's greatest value would be as a long-range instrument of education.

12. Most complaints under fair housing laws are filed by minority-group families with middle or upper-middle incomes.

"The purpose of fair housing practices legislation," the report says, "is to allow all segments of the population, regardless of race, creed, ancestry, or national origin

(Continued on Page 4)



Clifford J. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of City Planning, left, and Edward Marciniak, Executive Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, right, answer questions of newsmen April 19 on effectiveness of fair housing legislation throughout the nation. Campbell has since announced his retirement from city post held since 1957. He announced plans to move to Portland, Ore., where he will be consultant on urban area problems for the Ford Foundation.

La Farge Gives Rules For Dealings With Indians

One of the nation's foremost authorities on American Indians has sent the Mayor's Committee on New Residents his list of rules to serve as guidelines for those who, in their professional or private lives, have dealings with Indians in an urban setting.

Oliver La Farge, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of a novel about Indian life in the Southwest, *Laughing Boy*, and currently President of the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., responded to a request from the Mayor's Committee. In its letter to La Farge, the Committee noted that many Chicagoans with a genuine interest in the condition of the American Indian have seen their efforts go awry because of limited knowledge of Indian attitudes and culture. Chicago, with its 8,000 American Indians, has been called the nation's "fourth largest reservation."

In his letter, La Farge writes in part:

"I do not think that I can put what I feel should be said into a neat form of 'do's' and 'don'ts'. It is necessary to get at misunderstandings that are deeply planted in ordinary American thinking, and this can't be done without a certain amount of elaboration.

"The ordinary American has three stereotypes that he applies to American Indians. Often he thinks of Indians in a confusion of all three at once. One is the stereotype of the Noble Red Man, expressed to some extent by the tendency to turn male Indians into chiefs and females into princesses, one is the stereotype of the lazy, crafty, drunken Indian, and the third is our established expectation in regard to all minorities. The first thing a non-Indian must do if he wishes to approach Indians is to rid his mind of all his preconceptions and prepare himself to face a human being endowed with the usual range of virtues and faults, plus a conditioning resulting from a unique position in American life.

"We assume that all our minorities subscribe to the doctrine of the melting pot. All of our minorities except the American Indian and the Negro came here voluntarily in quest of a better life. They came preconditioned to desire to be absorbed. Negroes came here involuntarily, but their extraordinary situation has very plainly resulted in a strong desire for integration and they have no other culture or language than our own.

"The Indians were here first. They did not invite us. They did not want us, and we have shown them precious

little reason to believe that it would be an improvement to become the same as the rest of us. Indians are conscious of themselves as an aboriginal aristocracy older, smaller, and prouder than the DAR or the Society of the Cincinnati. The fact that they have been unable so far, on the whole, to make a successful cultural adjustment to the world that we have imposed upon them, (and) that they are wretchedly impoverished . . . merely makes their pride all the more touchy and easily offended.

"Although there are many individual exceptions, the deeply imbedded desire of most Indians is to prove themselves whole men and successful in our world *without ceasing to be Indians*. This is not an easy ambition to fulfill.

"Indians who seem to have lost all of their culture, even all of their dignity, yet retain far more Indianness than anyone would expect. Very important in this is what we would consider a very old-fashioned reticence and reserve in initial contacts with people. Our modern pattern is the immediate smile, the hearty handshake, the slap on the back and the instant use of first names. We enact a comedy of personal friendship on sight, one result of which often is that we experience no true friendship.

"The overwhelming majority of Indians operate in exactly the reverse manner. They don't know you and you don't know them, and they don't expect to give or receive gestures of false cordiality. They want to go slow and find out whether in fact they and you are going to like each other. My experience is that their capacity for real friendship and trust is rather greater than ours. They draw back from the thrusting, over-cordial approach and if there is in the approach an element of condescension, a suggestion on the part of the non-Indian that he is favoring a person less fortunate than himself with his benevolence, the result is hostility.

"I hope this somewhat involved explanation of what is, in fact, a difficult cultural phenomenon to explain will give meaning to certain rules that my father, who spent much time among Indians, taught me and that I have consistently applied:

Do not be over-cordial.

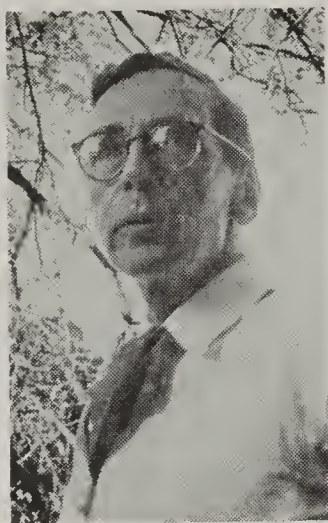
Do not push your personality at the Indian.

Do not expect the Indian to accept you on sight.

Do not condescend.

Do observe old-fashioned reserve and courtesy.

Do base your approach on respect for the integrity of the individual, regardless of age or condition."



La Farge

U.S. Pre-Apprenticeship Program Begins in City

A new approach to solving shortages in skilled occupations began this month in Chicago, on a nondiscriminatory basis, under the provisions of the federal Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).

A one year pre-apprenticeship program, supported by the Tool and Die Institute and the Tool and Die Makers Lodge, No. 113, of the International Association of Machinists (I.A.M.), along with employer groups and the Illinois Department of Labor, opened April 29 for 22 youths, including some nonwhites.

The federally-financed program is being conducted at The Washburne Trade School.

Current plans call for a total of 132 youths, in two classes of 11 each to begin every two weeks, to be given a year of training prior to starting formal apprenticeships as machinists or tool-and-die makers.

Illinois State Employment Service, in *Labor Market Trends*, reported, "Because of the high cost of the first year of training, because of discrimination, because of a lack of interest in the trades on the part of most youngsters, current apprenticeship programs are supplying only about one-fifth of the number of journeymen needed to take the place of those leaving the trades."

Applicants must be high school graduates, between the ages of 18 through 24, and have a transcript of their credits available. They can apply at the metal trades office of ISES, 321 S. State Street.

ISES reported, "The establishments surveyed agreed to consider and accept applicants solely on the strength of their performance in the course. Hiring of the graduates will be on a nondiscriminatory basis."

Principals Seminar

A series of eight seminars, "Human Relations for Principals," will be conducted by the Board of Education Bureau of Human Relations.

The sessions will take place from 3:30 to 5 p.m. once a week during May and June, at 228 N. LaSalle Street. Principals who wish to enroll should telephone DEarborn 2-7800, Extension 438 or 439.

Publications Available

Copies of the 1962 annual report of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations are now available by writing the Commission.

Also available are reprints of an article by Edward Marciniak, which first appeared in *Commonweal* magazine. The article is entitled "Breaking the Housing Barrier."

Parents' Role in Youth Employment Opportunities

How parents can help their children on the road toward a good job is outlined in a little pamphlet called "Equal Job Opportunities Begin in the Home."

It is published by the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, in Indianapolis. Based on the premise, "The best preparation for a good job in the future is a good school record today," the pamphlet lists the following ten suggestions:



1. See that your child attends school regularly, and is on time.
2. Provide a quiet place for him to study.
3. Have regular hours each night for your child to study.
4. Turn off the TV, radio, and record player while your child is studying.
5. Check your child's homework each night. All high school students have homework: most grade school students do, too.
6. Provide books, magazines, and newspapers for your child to read. Encourage him to read to you.
7. Check your child's report card. If he is getting low marks, find out from his teacher what you can do to help him.
8. Discuss your child's report card and what you have learned from his teacher with him.
9. Attend P.T.A. meetings so that you can know your child's teachers and what the school expects of parents and students.
10. See that your child has a library card and uses it.

Human Relations Institute

A summer institute in human relations, "The Teacher in Society," will be held at Chicago Teachers College North, 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue, from June 24 to July 12. There is a \$10 fee for registration and materials. For further information, write to Professor Hugh Moorehead of the College.

Fair Housing Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

to have equal opportunity to purchase or rent housing which would otherwise be available to them. The legislation may also include the activities of real estate brokers, lending institutions, advertising media, and sellers of vacant land.

"Fair housing practices legislation does not compel the owner or manager of a housing unit available on the market to sell, lease, or sublease to any family or individual who applies. The owner or manager retains the right to consider the ability to pay, credit-rating, character, conduct, and family composition of the prospective tenant or buyer."

The report is based on the results of a mail survey of the three cities, 12 states, and the Virgin Islands, and on personal interviews of city and state officials, community leaders, and representatives of the housing industry in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mayor Daley had requested the Department of City Planning and the Commission on Human Relations to study the experiences of areas covered by fair housing legislation.

A Fair Housing Practices proposal has been introduced in the current session of the state legislature, and a public hearing will be held in the State Capitol Building on May 8.

Copies of the complete fair housing survey report are available at the Commission.

Commission Display

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations 1963 exhibit will be on display during May at Chicago Police Department headquarters, 1121 South State Street. For those of you who have not yet seen it, now is the time. Businesses and organizations wishing to have the exhibit shown on their premises during 1963 should contact the Commission public information division.



Edmund A. Brooks, director of civil rights of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, lectures to group of police sergeants at in-service training session at the Police Training Academy. Brooks discusses history and functions of the Commission, civil rights law, potential tension areas in the city, and crowd control. The training program, which began in March, will continue throughout summer until all sergeants in Chicago Police Department have participated.

Commission Seeking Names Of Negro Skilled Tradesmen

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is compiling a master list of Negro skilled tradesmen in the Chicago area in anticipation of an increased demand for persons with such skills.

Trades of particular interest include: sheet metal, operating engineers, structural iron workers, ornamental iron workers, sprinkler fitters, elevator constructors, glaziers, boiler makers, lathers, pipe fitters, plumbers, bricklayers, electricians, cabinet makers, composition roofers, painters and carpenters.

Also, tile layers, plasterers, asbestos workers, pointers, cleaners and caulkers, cement masons, slate tile and asbestos roofers.

Persons having such skills or knowing of others who do are asked to notify Gus Harvey, at the Commission's South Side office, 622 East 63rd Street, telephone PLaza 2-8808.



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URGES BANKS ADOPT MERIT EMPLOYMENT POLICY

The nation's banks were warned last month that they will come under increasing attack unless they implement nondiscriminatory employment policies.

The only way to counter the attack is to make it unnecessary, William G. Caples, vice president, industrial and public relations of Inland Steel Company, told the National Personnel Conference of the American Bankers Association in Chicago.

"And there is only one time to do it—*now*," Caples said.

Caples told the personnel managers that they are the people with the knowledge, skill, influence, and power to introduce merit employment practices.

He said that in Chicago, one-fourth of whose residents are nonwhite, "there is *one* downtown bank which has *one* Negro officer. There are three or four which have a few Negro clerical or professional employees (one has 8 out of a workforce of 2,000)."



Caples

Nationally, the difference in median income between whites and nonwhites in the industry is greater than in any other, he said. "The median annual income for all male employees was \$5,664 in 1959 but for nonwhite male employees, it was \$2,916. Most of this differential can no doubt be accounted for by the fact that almost no nonwhite employees occupy the more well paid professional and supervisory jobs.

"This situation can hardly be accidental. Nor can it be merely a question of the availability of qualified workers, although that may play some part in it. Changes have been scattered and minimal. In most cases they appear to have resulted either from threat of legal action or from the exercise of strong informal pressure."

He said:

"Sooner or later every major employer is going to be put on the spot—perhaps first with a friendly visit from his local Urban League or Human Relations Committee, but if that doesn't work, with whatever political and economic weapons that may be required.

"The statement that you can 'get ready for this sort of thing' shows a fundamental misunderstanding of the situation and of the sense of urgency which people feel

who are being arbitrarily deprived of their rights. You can no more get ready for that sort of thing than you can get ready for your first parachute jump. You have to be ready and perfect the first time even if you're pushed.

"A good personnel manager is a realist," he said. "He knows fact from fiction in the field of human capabilities and human behavior. . . . He knows equally well what factors are relevant to the quality of an employee's performance and what factors are not relevant. And he knows that foremost among the irrelevant factors is the color of a person's skin."

Caples is a commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Nine Area Firms Record "Firsts" in Negro Hiring

Merit employment received a boost in Metropolitan Chicago recently as nine business firms recorded "firsts" in Negro employment.

Many of these "firsts" were brought about with the assistance of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations:

—Jewel Tea Company, Inc., hired a young Negro woman as secretary in its Melrose Park office, three others as comptometer operators in its district office at 3617 S. Ashland Avenue, and a Negro as draftsman in the Melrose Park office.

—J. C. Penney Company, Inc., hired a Negro management trainee.

—United Air Lines hired a Negro woman as an interviewer in its personnel department.

—Patent Scaffolding Company, Inc., hired a Negro woman as general clerk.

—Commercial Credit Corporation hired a Negro clerk for its office at 6120 W. North Avenue.

—L. K. Comstock and Company hired a Negro as an electrical draftsman.

—NBC-TV hired a Negro newscaster for Chicago.

—Sealy Mattress Company hired a Negro girl as secretary.

—Robert Irsay Company hired a Negro sheet metal journeyman.

Housing Bias Against Negro Missilemen Bared

Housing discrimination against Negro missilemen stationed at Nike sites in the Chicago metropolitan area was aired publicly before a meeting of the House executive committee of the Illinois Legislature in May.

Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, revealed the contents of a Commission study at hearings on the proposed Fair Housing Practices bill at Springfield. Earlier, a report on the survey had been sent to the Department of Defense.

Noting that the Negro missilemen "are charged with the responsibility of the defense of the people of metropolitan Chicago in the event of a foreign power commencing another Pearl Harbor action," Aaron termed the implications of the survey "shocking."

Aaron explained that the Commission survey took place over a period of a year, from March 1962 to March 1963, and he cited the following figures:

"In the year 1962 the average distance from home to duty station of Negro missilemen was 18.6 miles, and the greatest distance was 40 miles.

"In 1963, the distance was slightly reduced, the average being 15.1 miles with the greatest distance 28.5 miles.

"In 1963 the soldiers were asked an additional question as to whether they were required by regulations to live within five minutes travel time of their duty station. Fifteen replied in the affirmative, although actually only one lived within the required time distance."

The Commission's survey was triggered by a letter which appeared in a Chicago daily newspaper, alleging that Negro personnel stationed at military bases are hampered in their search for housing because of racial discrimination. The letter specifically mentioned Negro soldiers stationed at U.S. Army missile sites at Arlington Heights, Addison and Northfield.

Aaron said that "housing discrimination was the determinate factor which compelled these soldiers, who are to protect the community from attack, from living near the Nike sites. No one would rent them a house or an apartment within five minutes of these sites."

The Under Secretary of the Army told the Commission that the Army hopes to gain support from local communities in eliminating such discriminatory practices.

He explained that a new policy went into effect on March 18, and since then 81 leases containing a non-discriminatory clause have been let in the Chicago metropolitan area. All government leases will include such a clause and only those housing units abiding by it will be listed with the base housing office.

Methodist Conference

The Methodist Church will hold its second church-wide conference on human relations from August 26 to 30 in Chicago. Headquarters will be at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

FEP Commission Issues Guide For Merit Hiring Program

A "Checklist for Fair Employment" has been prepared by the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission as a guide for management toward carrying out a merit employment program. It covers policy, recruitment, pre-employment inquiries, training, upgrading and segregation.

The Checklist asks:

1. Does your company, plant or organization have a clear, explicit non-discrimination policy on hiring and upgrading? Is it written, posted, repeated at intervals, particularly to supervisors who hire, promote, or discharge? Does everybody clearly understand that management, at every level, will consider all applicants and employees solely on their merits?

2. Do you inquire whether the employment agencies, labor unions and trade schools which supply you are open to all qualified applicants and whether they refer minority workers to all types of jobs? Have you informed them of your non-discrimination policy?

3. Are your application forms, interviews and help-wanted advertising free of specifications relating to race, religion or ancestry?

4. Do you offer training and apprenticeship equally to all workers? Are all minority-group workers in a position to hear about and take advantage of such training, or are they restricted to menial or "traditional" jobs with no future?

5. Are tests for promotion offered equally to all workers? Is every eligible worker considered equally when a higher-bracket vacancy occurs? Is everyone informed of tests or openings?

6. Are minority-group workers distributed throughout the plant wherever qualified or are they clustered in a segregated pattern?

7. Do your personnel officers and department heads thoroughly understand the requirements of the Fair Employment Practices Law?

8. Do you periodically review actual practices throughout your organization to make sure that your non-discrimination policy is in full force and effect?

Copies of the Checklist can be obtained from the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Berea Workshop on Migrants To Be Held July 12 to 26

Fifth annual Workshop on Urban Adjustment of Southern Appalachian Migrants will be held July 12 through 26 on the campus of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. Mrs. Margaret Madden, coordinator of new residents services of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, is in charge of recruitment in the Chicago area.

Purpose of the workshop is to promote understanding of the southern mountaineer's background, customs and attitudes. A broad view of the rural migrant has been taken in recent years to include persons of all races and backgrounds.

Form Group to Urge Negroes To Seek Medical Careers

A seven-member committee has been formed to encourage Negroes to enter medical schools and practice in Chicago. Six of the members are persons preparing for careers in medicine and the seventh is a practicing physician.

The seven volunteered to serve on the committee at a meeting Thursday, May 23, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Hospital Staff Appointments for Negro Physicians.

Purpose of the gathering was to discuss ways and means of getting more Negroes to enter the field of medicine and to take advantage of professional opportunities now open to Negro physicians in Chicago.

Some 30 Chicago-area medical students, interns, and resident physicians attended the session and exchanged ideas with five practicing physicians. Fifty-eight persons had been invited. The committee was established to carry out specific suggestions made at the meeting. Among these were that:

1. Medical students, interns, and residents contact high school students who have demonstrated the ability and the interest needed for a career in medicine.

2. Encourage contacts of students, interns, and resident physicians with practicing physicians.

The five practicing physicians attending the session stressed the need for preparing students for medicine while they are in high school. They said improved counselling of high school pupils was needed.

The group requested another meeting within six months.

Volunteering for the seven-member committee were Dr. Conrad May, a resident physician at Mt. Sinai hospital; Dr. Rudolph Moragne, resident physician, Cook County hospital; Dr. Andrew Thomas, resident physician, Hines Veterans Administration hospital; Dr. Agnes Lattimer, a pediatrician.

Also, Oswald Mowatt, student, Loyola University School of Medicine; Harvey J. Whitfield, student, University of Illinois College of Medicine, and Clarence Woods, student, Northwestern University School of Medicine.

Recruit Summer Volunteers To Tutor School Drop-Outs

Chicago's own "domestic peace corps" is seeking college students to serve this summer as tutors for school children who are potential drop-outs.

"More than 600 Chicago-area college students, working through the College Students Community Service Council, have been active in such programs. But many have returned to their homes outside the city and state for the summer, and replacements are needed to carry on their volunteer work during the summer," Mrs. Mary Jeanne Carlson of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, said.

Mrs. Carlson, a consultant to CSCSC, said the response



New York Telephone Company advertisement photo showing a Negro model as the dominant figure—a breakthrough in mass circulation advertisements.

New Trend in Advertising

Joseph Kaslow, a business section writer for the *New York Herald Tribune*, said recently a definite breakthrough in the use of Negro models for advertisements in general circulation publications seems to be in the making. He cited the above photo which was used by the New York Telephone Company in an advertisement in New York area newspapers.

According to Kaslow, "Unlike other advertisements using Negroes, this model is not part of a group but is the dominant figure in the illustration."

New York Telephone Company won an award of commendation for this advertisement from the Mayor's Committee on Job Advancement in New York. The Company said it used the photo with the Negro model because it was the best one.

For the past several years, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company has used Negro models in general circulation television commercials and has televised integrated groups of employees at work.

so far for summer volunteers has been encouraging. She said, "No special training is required of volunteers. They will conduct pre-school reading projects, remedial tutoring sessions, and organized recreational programs on a part-time basis. Students will be asked to serve a minimum of three hours a week."

The Council's on-going work includes the Northwestern University tutoring project in North Lawndale and the University of Chicago tutoring project in Woodlawn. New projects will get underway this summer at Wentworth Gardens, 3640 S. State Street, and Rockwell Gardens, 2500 W. Jackson Blvd., both Chicago Housing Authority developments, and in the Woodlawn community.

ADL Study Reveals Extent Of Housing Bias Against Jews

Methods and extent of housing discrimination against Jews in North Shore suburbs of Chicago were revealed by Albert Weiss of the Anti-Defamation League.

He cited as an example the Evanston-North Shore Real Estate Board, which is composed of more than 100 real estate firms handling sale of property in 17 North Shore communities from Evanston to Lake Bluff.

"These firms," he said, "all share in the cooperative listing of property whereby each firm advises all other firms of property placed with it for sale.

"Since any one of these firms has the privilege of finding a purchaser for the home, it is necessary therefore to inform all cooperating firms of any discriminatory limitations placed on the sale of the property. This is done through the use of a seemingly innocuous statement 'Owner reserves the right to refuse or reject any and all offers' which is noted on the mimeographed listings circulated to all member firms. (Weiss said sometimes this is abbreviated to 'Owner reserves the right,' or simply, 'ORTR'.)

"This statement has come to be universally used to mean 'restricted against Jews'.

"A survey of some 3,000 cooperative listings, comprising the total of homes offered for sale by member agencies of the Evanston-North Shore Real Estate Board as recently as February 1963, revealed that of 1,674 listings in 10 communities so far tabulated, 338 or 20.2 per cent contained an explicit statement of discrimination against Jews. In Kenilworth in 1963, 50 per cent of all listings had this restrictive notation (actually, in effect, 100 per cent of the homes offered for sale in Kenilworth are closed to Jews), in Northfield 35 per cent, in Lake Forest 32 per cent, in Winnetka 31 per cent."

He said, considering that in some communities the restrictions noted are a gross understatement of the actuality, informed realtors on the North Shore estimate that at least three out of 10 pieces of property offered

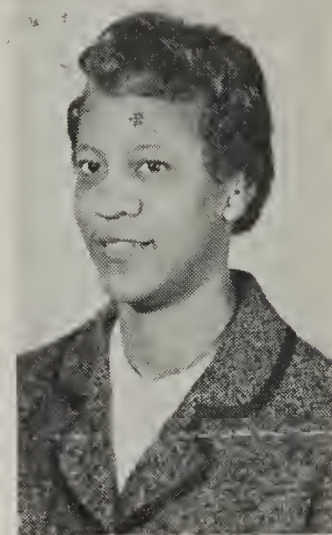
CCHR Staffer First Negro In Secretarial Organization

Mrs. Dorothy Bishop of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations is the first Negro to be initiated into the Lake Shore chapter of the National Secretaries Association.

Mrs. Bishop is secretary to Edward Marciniak, executive director. She has been with the Commission since 1946 and has served as secretary to three executive directors.

Ceremonies initiating her and three others into the chapter were held May 27 in the Sherman House. Persons admitted to the organization must have worked as a secretary for at least two years, and been sponsored for membership by two individuals.

Mrs. Bishop and her husband, Alfred, live at 55 E. 46th Street. She is a graduate of Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., with a major in business administration. She came to Chicago in 1944, and has been active in alumni and church work.



Mrs. Bishop

for sale through the Evanston-North Shore Real Estate Board are not available to Jews.

Weiss said ADL believes that in at least a substantial proportion of these incidents, realtors have imposed restrictions on their own initiative, or have anticipated such restrictions, or have even suggested them to sellers.

Weiss stated that ADL has met with dozens of firms in the Board to work out adjustments of individual instances of discrimination.

In Chicago, Weiss said, housing discrimination against Jews exists in "islands," particularly in cooperative apartments. It also occurs in parts of neighborhoods or in individual apartment buildings.



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MAYOR ASKS LEADERS TO BACK JOB OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

Mayor Richard J. Daley this Summer launched a series of meetings with leaders of groups representing thousands of Chicagoans to discuss ways and means of extending equality of opportunity throughout Chicago.

In separate sessions, the Mayor was host to religious, labor, and business leaders.

He met first with 27 Negro and white religious leaders. Major items on the agenda of this meeting, held June 27, included expansion of opportunities for Negroes and Spanish-speaking peoples in employment, and preparation of minority youth for jobs that are opening up. The Mayor urged the churchmen to help establish meetings between Negro and white leaders in neighborhoods where rumors and tensions are present.

Meeting with the Mayor were Ely Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and these religious leaders:

Dr. Robert L. Bond, executive secretary, Chicago Disciples Union, and president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Dr. Charles W. Brashares, Methodist Bishop of the Chicago area; Rev. Francis W. Byrne, of the Archdiocese of Chicago; the Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, Catholic Interracial Council; Rev. James Cermak, Our Lady of Lourdes Church; Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive vice-president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Rev. Clarence Cobb, First Church of Deliverance.

Rev. W. N. Daniel, Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, and president, Chicago Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Very Rev. Msgr. John Egan, Archdiocesan Conservation Council; Rev. Harry B. Gibson, Jr.,

Gorham Methodist Church, and head of Religious Leaders for the Chicago Urban League; the Rev. John Hondras, St. Andrews Church; Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, Olivet Baptist Church; Rev. William A. Johnson, Greater St. John Baptist Church, and former president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Mr. Christ Karafotias, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese; Rev. Virgil Kraft, the Peoples Church; Rev. Frank Krichner, chairman, Social Action Committee, Central Conference Augustana Lutheran Church; Rev. Rollins Lambert, assistant chaplain, Calvert Club, University of Chicago; Rev. Clarence Lennon, Lawndale Presbyterian Church; Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge, Temple Beth Israel; Rev. P. C. Lightfoot, the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rabbi Robert J. Marx, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Mr. John McDermott, executive secretary, Chicago Conference on Religion and Race; the Rev. David E. Readye, Englewood Committee for Community Action; Rabbi Irving J. Rosenbaum, Chicago Loop Synagogue; Rev. Marshal Scott, McCormick Theological Seminary and retired moderator, Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.; Rabbi Ralph Simon, Congregation Rodfei Zedek, and Mr. George Sisler, president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

The Mayor met with labor leaders on July 16 to discuss increasing apprentice opportunities for qualified Negro youth. He asked the labor leaders to cooperate with him in realizing this objective: That every trade in Chicago would have Negro journeymen or apprentices. Chicago labor leaders agreed to give the Mayor full backing in this objective and assured a full review of their apprenticeship programs, aimed at expanding opportunities for Negroes. Those present were:

Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of Plumbers Local 130 and first vice president of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Earl J. McMahon, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; William A. Lee, president of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Joseph Germano, director of Steelworkers District 31; Thomas E. Faul, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Stephen Lamb, recording secretary of Plumbers Local 130, and James McManus, vice president of Chicago Typographical Local 16.

On August 9, the Mayor met with business leaders. He asked them to develop a "Chicago Plan" to spread merit employment. He asked industry and labor to cooperate in making certain that every trade in Chicago would have Negro journeymen or apprentices. In attendance were:

Russell F. Ahrens, senior vice president in charge of industrial relations, United Air Lines; S. J. Barrett, vice president in charge of industrial relations, Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Com-

(Continued on Page 4)



Labor leaders meeting with Mayor Richard J. Daley pledged to cooperate with the Mayor's program to end racial discrimination in employment. Seated around desk from left are the Mayor, Stephen M. Bailey, Earl J. McMahon, William A. Lee, Joseph Germano, and Thomas E. Faul, and standing from left are Thomas J. Nayder, Stephen Lamb and James McManus.

—Chicago Tribune Photo

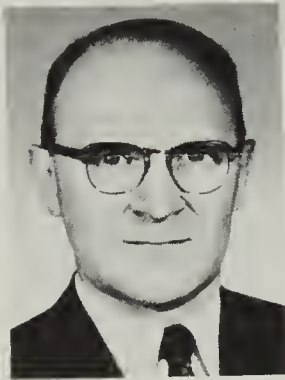
Atty. Ming, Dr. Scott Named Commissioners

Mayor Richard J. Daley has appointed Attorney William R. Ming, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. Marshal L. Scott members of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Attorney Ming is a partner in the law firm of McCoy, Ming & Leighton, 123 West Madison Street, and is a national board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Scott is dean of the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations at McCormick Theological Seminary, and recently served



Atty. Ming



Dr. Scott

as moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

They fill vacancies on the Commission caused by the resignation of retired deputy Chicago planning commissioner Clifford J. Campbell and the death of Maurice McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Attorney Ming has been a member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP since 1937, and has served as counsel in the major litigation with which the Association has been concerned. Among the cases in which he has served as counsel are the Texas and Oklahoma Law School Cases; the Missouri School Case; the Texas White Primary Case; the Illinois segregated school case in East St. Louis, Alton and Cairo; and a number of criminal cases in various states. He was one of the attorneys in the segregated school cases before the United States Supreme Court, *Brown v. Board*, etc., and in the recent "sit-in" cases before that court. Most recently, he has been in charge of litigation for the NAACP in Mississippi.

Dr. Scott has headed the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations since it was founded in 1945. The Institute conducts an educational program for clergy and lay leaders of the church on the technological-industrial-urban society. Dr. Scott recently was named chairman of the United Presbyterian Church's newly formed Commission on Religion and Race.

Indian Center Moves

The American Indian Center is operating from its new location at 738 W. Sheridan Road, after moving from 411 N. LaSalle Street, where it had been located for the past ten years.

City Council Strengthens Two Civil Rights Ordinances

Measures strengthening two civil rights ordinances were adopted by the Chicago City Council on July 1.

They are:

- An amendment to Chapter 137 of the Municipal Code which makes it unlawful for hospitals to inquire about the race of any prospective patient. Chapter 137 bans racial discrimination by hospitals in the admission, care and treatment of patients.

- An amendment to Chapter 199A of the Code which specifies there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in the sale or refusal of sale of lots or graves in any cemetery or place for burying the dead nor in the use of cemeteries or crematories. Chapter 199A bans racial discrimination in places of public accommodation.

The hospital measure states:

"It is unlawful, prior to admission of a patient, for any hospital or agent of a hospital directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, by any method whatsoever, including inquiries or requests made directly or indirectly to a patient or physician, or the agent or representative of any patient or physician, to make inquiry or request information as to the race or color of any person seeking to become a patient, or about to become a patient, in such hospital.

"Each hospital shall also post, in its room clerk's office and in its admission office, a copy of the penalty prescribed by law for any violation of the provisions of this ordinance."

The amendment explains, "By making advance inquiries as to the color of prospective patients, Chicago hospitals are discriminating against non-white patients in making special assignments of them on the basis of color, or even refusing them admittance, and thus denying them equal medical care."

Strengthening of the city ordinance against racial bias in cemeteries and crematories was urged earlier in the year by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations at a conference in City Hall. The civil rights section of the Municipal Code did not specifically list cemeteries and crematories as places of public accommodation, nor did it prohibit refusal to sell cemetery lots because of the race of the purchaser. It merely stated that there shall not be any racial discrimination in the price charged for lots or graves.

'Dropout' Story to be Retold

"The Dropout," an award winning news documentary, will be retecast from 9 to 10 p.m. Wednesday, September 11, on Channel 2. The show is sponsored by Illinois Bell Telephone Company as part of its "I See Chicago" series. Fahey Flynn is narrator.

The show won a second place award in a National Press Photography contest among all news documentaries produced in the United States in 1962, and was honored as the best sound film of 1962.

Chicago Tops Nation in Negro Federal Workers

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity reported that the federal government employs more Negroes in the Chicago civil service region than in any other region in the United States.

As of June, 1962, the Chicago region had 308,506 federal government employees, the largest of any region in the United States. Of this total, 59,447 or 19.3 per cent were Negroes. The Chicago civil service region covers Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, the federal government employed 97,413 persons, of which 24,958 or 25.6 per cent were Negro.

Illinois had the highest percentage of Negro federal employees of any state in the nation. Of the 97,413 persons employed by the federal government in Illinois, 71,594 were in Chicago.

Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee, who released the figures, said the information on Negro employment was compiled from the government employment census taken in June 1962. A similar survey was to be started in June, 1963, to show changes in employment of Negroes by the federal government.

The following chart shows a breakdown of job classifications and salaries in Illinois:

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS, AND PAY CATEGORIES, JUNE 1962

Pay Category	Total	Negro	Percent
TOTAL	97,413	24,958	25.6
Total Classification Act or Similar.....	38,587	6,319	16.4
(Includes white collar workers).....			
GS-1 thru 4 (Salary \$3,245 — \$5,370).....	15,177	4,664	30.7
GS-5 thru 11 (Salary \$4,565 — \$10,165).....	18,136	1,586	8.8
GS-12 thru 18 (Salary \$9,475 — \$20,000).....	5,274	69	1.3
Total Wage Board.....	14,723	3,053	20.7
(Includes blue collar workers).....			
Up to \$4,499.....	1,726	1,135	65.8
\$4,500 to \$7,999.....	12,358	1,910	15.5
\$8,000 and over.....	639	8	1.3
Total Postal Field Service.....	43,233	15,485	35.8
(Post office employees).....			
PFS-1 thru 4 ¹ (Salary \$3,595 — \$6,325).....	37,789	14,650	38.8
PFS-5 thru 11 (Salary \$4,965 — \$10,165).....	5,180	805	15.5
PFS-12 thru 20 (Salary \$8,840 — \$19,500).....	264	3	1.1
Total Other Pay Categories.....	870	128	14.7
Up to \$4,499.....	372	113	30.4
\$4,500 to \$7,999.....	358	13	3.6
\$8,000 and over.....	140	2	1.4

¹ Includes 4th Class Postmasters and Rural Carriers.

Booklet Lists Four Local Landmarks in Negro History

Four landmarks in Chicago, prominent in American Negro history, are listed in a new booklet for tourists throughout the nation.

The booklet, "American Travelers Guide to Negro Monuments," has been published by American Oil Company as a guide to historical sites many Americans know little about and that usually are not mentioned in conventional guide books. American Oil is making the booklet available throughout the country as part of its contribution to the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The four Chicago landmarks are the Du Sable marker on the northeast approach to the Michigan Avenue Bridge, marking the home of Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, the first building in what is now Chicago; Provi-

dent Hospital and Training School, 51st and Vincennes Avenue, founded by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams as the first training school for Negro nurses; the Underground Railway marker at 9955 S. Beverly Avenue; and the Victory monument, 35th Street and South Parkway, a memorial to Negro soldiers of Illinois who served in World War I.

Author is Robert H. Elliott, former member of the staff of the *Chicago Defender*, who is now a member of the company's creative services staff. Copies are available at American Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Avenue.

Credit Union Story

The establishment of a credit union at the Rockwell Gardens-Maplewood Courts public housing project and the role the Mayor's Committee on New Residents played in it, are the subject of an article in the July issue of The Credit Union Magazine, official publication of the Credit Union National Association.

Mayor's Job Program

(Continued from Page 1)

pany; George R. Benson, Jr., chairman of the board, Benson & Rixon Company; Raymond D. Berry, president, Building Construction Employers Association; William G. Caples, vice president, Inland Steel Company; J. D. DeButts, president, Illinois Bell Telephone Company; Joseph Delaney, president, Chicago Retail Druggists Association; Wilbur M. Gage, Magikist Services; Patrick Hoy, president, Material Service Corporation.

David M. Kennedy, chairman, Continental Illinois Bank; Thomas Kullman, president, Bowman Dairy Company; Edward Logelin, president, and Thomas Coulter, chief executive officer, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry; Phillip Lombardi, personnel director, Montgomery Ward & Company; C. Virgil Martin, president, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company; Larry Martin, personnel director, National Tea Company; Morgan Murphy, vice president, Commonwealth Edison Company; James L. Palmer, president, Marshall Field & Company.

E. B. Peterson, Chicago group manager, Sears, Roebuck & Company; Clair M. Roddewig, president, Association of Western Railways; Dominic A. Tesauro, regional administrator, GSA, Region 5; J. W. Van Gorkom, Union Tank Car Company; Walter H. Vartan, Lake Shore Photo Engraving Company, Inc.; F. R. Wiese, Standard Oil Company (Indiana); Howard L. Willett, Willett and Company; Richard H. Wise, director of public relations, R. R. Donnelley & Sons and Company; and Joseph S. Wright, president, Zenith Radio Corporation. Ely Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, also attended.

Survey Programs in 3 Areas

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents has surveyed adult education facilities and programs in three Chicago communities — North Lawndale, Grand Boulevard and Near North Side.

In addition, the Mayor's Committee has published a flyer containing a series of articles from the *Christian Science Monitor* on Chicago's many efforts in behalf of the newcomer.

Copies of the studies and the flyer are available from the New Residents Services Division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

'Urban Racial Crisis' Topic Of Adult Education Course

A study of the urban racial situation, accompanied by a workshop tailored to community areas, is one of five courses to be offered this Fall by the Adult Education Centers.

Classes in "The Urban Racial Crisis: A Workshop for Community Action," will be held from 8:30 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays beginning September 10 at Mundelein College, 6363 Sheridan Road; St. Xavier College, 103rd St. at Central Park Ave., and St. Edmund Parish, 188 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park. Classes will meet every other week for eight sessions.

Registration is now in progress at Adult Education Centers, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, MO 4-0344. The community workshop is planned in cooperation with organizations experienced in inter-group relations. It will explore the dynamics of effective community action and evaluate techniques of group effort.



Charles Tatum and Denipsey Travis, center, officials of Sivart Corporation, were awarded the first mortgage banking certificates from Central YMCA Junior College, 19 S. LaSalle Street, in special June ceremonies. Presenting the awards were, at left, Morris Levinkind, president of Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association, and, at right, John Bouseman, dean of the college. The certificates recognized the successful completion of 20 semester hours of a special program in the Mortgage Banking Institute of the college. The college and the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association cooperate in preparing the curriculum.



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Chicago Now Has A Fair Housing Ordinance

The City Council of Chicago, by a 30-to-16 vote, adopted September 11 a Fair Housing Ordinance. Its preamble declares:

"It is . . . the policy of the City of Chicago to assure full and equal opportunity to all residents of the City to obtain fair and adequate housing . . . without discrimination . . . because of . . . race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

The ordinance amends the Municipal Code to prohibit real estate brokers licensed by the city, and those operating in Chicago but licensed elsewhere, from discriminating against a prospective home buyer or renter because of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

On September 12, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, whose duty it is to carry out the purposes and provisions of the ordinance, indicated it would "consult with interested groups in determining rules and regulations to carry out the letter and spirit of the ordinance."

To speed up preparation of such procedures, Ely M. Aaron, chairman, appointed a special Commission subcommittee which will go to work immediately. Dr. Marshal L. Scott, dean of the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations, chairman, and Attorneys Jerome J. Friedman and William R. Ming, Jr., are on the subcommittee.

The ordinance prohibits real estate brokers from:

1. refusing to sell, lease or rent any residential real estate,
 2. exploiting or overcharging any person for residential housing accommodations,
 3. discriminating or participating in discrimination in connection with borrowing or lending money or accepting mortgages,
 4. refusing to show a listing
- because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It also outlaws "panic peddling" in racially changing neighborhoods by prohibiting real estate brokers from soliciting residential real estate on the grounds of loss

(Continued on Page 4)

Commission Seeks Nominees For Seven Annual Awards

Nominations are being sought by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for its seven annual awards in human relations.

Lee Schooler, chairman of the Awards committee, inviting persons throughout Chicago to nominate candidates for the awards, said:

"We need your help in locating those who deserve to be so honored. Your nominations are the basis for our selections."

Six awards are given to individuals and organizations that have made outstanding contributions to the improvement of human relations in Chicago. A seventh award, a memorial to the late Thomas and Eleanor Wright, is given to a professional human relations worker. Thomas Wright was at one time executive

(Continued on Page 4)



Owen F. Lee, second from right, chief examiner of the Department of Financial Institutions, State of Illinois, presents credit union charter to a committee of tenants of the Frances Cabrini-William Green Homes. Eugene M. Johnson, right, president of the Cabrini-Green credit union, accepts charter, as George W. Tynes, Mrs. Augusta Cunningham and Andrew F. Johnson, from left, look on approvingly. This is the second credit union to be organized in a Chicago Housing Authority development under a pilot program developed by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents in cooperation with the Illinois Credit Union League. The first was formed last November at the Rockwell Gardens-Maplewood Court project on the West Side. (Chicago Daily News Photo)

Roundup of Illinois' New Rights Legislation

The 1963 session of the Illinois General Assembly approved legislation which marked some progress in human relations.

A roundup of bills passed and signed into law shows:

—Swimming pools were added to the list of places of public accommodations where it is unlawful to practice racial discrimination (House Bill 93).

—The Fair Employment Practices Act was broadened to include the State of Illinois as an employer and all other political subdivisions and governmental agencies (House Bill 137).

—Hospitals are now required to give emergency treatment or first aid to persons suffering serious medical disability as well as to the injured (House Bill 106).

—School boards are required as soon as practicable to change boundaries of school districts to take into account the prevention of racial segregation (House Bill 113).

—Business schools may suffer suspension or loss of certificate if they refuse to admit applicants on account of race, color or creed (House Bill 849).

—Reimbursement to the counties for care of children will be made only for care in those institutions which admit children on the basis of need without regard to race or ethnic origin (House Bill 54 and Senate Bills 310, 312).

—An Illinois Emancipation Centennial Commission was established for the observance of the Century of Negro Progress and was appropriated \$73,350 (House Bill 783).

—A Commission on Spanish-speaking Residents was established to study the problems faced by Spanish-speaking peoples and make recommendations to lessen these problems (Senate Bill 919).

The proposed Fair Housing Practices Bill (House Bill 755), which failed to pass, generated the most excitement in the area of civil rights. It would have made racial discrimination unlawful in the sale or rental of all housing units in the state except owner-occupied dwellings with three units or less, and housing owned and operated for members of religious bodies and bonafide private clubs. It also would have established a Fair Housing Practices Commission empowered to investigate complaints, conciliate and persuade for a solution, and to seek court orders if necessary to carry out its decisions. This bill failed of passage in the House by just two votes. A similar bill was introduced in the previous session of the legislature and received 71 favorable votes as compared to the 87 this year.

Meanwhile, Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois has called for the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in all phases of state government. He issued a Code of Fair Practices as an executive order governing state services and facilities, employment, licensing,

Negro Population in Chicago Suburbs Shown on New Map

The map on the opposite page shows the distribution of Negro population in Chicago's suburbs in 1960. It was produced by the Community Renewal Program of the City of Chicago, and published in "An Atlas of Chicago's People, Jobs and Homes." The atlas is available from the Community Renewal Program.

The map is based on the 1960 United States Bureau of Census' official tabulation. The census disclosed that 30 Chicago suburbs in Illinois, out of a total of 253, have 100 or more Negroes. In eight of these, the Negro population is swelled by resident domestics and caretakers or persons in state institutions.

Survey Finds Job Agencies Still Accept Biased Orders

Most private employment agencies in Chicago still accept discriminatory job orders, according to a survey conducted by the American Jewish Congress.

Elmer Gertz, local Congress president, said members of the Women's Division had contacted by telephone 122 private employment agencies in Chicago to find out whether they would accept a job order for a "white Protestant stenographer."

Of 95 agencies which gave clear-cut responses, 86 accepted the discriminatory job order in spite of the fact that nine of these believed the practice to be illegal. Only nine agencies refused to accept such an order, five of these specifically stating that they believed it to be illegal.

Results published in the report covered "usable" responses—that is, those in which the employment agency either accepted or refused the discriminatory request. "Non-usable" responses, which were not included in the final results, consisted of agencies that could not be reached or did not supply stenographers, or whose answers were ambiguous.

Chicago was one of six cities in five states where the survey was conducted.

Commentary Available

Edward Marciniak's annotated commentary on Elinor Richey's article "Splitsville, U.S.A.—An Ironic Tale of Urban Renewal and Racial Segregation" has been reprinted in the June 28 *Congressional Record*.

Miss Richey's article first appeared in the *Reporter* magazine. Copies of the commentary can be obtained from the Commission office.

contracts for public works, financial assistance, state-supported training and apprentice programs, employment services and professional training.

Governor Kerner requested all executive agencies to post the Code in a conspicuous place and report to him by January 15 of each year on steps taken to implement its provisions.

Commission Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the Commission and his wife was director of public information.

Mr. Schooler, president of the Public Relations Board, Inc., heads the committee of 16 distinguished Chicagoans who will select the winners.

The awards will be presented at the Commission's Eighteenth Annual Awards Luncheon which will be held at noon Friday, December 6, in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House.

Get entry forms from the Commission office, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, Telephone 236-4912. No nomination can be made after Friday, October 11.

Who is eligible for an award?

Any business or industrial enterprise, any civic or community organization, religious institution, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations. Human relations agencies and organizations are not eligible.

Chicago Fair Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

of value due to the entry into the neighborhood of any person of any particular race or religion.

Under its provisions, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations can initiate, receive and investigate complaints charging unlawful housing practices. It can seek conciliation of the complaints, hold hearings and make findings of fact, and has the power to subpoena witnesses and documents.

The Mayor is empowered to suspend or revoke the Chicago city license of any broker found guilty of violating any section of the ordinance. He also can direct the Corporation Counsel to seek suspension or revocation of the state license issued to a broker.

Brokers affected by such action have the right to appeal the decisions in accordance with procedures specified in the Administrative Review Act of Illinois.

Copies of the ordinance can be obtained from the Commission on Human Relations.



Awards for national leadership in civil rights were presented by the Second National Methodist Conference on Human Relations which met in August in Chicago. Bishop Charles Brashares, of Chicago (center) and Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., of St. Louis (second from right) presented citations to awardees, left to right, Aaron Henry, a layman, of Clarksdale, Miss.; Bishop A. Raymond Grant, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Marion Downs, concert singer, of Los Angeles; Albert Cardinal Meyer, of Chicago; Rabbi Julius Mark, of New York City; Miss Thelma Stevens, Methodist women's executive, of New York City; and Bishop Charles F. Golden, of Nashville. Cardinal Meyer was cited for leadership in "ceaseless pursuit of fairly established and enforced civil rights," and for "forthright and incisive statements of concern for social justice."

Human Relations Subject Of Teachers College Course

A course in human relations is being taught this Fall at two branches of the Chicago Teachers College.

"Human Relations—Sociological Insights," is offered Mondays from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. at the South campus, 6800 S. Stewart Avenue. "Human Relations in the Elementary School" is offered the same time Fridays at the Crane Branch, 2240 W. Van Buren Street.

In addition, "Human Relations for Principals" is being taught two afternoons a week at 228 N. LaSalle Street.



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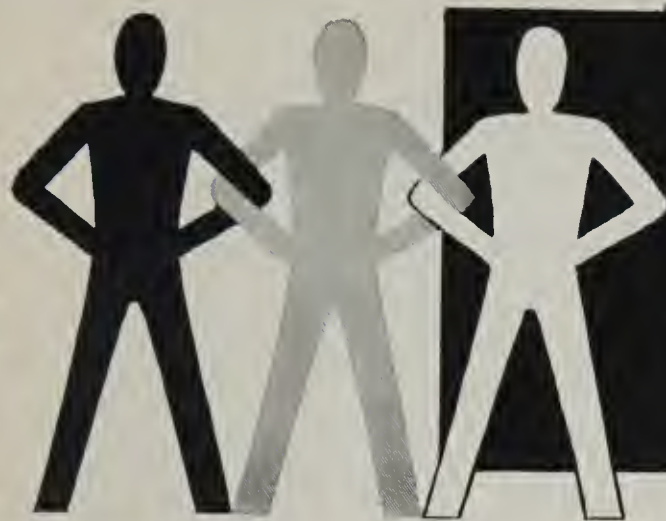
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 5

No. 7



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Commission Names 1963 Award Winners

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has announced the 1963 recipients of its human relations awards given annually to individuals and organizations who make outstanding contributions to better human relations.

One hundred twenty-eight nominations, more than ever before, were received this year by the 14-member Awards Committee, according to Lee Schooler, president, The Public Relations Board, Inc., and chairman of the Committee.

Mayor Richard J. Daley will present the awards at the Commission's Eighteenth Annual Awards Luncheon at noon Friday, December 6, in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House.

Reservations can be made by sending check or money order to the Commission on Human Relations, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Cost per person is \$4.00. Tables of eight or ten can be reserved. Late reservations can be made by telephoning 236-4912.

James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the Real Estate Research Corporation, will be luncheon chairman.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, will report on human relations in Chicago during 1963.

Award winners for 1963 are:

The Reverend J. Hugh Anwyl, 8158 S. Kimbark Avenue, former pastor of the Avalon Park Community Church, "For his courageous attempt, in the face of dismissal from his pastorate, to have his church take the lead in solidifying racially changing North Avalon."

Mrs. Laird Bell, civic leader, chairman of Women's Board of Opportunity Centers, 746 E. 63rd Street, "For her long and energetic efforts to help disadvantaged peoples in the central city, and her forthright stand for equal opportunity in housing."

(Continued on Page 2)

More Near North Housing Opening up to Non-whites

Substantial advances in equal opportunity in housing in Chicago's Near North Side were revealed in a study by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

An increasing number of Near North Side apartment developments and apartment buildings, including the more fashionable ones, are renting to all qualified applicants, regardless of their race, creed, color or national ancestry.

Marina City, Carl Sandburg Village, Outer Drive East, DeWitt-Chestnut Apartments, Old Town Gardens Apartments, and a number of miscellaneous apartments on North Lincoln Avenue, East Oak Street and North LaSalle Street are being offered to all qualified tenants on an equal opportunity basis.

Hal M. Freeman, coordinator of housing and community services division of the Commission, said the major developments had adopted a non-discriminatory policy even before passage of the new Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, which prohibits racial or religious discrimination by real estate brokers. Some voluntarily set up such a rental policy; others acted in compliance with President Kennedy's Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing to admit Negro tenants.

Freeman said, "These apartment developments are paving the way for owners of various sized apartment buildings on the North Side also to offer vacant apartments to all qualified applicants on a non-discriminatory basis."

Marina City, a 60-story twin tower apartment complex at 300 N. State Street, has 896 apartments. It was privately developed by the Building Services Employees of America, AFL-CIO. The first tenants moved in October, 1963. Marks and Company, Real Estate, is the managing agent.

Carl Sandburg Village is situated at 1455 N. Sandburg Avenue, on land cleared and sold by the city's Department of Urban Renewal. When completed, Sandburg Village will contain six high rise and two low rise apartment buildings, and sections of town houses — a total of 1,875 units. Tenants now are occupying four completed high rise buildings. Arthur Rubloff and Company manages the development.

(Continued on Page 4)

1963 Award Winners

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Madeline R. Stratton, 5142 S. Ellis Avenue, teacher at Arthur Dixon School, "For her devotion, as a teacher, to the mutual understanding of peoples and for her efforts to make Negro history a part of public school curriculum."

Honorable James B. Parsons, executive chairman of the Chicago Host Committee to the National Conference on Religion and Race, "For his dedicated leadership in launching a national movement by the three major faiths in the United States for joint action to remove racial discrimination and segregation in the nation."

Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge, honorary co-chairman of the Chicago Host Committee to the National Conference on Religion and Race, "For his dedicated leadership in launching a national movement by the three major faiths in the United States for joint action to remove racial discrimination and segregation in the nation."

His Eminence Albert Cardinal Meyer, honorary co-chairman of the Chicago Host Committee to the National Conference on Religion and Race, "For his dedicated leadership in launching a national move-

Church Home for Aged Affirms Non-Bias Policy

The Rev. John H. Scambler, vice president of the board of trustees of the Church Home for Aged Persons, 5445 South Ingleside Avenue, formally announced a non-discriminatory admissions policy in a letter to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The letter came following a Commission investigation of charges the Church Home practiced discrimination in its admissions. The Department of Urban Renewal requested the investigation after objections were made to the possible sale of city-cleared land to the Church Home because of the discrimination allegations. A city ordinance states land cleared and resold in urban renewal projects must be used in a non-discriminatory manner.

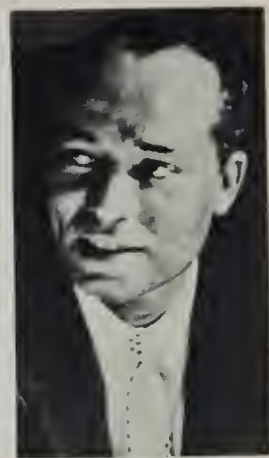
Established in 1885 by the Episcopal Church Diocese of Chicago, the institution provides a home for aged persons.



Todd



Holding



Parsons

ment by the three major faiths in the United States for joint action to remove racial discrimination and segregation in the nation."

Mr. George F. Sisler, honorary co-chairman of the Chicago Host Committee to the National Conference on Religion and Race, "For his dedicated leadership in launching a national movement by the three major faiths in the United States for joint action to remove racial discrimination and segregation in the nation."



Mrs. Weston

Northwestern Students — Sears YMCA Tutoring Project, with headquarters at 3210 Arthington Street, "For the direction and leadership it gave to popularizing volunteer tutoring by college students of potential school dropouts in Chicago." Accepting the award for the Project will be: John Todd, member of the Sears Roebuck YMCA board of directors and chairman of its Executives' Service Club, sponsors of the Project, and Robert L. Holding, director of the Project.

The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award to Mrs. Jane Weston, 1730 N. LaSalle Street, director, Housing Opportunities Program, American Friends Service Committee, Inc., "For dedicated leadership to expand housing opportunities for minority families throughout the Metropolitan Area and for encouraging them to take advantage of non-discriminatory housing opportunities."

The Wright Award is given for extraordinary professional performance in the field of human relations.



Rev. Anweyl



Mrs. Bell



Mrs. Stratton



Rabbi Lorge



Cardinal Meyer



Sisler

Housing Body Endorses Policy of Fair Housing

The Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council has issued a statement, adopted by its Board of Governors, endorsing the policy of the City of Chicago as declared in the Fair Housing Ordinance.

The Council is a non-profit, non-partisan citizen organization concerned with improvement of housing and neighborhood conditions through code enforcement, urban renewal, new construction and sound metropolitan planning.

The Council's statement called the ordinance "a step in the right direction." It said, "The Council endorses and supports the policy of the City of Chicago as declared in this ordinance, that all people should be assured full and equal opportunity to obtain fair and adequate housing without discrimination and that no person should refuse to sell or rent or otherwise deny housing accommodations to anyone on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

But the Council stated, "No matter how fairly and vigorously the law is enforced however, the ordinance will fall short of achieving its declared policy for two principal reasons:

"First, the prohibitions laid down by the enactment apply only to licensed real estate brokers and the only direct penalty it provides is a suspension or revocation of the broker's license. Other persons who are involved in the market for housing accommodations including home owners, landlords, rental agents, building managers, mortgage companies and other lenders are beyond the reach of this law unless they also happen to hold city licenses as real estate brokers. At best, therefore, the ordinance is only a partial remedy.

"The second shortcoming of the law lies in the fact that as an ordinance of the City of Chicago, it has no effect in the metropolitan area beyond the city limits. The problems of adequate housing for people of all races and religions are not confined by the municipal boundaries. An effective solution will require unified action throughout the metropolitan area.

"We recognize of course that both of these limitations are beyond the control of the city government. However, the ordinance as passed cannot be accepted as a final solution. We therefore urge, as in the past, a vigorous campaign in the next session of the Illinois General Assembly for legislative action at the state level to assure by legal means full equality of housing opportunity."

League of Women Voters Survey

The League of Women Voters of Chicago has completed a survey of the rental housing market as it relates to racial discrimination in housing.

Copies of the complete survey report are available for 15 cents each from the League office, 67 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.



Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, third from right, presents proclamation designating Saturday, November 9, Civil Rights Day in Chicago in recognition of the Ninth Labor Conference on Civil Rights held in the Sherman House. Receiving the plaque in the Mayor's office is Jacob Siegel, second from left, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, sponsors of the Conference. Others at the presentation are from left: Aaron Aronin, field director of the Committee; Theodore Robinson, program chairman of the Conference; Paul Iaccino, who was master of ceremonies; and Morris Bialis, Conference chairman. In his proclamation, the Mayor urged all citizens "to give heed to the deliberations and determinations of the Conference."



Ralph D. Robinson, secretary of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and assistant coordinator of the National Organizing Department, United Auto Workers, leads a panel discussion at the Ninth Labor Conference on Civil Rights. On the photo are left to right, Eugene Tournour, field secretary, CORE; Robinson; Byron Miller, president, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems; and Cecil Partee, Illinois state representative, 21st district. The Conference attracted 600 persons, the largest delegation in its history and of any similar labor civil rights conference in the country.

Rights Laws Sent to Hospitals

A compilation of equal rights laws that affect Chicago hospitals has been sent to all of the 84 private and public hospitals in the city by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The printed statement summarizes for the first time laws that have been passed at various times by the Chicago City Council and the state legislature.

It covers measures on patient care, opportunity for physicians, emergency care, legal penalties, tax exemption and racial information.

The Commission has requested it be posted at the hospitals in compliance with the requirements of Section 137-13.4 of the Chicago Municipal Code. Copies are available from the Commission.

Near North Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

Outer Drive East, at Randolph Street and the Lake, is a 40-story apartment building owned and operated by the Jupiter Corporation. The first tenants recently began moving into the exclusive new building which has 940 apartments.

DeWitt-Chestnut Apartments, a 43-story high rise, currently is under construction at DeWitt Place and Chestnut Street, and eventually will contain 407 units. Initial occupancy is expected in the Fall, 1964.

Old Town Gardens, formerly known as the Marshall Field Apartments and later as Town and Garden Apartments, at 1448 N. Sedgwick Avenue, has long been recognized as a fashionable apartment development on the Near North Side. It was built in 1927, and, along with the Julius Rosenwald Apartments on 47th Street, was one of the first privately developed slum clearance projects in the country.

Old Town Gardens continues to attract middle-income white families who prefer to live close to the Loop. The block-long five-story building contains 628 units and is owned and operated by Hanover Equities Corporation of Bayside, New York.

Women's Club Tells Of Non-Bias Admission Policy

The Eleanor Association has adopted a non-discriminatory policy in the admission of residents of its clubs, officials of the organization informed the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Mrs. Beth Middleton, executive director, told the Commission, "We accept colored girls as we accept white girls; that is based on compatibility and sociability. We reserve the right to interview and screen all girls."

The executive director's statement followed a complaint filed with the Commission charging racial discrimination. The Eleanor Association is a privately-endowed Chicago organization which provides housing, meals and recreational facilities for employed women.

City, State Laws Bar Bias in Barber Shops

In response to questions directed to it following an incident involving musician Dizzy Gillespie, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations recently stated that both the Municipal Code of Chicago and the Illinois Revised Statutes bar discrimination in barber shops.

Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, said the city and state designate barber shops as "public accommodations" and as such guarantee full and equal use of them by all citizens.

In addition, Aaron said the state Department of Registration and Education uses the same examination for every applicant and issues the same license or certificate to each successful candidate.

"Furthermore," he said, "Rule I for the Illinois Barber Law makes it clear beyond doubt when it says the 'holder of a license or certificate of registration issued under the provisions of the Illinois Barber Law shall not refuse to render service to a person solely on account of that person's race, religion, color or national origin . . . ' and provides for revocation of the barber's license if he should discriminate."

Frank Katsis, a teacher-manager of one of the seven Moler Barber College schools and a past member of the Barber Committee of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education, says every Moler student cuts the hair of Negroes and whites before he leaves school and no special instruction is needed or requested by students.

"If you blindfold a barber and tell him the kind of hair his customer has — straight, wavy or kinky, for example — he could not tell you the race of that customer," Katsis said.

Earlier a report reached the Chicago Commission on Human Relations indicating Gillespie had been denied a haircut by a loop barber. The Commission staff went to work, and that afternoon the internationally known musician had his hair cut and the Commission was assured the barber shop would not discriminate.



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Hale Nelson
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Dr. Marshal L. Scott

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 5

No. 8



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Trends in Human Relations, 1943-1963

This issue of Human Relations News contains reports made by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, at the Commission on Human Relations Eighteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 6.

Mr. Aaron's Report

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Commission, and the 18th anniversary of the Commission Awards.

The Commission was created by City Ordinance in 1947 as part of the city government, but its immediate



Mr. Aaron

forerunner was the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, which had been constituted by Mayor Kelly in 1943 because of the threat of conflict and racial riots in the city. Its purpose was to find ways and means of alleviating this threat and maintaining the peace of the community. Its underlying principles were that equality of opportunity and equality of treatment were the proper possessions of all citizens and that the much repeated phrase,

which is never a cliché, that "our government is a government of laws and not a government of men" applies equally to all Americans.

There was a recognition that unequal rights and privileges existed in our community, and that some persons were the recipients of superior rights which they sought jealously to maintain, and others had no such rights and were trying to obtain at least some of them, and the conflict arising between these groups had to be contained.

This problem of equality is the ever present American goal, which started in 1776 and the complete attainment of which has not yet been reached. How much or how little equality is not the answer; just

equality, and the means to achieve it should be the determining factor. This task calls for educating the general community as to its need and also calls for participation of people throughout the community in action programs to bring it about.

The Commission in 1946 determined that each year awards should be given to those individuals, groups or enterprises who furthered these programs, and it is interesting to view this development. Most of those who received awards in 1946 would not be eligible for them today because what was accomplished then is commonplace in our living today.

For example, a radio station was given an award for programming about democracy. Today, democracy forms the themes for documentaries in numerous forms and almost daily programs appear on television and radio using democratic actions as their central point. Today Negroes are seen on camera not as "Exhibit A Negroes," but as people just doing a job, which has nothing to do with race.

In 1946 a restaurant was awarded for serving all persons without discrimination even though the Illinois Public Accommodations Act prohibiting such discrimination had been on the Statute Books since 1885. But its enforcement had been honored in the breach for so many years that just following the law was considered sufficiently outstanding as to merit an award.

An important award in 1946 went to Roosevelt College for "attracting a student body, faculty and Board of Trustees without discrimination and without quotas." Such an award would not be given this year to any university or college in Chicago since none discriminate.

All of these 1946 awards were proper because they were granted to people who were pioneers in their day, and though these acts may seem commonplace in 1963, they were actions which were taken beyond the call of duty and merited the community recognition which they received.

Through the years following 1946, recognition of the work of the Commission and the growth in com-

(Continued on Page 4)

HUMAN RELATIONS HIGHLIGHTS OF 1963

Mr. Marciniak's Report

The place is Chicago — where local events pack a national wallop. The year is 1963 — a hundred years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In January the National Conference on Religion and Race makes history in Chicago.

In February the Chicago Real Estate Board admits its first Negro members.

In March the Commission's findings on cemetery bias are given to the City Council and an ordinance is passed.

In April the Chicago Urban League joins a skilled job bank.

In May the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations is formed. Negro medical students organize to encourage Negro youth to enter medicine in Chicago.

In June Mayor Daley launches a series of top level discussions with business, union and religious leaders to multiply employment opportunities.

In July the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convenes in Chicago.

In August the Second National Methodist Conference on Human Relations meets in Chicago, and the League of Women Voters announces the results of its survey of the rental policies of 695 Chicago landlords.

In September the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Exposition concludes in Chicago.

In October the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance becomes law.

In November the Jewish Labor Committee sponsors the largest civil rights meeting ever held anywhere by organized labor.

And now it is December.

New Spirit Emerges

Our national movement for human rights is not new. What is new is the spirit and determination to move forward. Gone are the hollow years when human rights were hedged by "if," "maybe," or "later." The year 1963 ushered in a new era of the "shall" and the "now." It was a year of boycotts, picketing, marches, demonstrations, and court suits. It was a year with moments of panic, fear, threats, and violence. It was a year which produced fresh and courageous leadership. It was a year in which we strode forward. It was a tumultuous and tragic year.

The new spirit was immortalized by our late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Last June, he said about civil rights: "We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution."

To review our steps forward is not any empty salaam to progress. An honest look at the record tells us what direction we have set for ourselves; what we have in

fact accomplished; and, finally, what still needs to be done.

It was a great boon for Chicago that the National Conference on Religion and Race chose Chicago for its historic meeting. That conference catapulted the major religious groups into the center of the civil rights movement in this nation.

The renewed religious conscience was evident among the priests and ministers who patrolled the race-troubled sidewalks of Englewood last August, among volunteers from Catholic and Protestant colleges tutoring on the West Side and other neighborhoods, and in the solid backing religious leaders gave to fair housing practices for the city and suburbs. In 1963, home visitations between Negro and white families expanded into a national program with the aid of religious leaders, and, thanks to Chicago's Friendship House, which had cradled the program locally for many years.

Merit-Employment Program

This past summer under the Mayor's initiative and in his office, special meetings were held with the city's top business, union and religious leaders to develop "A Chicago Plan" for employment. The three-point plan calls for — 1) extending fair hiring practices, 2) full employment in the Chicago metropolitan area, and 3) adequate preparation and education of our young people.

The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry responded by setting up a full-employment committee to follow through on this three-point program. This is an important task, and we look forward to results.

Nowhere else in the country has there been such close day-to-day co-operation among city, state and federal agencies to extend job opportunities for minority youth so that public money does not subsidize racial or religious discrimination. Thanks to such co-ordinated action, old recruiting patterns were remodeled and new opportunities for Negroes were opened up during 1963 in many skilled trades, including boiler-makers, sheet metal workers, sprinkler fitters, elevator constructors, machinists, hoisting engineers and asbestos workers. Our job isn't finished, the Commission's recent survey of unions showed.

The establishment of the Chicago Urban League's talent bank and the League's pact with eight top Chicago banks for merit recruitment and employment forcefully demonstrates once again that the opening up of new jobs for minority youth and adults must be matched by a recruitment campaign to get nonwhites to qualify and apply for these positions.

Important are the practices and policies of private employment agencies. For 1964 we plan to marshal their support for merit placement of Negroes, Mexi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Mr. Marciniak's Report

(Continued from Page 2)

cans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals, American Indians, Jews, and others.

In neighborhoods all over Chicago, college students have volunteered to teach children and adults in a mass effort to raise educational skills. We now have a genuine, home-grown peace corps. The tutoring program is exploding in all directions. Hundreds of college students are now tutors — and adults are joining in. By the end of next year we hope to count on several thousand volunteer tutors, using their God-given talents to help those in need. The Mayor's Committee on New Residents will continue to give this project full support.

This year saw the realization of a long sought Commission goal when the Cook County Board of Commissioners moved to relieve overused facilities at Cook County Hospital by taking advantage of underused beds available at private hospitals. Under this program, patients — many of whom are Negro — will be referred to private hospitals which will be reimbursed by the Cook County Department of Public Aid. The result is a major breakthrough in nondiscriminatory patient care in private hospitals.

This year saw Negro medical students organizing a special committee to encourage young Negroes to pursue medical careers and to take advantage of the increasing opportunities for Negroes in medicine. Forty of Chicago's private hospitals now have Negro physicians on their staffs. For the first time in twenty years there has been an upturn in the number of Negro physicians practicing in Chicago.

The School Issue

In every large, northern city across the land the school issue remains a feverish concern. No large city has solved the problem. What is involved is the quality of education being given our children, particularly in the city's older neighborhoods and a debate about racial discrimination and segregation in the schools.

There can be no doubt that educators are being challenged to improve the education being given in the inner city. There can be no doubt that Chicago is committed to giving such education free of racial discrimination and segregation.

One important step taken in Chicago was the appointment of a five-man panel which will report on the schools attended by Negro children, in an effort to resolve the tangled and thorny issues which beset the city's public schools.

Scheduled to report next March, the panel's findings should provide recommendations to guide the Board of Education in giving all our children the finest education available.

The Commission recognizes the need for members of the Board of Education and citizens' groups to continue their serious discussions about the character and climate of the education to be given our children. Any rupture in such conversations should be avoided. If

such a possibility is imminent, the Commission repeats its offer of services in any way, including finding an acceptable intermediary, to continue the conversations and resolve the issues.

The new Fair Housing Ordinance enacted by the City Council says — "It is . . . the policy of the City of Chicago to assure full and equal opportunity to all residents of the City to obtain fair and adequate housing for themselves and their families . . . without discrimination against them because of their race, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Fair Housing

It was the Commission's announced goal at the beginning of 1963, to create a single real estate market throughout the metropolitan area so that all families can locate a home or apartment with equal opportunity; in other words, to take questions of race, religion, and nationality out of the housing market.

Early in the year, two reports prepared by the Commission provided a factual base from which to consider appropriate public action.

The first report outlined the changing situation in mortgage availability for Negroes. The second report, prepared with the co-operation of the Department of City Planning, surveyed the effectiveness of fair housing legislation in other cities and states.

After the Illinois Legislature failed to pass a fair housing law which would have applied to the entire state, the City Council adopted the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

The Commission has responsibility for the ordinance's implementation and has started processing complaints. The Chicago Ordinance is but one of the many steps that must be taken to protect the right of people to shop for housing. If citizens can shop for furniture or automobiles without fear of racial, ethnic or religious barriers, they should be able to shop for housing in any real estate office under the same conditions.

We have called attention to the fair housing achievements of Hyde Park, Kenwood, Lake Meadows, Prairie Shores, Marina City, Outer Drive East, Carl Sandburg Village, Old Town Gardens and others.

Today a word of special praise is due the city's hard-working community organizations — and there are dozens of them — who strive to upgrade their homes and neighborhoods without downgrading anybody. The communities which they represent have successfully attracted middle class dwellers of all racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

This list is incomplete, but we point with pride and encouragement to organizations like the South Shore Commission, the South East Community Organization, the Organization for the Southwest Community, the Lincoln Park Conservation Association, the Marynook Homeowners Association, and others.

These organizations, and others like them, are the hope and pride of Chicago. They have encouraged us far more than we can encourage them.

Mr. Aaron's Report

(Continued from Page 1)

munity understanding of what it sought to accomplish has been manifested by aid given to public housing, opening of hospitals, opening up of employment — all on a non-discriminatory basis — and cooperation with the Police Department, which especially in the past years under Superintendent O. W. Wilson's direction, is consistently carrying on and is committed to programs of integrated personnel and understanding human relations problems.

We know that minds do change and have changed, that people do learn and that because of the on-going battle for freedom and equality we have achieved gains which are permanent and by reason of their very permanence are accepted as a matter of course.

All of these rights which we here in Chicago have accepted as our due, are in fact, in different parts of the country, being denied to millions of Americans for differing reasons, but in reality for no reason at all, other than for physical or religious differences.

We must all be emancipated from limitations on some of us, in order to assure equality to all of us.

No Reason in Violence

No American since the assassination of President Kennedy can ever be the same person he was before that day. The utter irrationality of conduct, the wastefulness, the feeling of numbness, of horror, of outrage and the eternal questioning of the reasons *why* this *had* to occur, will be with us for many days to come. We have been priding ourselves on being the leader of the world, on the physical aspects of our existence, and suddenly we are faced with questions as to whether our guidelines, our faith in the democratic process, our belief in the supremacy of law are understood by many segments of our community, and when so misunderstood we see that they are doubted and the doubts are flaunted before us.

In the last analysis as the oldest existing Republic in the world, the outstanding contribution the United

States has made to civilization is our belief in the supremacy of law through our written Constitution as interpreted by the courts. We have constitutional guarantees protecting us as individuals; we have the right of petition, of peaceable assembly, and we also have the right to seek in proper legal ways to urge changes in our laws and to have them changed by legislative action or by constitutional interpretation through the courts, but we have no right to resort to violence which leads to lawlessness. Acquiescence to illegal methods affecting constitutional rights of individuals in the North as well as the South have made us too complacent of violations of law which can only result in anarchy.

Racial Justice a Must

A few days ago former Governor Leroy Collins of Florida speaking in Washington called for the need of Southerners to change the image of the South so that it can become a full partner in this nation "in which racial justice is recognized as a national commitment and a national necessity." He decried the fact that the South has allowed extremists to speak for it. The words he used were, "How many Sunday School students have to be dynamited to death; how many leaders have to be shot in the back; how many Governors have to be shot in the chest; how many Presidents have to be assassinated?"

Violence is violence wherever it occurs and laws restricting violence must be upheld, and the constitutional guarantees protecting individuals and granting the right to urge changing of laws by proper legal means must also be upheld.

We of the Commission stand ready to aid all the citizens of Chicago in every way we can, to carry out the intent and mandates given to us by the various City Ordinances for providing equality of treatment, equality of opportunity for all the people of our city and to aid in maintaining the peace of our community. We bespeak your cooperation and the cooperation of all citizens and all citizen's groups in this effort, and we ask it *NOW*, for as President Johnson has said "100 years is too long to wait" — and so is 20!



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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 5

No. 9



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Six Complaints Filed Under Fair Housing Law

Six complaints have been filed under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, which has been designated to administer the measure.

Two of the complaints were investigated by Commission staff and satisfactorily adjusted. The others are under investigation.

Other late developments concerning the new housing ordinance include:

- A suit to prevent enforcement of the ordinance has been filed by the Chicago Real Estate Board in Superior Court of Cook County. Robert Ming, an attorney and member of the Commission on Human Relations, has been appointed special defense counsel for the city. The city filed its answer on January 10.

- A flyer, briefly explaining the ordinance, has been prepared by the Commission for the general public. It answers such questions as: "What do I do if I believe I have been discriminated against?", "What do I do if my neighborhood is bothered by a 'panic peddler'?", and "What happens to a complaint that is filed with the Commission?" Copies are available to individuals and to groups.

The Fair Housing Ordinance was passed by the City Council on September 11 and became effective October 4. It prohibits discrimination for reasons of race, creed, or national origin by real estate brokers in the sale, rental or lease of property, and bars "panic peddling".

Eleven other cities throughout the nation enacted fair housing legislation in 1963, bringing to 15 the number of metropolitan cities with such legislation.

Besides Chicago, cities that passed laws banning discrimination in private housing are: Philadelphia; Albuquerque, N. M.; Erie, Penna.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Duluth, Minn.; Madison, Wis.; Washington, D. C., and Peoria, Ill.

Freeport, Ill., adopted an "Open Occupancy" resolution.

One state, California, enacted a fair housing law in 1963, bringing the total number of states to 12.

City's Newspapers Reject Biased Real Estate Ads

All six of Chicago's metropolitan daily newspapers, all 12 foreign language dailies, and all but one of the city's community newspapers will not accept racial or religious designations in the real estate columns of their classified advertising sections, a survey by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations disclosed.

Eighty-eight neighborhood newspapers with ninety-nine per cent of the local community newspaper circulation have such non-discriminatory ad practices. The *Chicago Daily Calumet*, with one per cent of the total community newspaper circulation, stated it would accept any advertisement regardless of the designations.

Edward Marciniak, director of the Commission, said, "I cannot help but be impressed with the almost unanimous result of this survey. It shows that the policy of these newspapers parallels the public policy of the City of Chicago as stated in the new Fair Housing Ordinance, and will certainly assist real estate brokers to comply with the ordinance."

Metropolitan dailies having non-discriminatory advertising policies are: *Chicago's American*, *Chicago Daily News*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Defender*, and the *Wall Street Journal*. Metropolitan weeklies with similar policies are *The New World* and the *Chicago Courier*.

The 12 foreign language dailies with such policies are: *San Min Morning Paper* (Chinese), *Denni Hlasatel* (Bohemian), *Abendpost* and *Sonntagpost* (both German), *Hungarian Daily Szabadasag*, *Hungarian Daily Nepszava*, *Daily Forward* (Jewish), *Draugas* (Lithuanian), *Naujienos* (Lithuanian), *Dziennik Chicagoski* (Polish), *Dziennik Zwiazkowy* (Polish), and *Prosveta* (Slovene).

Commission's 1964 Budget

The City Council's Finance Committee has approved a Commission budget of \$376,553 for 1964. The increase over 1963 is \$78,101 and represents staff and services that will be needed to implement the Fair Housing Ordinance and to follow through on the Commission's expanded employment program.



—Chicago Sun-Times Photo

Mayor Richard J. Daley (right foreground) admires award plaques as he congratulates recipients of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations 1963 awards for outstanding contributions in human relations. Recipients are, from left, Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge, president, Chicago Board of Rabbis; His Eminence Albert Cardinal Meyer, Archbishop of Chicago; Mrs. Laird Bell, chairman of the Women's Board of Opportunity Centers; George F. Sisler, former president, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Mrs. Madeline R. Stratton, teacher at Arthur Dixon School; Mrs. Jane Weston, director of Housing Opportunities Program of American Friends Service Committee; the Reverend J. Hugh Anwyl, former pastor of Avalon Park Community Church; Robert L. Holding, director, and John Todd, chairman of sponsoring organization, both of whom accepted award for the Northwestern Students—Sears YMCA Tutoring Project; and Federal Judge James B. Parsons. Mrs. Weston received the 1963 Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award. Nearly 800 people, the largest turnout in Commission history, attended the Eighteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 6 in the Palmer House.

Push Anti-Bias Drive In Church Institutions

A comprehensive program to promote fair employment practices in church-run institutions has been launched by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

Developed by the conference's Committee on the Responsible Use of the Economic Power of Religious Institutions, the program has been approved by the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, the Chicago Board of Rabbis and the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Under the program, institutions of the three faiths are asked to pledge that they will hire and upgrade employees solely on their ability to perform the job and will not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, national origin or creed (except in instances where religion is the proper qualification). They are asked to take affirmative action to make the policy effective. Special attention is given to hospitals, which are about the biggest employers in the church.

The plan also calls for a fair employment representative for each denomination who will advise institutions of his faith on the program and promote fair employment practices.

Illinois Bell Reviews Record of Merit Hiring

Illinois Bell Telephone Company reviews in *Background*, a bulletin for its management personnel, the company's history of merit employment. It recalls its record of Negro employment, beginning with the first known Negro hired in 1908. This man was employed 46 years with the utility until he retired in 1954.

The four-page bulletin cites the progress made by the company in merit hiring and promotion policies over the years, and urged managers to be certain the good record is maintained. The bulletin also describes major civil rights organizations and their objectives and urged managers to keep communications open to all of these organizations.

Copies may be obtained from Mr. Hale Nelson, Room 1800, 208 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

New NAIRO Chairman

Hal M. Freeman, coordinator of the Commission's housing and community services division, is the new chairman of the Chicago Area chapter of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

CCHR Survey Shows Nine Trades Without Negroes

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations last month presented to the City Council a survey of the race, religion and national origin of members of trade unions covered by the prevailing wage ordinance. The information was requested by the City Council.

The survey was presented by Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Commission, and reported on 44 unions. Although cooperative, most of the unions maintain they keep no records on the race, religion or national origin of their members.

Nine unions indicated they had no Negro journeymen or Negro apprentices; thirty-four reported they had Negro journeymen and/or Negro apprentices, and one union did not supply any information.

All of the 43 responding unions claimed journeymen of the three major religious faiths, and said they had a broad representation of national backgrounds. Those with joint apprenticeship programs maintained the religion and national origin of those in the program reflected the city's general population.

Ten unions reported they had both Negro journeymen and Negro apprentices; fourteen unions said they had no apprenticeship program but did have Negro journeymen.

In the report to the City Council, Marciniak stated, "From the Commission's own surveys and records, we have reason to believe that the answers given fairly represent the situation in each of the trades. In some of the trades the answers clearly point out improvements since January 1, 1963.

"The Commission is continuing its efforts with contractors and unions to increase job opportunities for minority groups by establishing a merit employment policy in those trades without any Negro journeymen or apprentices."

The Commission also presented to the City Council the first results of a survey on employment practices of all firms that received contracts from the City of Chicago or Chicago government agencies.

The 747 firms completing "Contractor Employment Practices" Reports employ 143,450 workers. Eight per cent, or 12,167 are Negro. Of the total number of firms reporting, 577 are located in Chicago, 170 elsewhere.

Marciniak said 10 per cent of the employees in Chicago based companies are Negro and seven per cent of the employees of firms outside of Chicago are Negro.

Copies of the complete reports on the unions and the city contractors are available from the Commission.

Job Placements

South Side Center of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents was visited by 306 persons seeking jobs in November. Sixty-seven per cent or 208 of these individuals were placed on jobs.



Ely M. Aaron, left, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, discusses human relations in Chicago with Richard Kling of Roosevelt High School, center, and Bill Savage of Wells High School, right, at the Commission's high school press conference.



Ernest V. Yancey and Mrs. Susan Campos of the Commission housing and community services staff talk to high school students at one of the workshop sessions held in connection with the press conference in the auditorium of Peoples Gas Company, 122 South Michigan Avenue. The conference attracted 120 school newspaper editors and student council presidents from city and county public, parochial and private schools.

Press Parley Story Contest

High school students writing the best story or editorial on the high school press conference held in November by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will be honored at a meeting of the Headline Club, Chicago chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism society, which will judge the entries.

Numerous entries have been submitted to the contest by students throughout the city and suburbs.

Appoint First Negro Doctors

Dr. Earl Frederick, internist, has been appointed to the staff of St. Francis Hospital, Blue Island. He is the first Negro physician on the staff. In November, Dr. Warren Spencer became the first Negro physician at St. Francis Hospital in Evanston.

City C. of C. Prepares Manual on Merit Hiring

A manual to guide firms seeking advice on merit employment practices is being prepared by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry as part of its full employment program.

According to DeVer Scholes, director of research for CACI, it is expected the manual will be available in February.

Other projects include:

1. A compilation of tests available to determine basic skills of job applicants as a possible replacement for diploma requirements.
2. A manual of training and placement facilities in the city as a guide for job seekers and employers.
3. A detailed analysis of wages and productivity in the Chicago area as compared to other parts of the country.
4. An inventory of people seeking work and job openings available.

CACI has embarked on an employment program which aims to promote fair employment practices, open up job opportunities, increase the economic growth rate and examine full employment barriers, following a meeting of business leaders with Mayor Daley in the Summer of 1963.

Frank Cassell, organizing chairman of the Association's Full Employment Committee, said recently, "I believe that the Association is the country's first such organization to launch a full employment program. I hope that we may achieve such success in opening up jobs and strengthening our fair employment practices that other organizations across the land will follow our lead."

Cassell is vice-president, administration, Inland Steel Company. The 120-member committee is made up of leaders in business, industry, labor, education, religion, government and social welfare. Mayor Daley, of Chicago, and Governor Kerner, of Illinois, are honorary chairmen.

35 Volunteer Tutoring Projects Reported in City

There are an estimated 35 volunteer tutoring projects functioning in the city, in which 1,200 volunteer tutors are teaching 2,600 students, according to a recent study of the new residents division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

About 400 of these students are adults who are learning basic skills and crafts. The others are elementary and high school students seeking special help with their studies. The tutors are mostly college students; others are housewives or young professional adults.

A major aim of the volunteer tutoring program is to reduce the number of school dropouts. The Commission staff has worked directly with ten of the tutoring projects involving about 2,200 students.

Persons wishing more information about the tutoring programs are urged to telephone the Commission at 236-4912.

Council of Southern Mountains

The Council of the Southern Mountains, based in Berea, Kentucky, has opened a Chicago office at 4606 N. Kenmore Avenue, in the heart of the Southern Migrant area. Dewey Wood, formerly a welfare worker in Cincinnati, is in charge of the office. The Council's program is to work with mountain families in all areas of urban social adjustment and to help them become participants in community affairs.

Honor Negro in Rogers Park

L. J. Pollard, 85, one of 57 Negroes residing in Rogers Park, was honored for his long residency in the community at the Rogers Park Community Council Hi Neighbor Day. There are a total of 56,888 persons in Rogers Park according to the 1960 U. S. Census.

Pollard is the uncle of Frederick "Fritz" Pollard, Jr., former deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



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John H. Johnson
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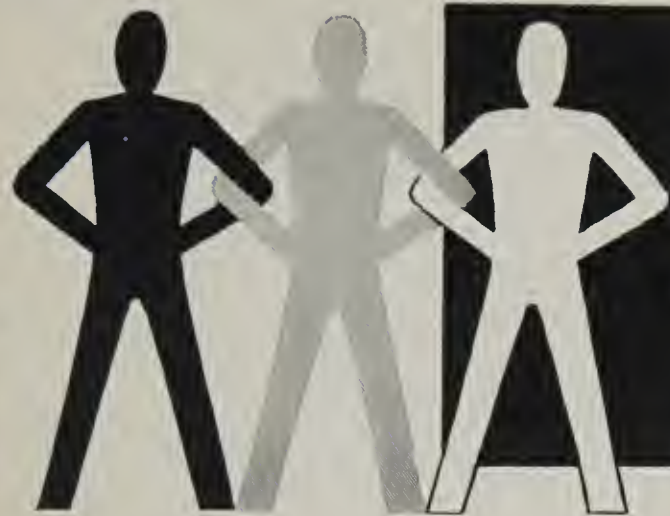
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

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Vol. 6

No. 1



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R. C. McNamara to Head New Resident Committee

Mayor Richard J. Daley has announced appointment of Robert C. McNamara, Jr., vice president of Scott, Foresman and Company, publishers, as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

McNamara succeeds Ray L. Walker, who retired as vice president of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and now is living in Arizona.



Mr. McNamara

McNamara, who has been with Scott, Foresman since 1930, also is a trustee of the Modern Poetry Association, chairman of the executive committee of the Great Books Foundation, trustee of Chicago Educational Television Association, on the board of the Adult Education Association, member of the citizens board of Loyola University, and a former president of Chicago Educational Publishers Association.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, organized in 1957 to help newcomers to adjust to urban life, is a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Part of its program during the last two years has been to stimulate the growth of volunteer tutoring projects in Chicago.

At the committee's recent luncheon meeting with the Mayor in the Bismarck Hotel, Edward Marciniak, the commission's director of human relations, said:

"Fifteen hundred high school and college students and adult volunteers are assisting adults and children who need tutoring to improve reading and writing skills.

"Our goal is to double the number of volunteers in 1964.

"Last summer some 35 colleges supplied volunteers to help in summer tutoring programs. This year we intend to have many more."

Marciniak said the committee also is "preparing a consumer education package which can be given by

(Continued on Page 2)

Seminar on Negro & Industry To Be Held for Businessmen

A seminar for business executives on "The Negro, Chicago, and Industry" will be held at the University of Chicago Downtown Center, 64 E. Lake Street, from 4 to 6 p.m. on ten consecutive Wednesdays beginning April 8.

Its objective is to assist senior executives of business to understand the racial problems of the metropolis and the role of industry in their solution.

The seminar is organized and conducted by Herbert J. Storing, associate professor of political science at the University. Cooperating are the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Guest lecturers will include: Harold Boysaw, supervisor, Cook County Department of Public Aid, on the subject "Public Aid and the Negro"; William G. Caples, vice-president of Inland Steel Company and member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, John E. Cullerton, director, Illinois Department of Labor, and Charles W. Gray, director of industrial relations, Bell & Howell Company, and chairman of Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, on the subject "Employment of Negroes."

Also, Carl A. Fuqua, executive secretary, Chicago branch, NAACP, and the Rev. J. H. Jackson, president, National Baptist Convention, on "The Negro in Chicago: Overview"; Herman Goldstein, administrative assistant to the superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, on "Crime and Law Enforcement"; Charles V. Hamilton, department of political science of Rutgers University, on "The Negro Revolt: Mass Movements"; Philip M. Hauser, chairman, department of sociology of the U. of C., on "Public Education."

Tuition for the seminar is \$150. Registration is now in progress at the U. of C. registrar's office, 64 E. Lake Street.

Named Conference Director

Eugene J. Callahan, 26, a former staff member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, has been named executive director of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

New Resident Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

agency staff or trained volunteers in housing projects, local unions, or community centers. Staff help has come from the Chicago Housing Authority, the Cook County Department of Public Aid, Marillac House and the University of Illinois—Extension Service to develop this program which will reach thousands of low income adults who are vulnerable to credit booby traps and bad budgeting."

Mayor Daley announced appointment of twelve leading Chicagoans to the new residents committee.

They are: William Baxter Collier, Jr., an insurance and real estate agent, 458 E. 79th Street; Lester Dugas, Jr., of Commonwealth Edison Company, 5000 S. Woodlawn Avenue; Attorney Patrick F. Crowley, 111 W. Monroe Street; Gustavo Erviti, 6601 S. Whipple Street, secretary of the Cuban Association of Chicago; Claudio Flores, 1587 W. Ogden Avenue, travel agent; Dr. Virginia F. Lewis, assistant superintendent of Chicago Public Schools; Etienne Materre, president, Materre Brothers Paint Co., 422 E. 71st Street; Cirilo A. McSween, of New York Life Insurance Company, 471 E. 31st Street; Robert J. Pitchell, president, Roosevelt University; Mrs. Louise Quarles, assistant secretary, Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Association, 4619 South Parkway; Jack Staehle, vice president, Aldens, Inc., and Erwin Weiner, general superintendent, Chicago Park District.

The committee has compiled a detailed list of the volunteer tutoring projects. Copies are available at 211 W. Wacker Drive, Room 1310, telephone 236-4912.

Form Nine New Anti-Bias Councils in Suburbs

Nine new suburban human relations councils have been established in the last three months, making a total of 46 in Chicago suburbs.

About 15 others are in formative stages, according to Roger Nathan, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations. "Activity in forming local human relations councils is so great, it is difficult to keep an accurate day-to-day count," Nathan said. While most of the new councils are in Chicago suburbs, others are being formed elsewhere in the state. There is now a total of 75 human relations councils throughout Illinois, Nathan said.

The new ones are: Calumet City Council on Human Relations, Deer Park Human Relations Commission, Lombard Human Relations Board, Community Relations Council of Lincolnwood, Northwest Suburban Council on Human Relations, Winnetka Human Relations Committee, Hinsdale Area Human Relations Council, Waukegan Board of Human Relations, and Hazel Crest Human Relations Commission.

A list of the human relations groups can be obtained from the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, Room 1832, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Carl Sandburg Village

Thirty-nine apartments in Carl Sandburg village have been rented to Negroes, according to Stan Goodfriend, vice president of Arthur Rubloff and Company, developers. The village is a fashionable high-rise and town-house development between N. LaSalle and N. Clark Streets, W. Division Street and W. North Avenue.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT HUMAN RELATIONS INVESTIGATIONS 1963

This chart, compiled by the Chicago Police Department Human Relations Section, shows the total number of investigations made by the police in 1963 in which race, religion or national origin was a factor. It does not reflect arrests or other disposition of the cases.

Type	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
Assaults	5	15	20	8	42	47	46	62	28	25	17	6	321
Criminal Damage													
To Property	5	9	13	12	20	15	17	86	6	12	14	3	212
Disturbances	1	4	3	5	4	6	9	4	7	5	4	—	52
Picketing And													
Demonstrations*	3	—	2	2	8	11	13	25	98	30	1	5	198
Threats	1	1	8	10	13	11	12	5	8	21	1	4	95
Arson And Att. Arson..	—	—	2	5	10	2	7	4	4	3	2	—	39
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Civil Rights													
Violations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Bombs	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	7
Monthly Totals	15	29	48	45	101	96	107	186	151	97	40	18	933

*Picketing and demonstrations, while not a police offense in themselves, are included in the list because police were on the scene.

Public School Teachers Study Human Relations

About 380 public school teachers currently are enrolled in a human relations course being taught in ten school districts. The course, "Overview of Human Relations Problems," will continue throughout April.

The same course will be offered in May and June at 12 other locations, and some 360 teachers and graduate students are expected to enroll.

Currently, the course is taught at the following schools: Yates Elementary, 1839 N. Richmond Street, district 6; Alcott Elementary, 2625 N. Orchard Street, district 7; Gregory Elementary, 3715 W. Polk Street, district 8; Medill Primary-North, 1301 W. 14th Street, district 9; Drake Elementary, 2722 South Park Avenue, district 11; Kozminski Elementary, 936 E. 54th Street, district 14; Neil Elementary, 8555 S. Michigan Avenue, district 16; Pope Elementary, 1852 S. Albany Avenue, district 19; Kershaw Elementary, 6435 S. Union, district 20, and Sherwood Elementary, 245 W. 57th Street, district 21.

The Spring course will begin the week of Monday, May 4 and will end the week of Friday, June 26. Classes will meet twice a week, two hours each. Registration will take place at the first class session.

The course will be taught at the following schools: Chicago Teachers College North, 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue, district 1; Schurz High, 3601 N. Milwaukee Avenue, district 5; Loop Junior College Branch, 64 E. Lake Street, district 7; Manley Elementary, 2935 W. Polk Street, district 8; Crane High School, 2245 W. Jackson Blvd., district 9; Farragut High, 2345 S. Christiana Avenue, district 10; Dunbar Vocational, 3000 South Parkway, district 11; Kelly High, 4136 S. California Avenue, district 12; Chicago Park District fieldhouse, 39 W. 47th Street, district 13; Hyde Park High, 6220 S. Stony Island Avenue, district 14; Calumet High, 8131 S. May Street, district 16, and Chicago Teachers College South, 6800 S. Stewart Avenue, district 20.

For more information, contact the Bureau of Human Relations of Chicago Public Schools, DE 2-7800.

League of Women Voters of Chicago has prepared a handy and attractive pamphlet on Chicago's Fair Housing Ordinance. Titled, "A Guide to Chicago's Fair Housing Ordinance," it explains what the ordinance says and how it works. Copies are available from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations or the League of Women Voters, 67 E. Madison Street, telephone CE 6-0315. The League's price is 5 cents each for one to 49 copies, 2 cents each for 50 to 1,000 copies, \$18 per 1,000 up to 5,000, and \$17 per 1,000 over 5,000 copies.



Dr. Annabel C. Prescott, seated left, chairman of the human relations committee of Girl Scouts of Chicago, discusses program content for a human relations workshop with Joseph Monserrat, seated center, director of migration, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in New York City; Mrs. Eleanor Dungan, seated at right, director of educational services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and standing left to right, Mrs. William E. Adams, 5811 Dorchester Avenue, a member of the Girl Scout planning committee, and Carmen Maymi, of the Puerto Rican labor office in Chicago. About 400 Girl Scout adult leaders took part in the five-week human relations training program which ended March 3. Sponsored by the Girl Scouts of Chicago, it was the first program of its kind in the nation. Its purpose was to promote greater understanding of Chicago's newest minority groups—Puerto Ricans, American Indians, rural Negroes from the South and Southern Appalachian whites.

Hospitals Work to End Bias in Room Assignments

Increasing efforts are being made by Chicago hospitals to confront the problem of racial segregation of patients and to take decisive action against it.

Recently, Wesley Memorial Hospital on the north side and Mt. Sinai Hospital on the west side, among others, put into action positive programs to disregard race in the assignment of rooms.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations health advisory committee, Mother Irene, director of nursing at Columbus Hospital, said hospital administrators can take the lead in desegregating patient accommodations. She said the hospital administration must act and show by its actions what it wants. Patients and doctors will come to accept the move, she said.

Columbus Hospital, in the Lincoln Park community, disregards race in assignment of patients to rooms. It has 40 to 50 private rooms, one four-bed ward, one nine-bed ward, and the rest two-bed rooms, with a total of 413 adult beds. About 10 per cent of its total patients are Negro, Mother Irene said.

Doctors and hospital officials at the committee meeting generally agreed that ungrounded fears on the part of physicians and hospital staff are the main reasons for patient segregation.

Wesley, Mt. Sinai and Columbus each have three Negro doctors on their staffs.

Adopt Rules to Administer Fair Housing Ordinance

Final rules for administering Chicago's Fair Housing Ordinance have been issued by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The ordinance specifies that such rules be adopted.

"The purpose of the rules," Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, said, "is to protect the rights of both the complainant and the broker, to expedite the processing of the complaint, and to make possible the enforcement of the ordinance with fair play and justice."

Processing of a complaint has four stages: 1, signing a complaint; 2, investigation and possible adjustment of it; 3, conference to conciliate the matter, and 4, a public hearing if the matter cannot be settled otherwise. The information in the complaint cannot be made public until the public hearing stage. Anyone who believes he has been the victim of an act prohibited by the housing ordinance may file a complaint with the Commission.

CCHR Investigates 330 Rights Complaints in 1963

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations in 1963 investigated 330 complaints alleging discrimination because of race, religion or national origin.

This year-end total is a decrease from 1962's 402 investigations and from the 489 in 1961.

Most of the Commission's investigations during the last three years concerned law and order, which includes demonstrations, community tension, move-ins, property damage and assaults.

The following table is a breakdown of the complaints:

Department	1963	1962	1961
Housing	32	12	19
Employment	33	50	80
Education	12	12	51
Health	19	13	19
Public Accommodations	28	29	25
New Residents	44	74	
Law & Order	162	212	295
TOTAL	330	402	489



--Chicago Sun-Times Photo

John Hobgood, at left, of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and Mrs. Rose Brandzel, right, professor at Chicago Teachers College North, accept honors from two Chinese youngsters for their work in providing tutors to aid 36 Chinese newcomers in learning English. Nancy Chin, left rear, 13, presents a dragon drawing to Mrs. Brandzel, while Mr. Hobgood receives a "thank you" message in Chinese from Gary Eng, 8. The tutoring project involves 12 student-teachers from the college who are tutoring pupils at the Daniel Hale Williams School, 2700 S. Dearborn Street, and at St. Therese School, 251 W. 23rd Street.

Copies of the 1964 edition of *Your Civil Rights* are now available without charge. The booklet is in an up-to-date listing of Illinois laws, Chicago ordinances and some federal measures dealing with civil rights. It has been published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations since 1948, and more than 362,000 copies have been distributed. Write the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1310, Chicago, Illinois 60606, or telephone 236-4912.



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 6

No. 2



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Hold First Public Hearing Under Fair Housing Ordinance

The first public hearing under Chicago's new fair housing ordinance was held June 3 in City Hall.

Complainant in the case was Anderson Young, 4040 W. Maypole Avenue, a produce company worker. Respondents were Thomas J. Connery and M. J. Connery & Sons, Inc., a realty firm at 4236 W. Madison Street.

Young accused Connery of refusing on February 8 to rent him an apartment in either of two West side buildings managed by the Connery firm. Young charged he was discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Connery did not appear to testify. Previously, he denied he violated the housing ordinance.

Attorney Jerome J. Friedman, a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, served as hearing examiner.

This complaint was one of fifteen charging unfair housing practices that were received by the Commission in the first three months of 1964. Two other cases were received in the closing months of 1963, bringing the total to 17 as of March 31.

In an analysis of the complaints, Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Commission, said:

"Racial discrimination by brokers was charged in 11 complaints, all filed by Negroes. Eight of these involved rental property; three, the sale of homes.

"In three cases filed by whites, eviction from rental apartments was the complaint. One of these charged nationality discrimination—the complainant's husband being Mexican. In the three remaining cases, panic peddling was charged—two filed by whites and one by a Negro.

"Nine of the 17 complaints received have been dismissed," Marciniak said. "Five because no probable cause for an unfair housing practice was found, and four were successfully adjusted.

"In four other cases probable cause for an unfair housing practice was found and are in conciliation. Three others were still being investigated, and one went to public hearing."

Marciniak continued:

"The geographical areas where complaints were made

(Continued on Page 3)

Seek Volunteer Tutors For Summer at 23 Sites

Volunteers are being sought to tutor children and adults this summer at 23 different locations throughout Chicago, Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, announced.

Marciniak, speaking on behalf of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, said college students and adults are needed to tutor at various day and evening hours during the week and on Saturday.

The institutions at which there will be tutoring programs during the summer include:

Henry Booth House, Mary McDowell Settlement House, Bethlehem Church, Salvation Army, Gads Hill Center, Wentworth Gardens, Fellowship House, Chicago Commons, Henry Horner House, Rendu House, Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Trumbull Park, Marillac Social Center, First Immanuel Lutheran Church, Youth Opportunities Project House, North Park Study Center, and St. Andrews' Episcopal Church.

Organizations that will sponsor tutoring programs at

(Continued on Page 4)



Winners of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations contest for the best news story or editorial on human relations written by high school students were, left to right, Margaret Williamson, 16 years old, Farragut High School; Mary Lou Lifka, 17, Nazareth Academy in LaGrange Park; Diane Lynch, 18, Parker High School, and Theodore Terpstra, 17, Harper High School. They were awarded plaques by the Chicago Headline Club, which judged the contest, at the organization's April 24 dinner meeting in the Morrison Hotel. The Club is the local chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism society.



Teenage fans of Mayor Richard J. Daley surround him for autographs at the Contemporary Affairs Forum sponsored by the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News in March at Illinois Institute of Technology. The Mayor spoke on "The Changing City" at the Forum. Approximately 850 copies of "Your Civil Rights," published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, were distributed to the students and teachers who attended the Forum. Copies of the booklet, which is an up-to-date listing of civil rights measures in Illinois and Chicago, are available in limited quantities to groups sponsoring similar programs. Telephone requests to the Commission, 236-4912.

—Chicago Sun-Times Photo

Rogers Park Clergy

The Rogers Park-North Town Inter-Faith Fellowship on Chicago's far north side has publicly pledged "to build a community in which every faith, cultural and racial strand shall cooperate and live together for the values of a free and peaceful society."

To implement its pledge, the Fellowship plans to hold an area-wide conference, publish its statement in church and synagogue periodicals and ask their social action committees to discuss the appeal.

League of Women Voters

Chicago League of Women Voters adopted support of fair housing practices legislation as the number one item in its list of continuing responsibilities. At its annual meeting in April, the League also agreed to continue to work for improved real estate practices and "education of the public to create an atmosphere of support of open housing policies." Mrs. Ely M. Aaron is the League's newly elected president.

City Club of Chicago

The City Club of Chicago has endorsed the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and called for enactment of a statewide law to end racial discrimination in housing.

In a statement issued in March, the Club, a nonpartisan organization composed of many of the area's leading citizens, stated, "Any fair housing practices legislation which is not statewide is only a first step toward an effective program to end housing discrimination."

Chamber Asks Aid for Employment Programs

Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry's Committee for Full Employment has called upon Chicago metropolitan area employers to give their support this Spring to any of nine programs aimed at reducing unemployment.

Frank H. Cassell, chairman, urged employers to select the program best suited to their firm's recruitment needs. He said the nine programs were examined by the committee and found to be "realistic, professional and serious."

The nine are:

Job Opportunities Through Better Skills, a joint project of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Chicago Youth Centers and Chicago YMCA;

Employment Opportunities Fair, which was held by the Central South Side Community Workers on May 21, 22 and 23 in the South Parkway YWCA, 436 E. 39th Street;

Employment Development Fair, which will be held by the Neighborhood Institutional Advisory Council on September 10, 11 and 12 in the Lower North Center, 1000 N. Sedgwick Avenue;

Commission on Youth Welfare, which is seeking to place graduates from four Chicago high schools in jobs;

Illinois State Employment Service Cooperative High School Program;

Manpower Development and Training Program;

Welfare Rehabilitation Service of the Cook County Department of Public Aid;

Apprentice Information Center, and

On The Job Training.

The committee released its new "Merit Employment Handbook," a guide for eliminating discriminatory practices within firms and for initiating a program to recruit minority skills. It costs 25 cents and is available from the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, 30 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.



Edmund Brooks, right, director of civil rights services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, addresses the Chicago Police Department's Fourth Annual Commanding Officers Seminar on Human Relations on April 30 at the Police Academy. Brooks briefed the police command on tension areas in the city. Each of the city's police district commanders, captains and lieutenants attended one of the five day-long sessions.

CRP Sees Reversal Of Neighborhood Change

Proposals to reverse the past pattern of massive neighborhood change from all-white to all-Negro, and establish, instead, a trend to stable, integrated neighborhoods are part of the Community Renewal Program's comprehensive plan for the future development of Chicago.

The CRP, a city agency, issued the report as a proposal for community-wide discussion. The report will be presented to the Mayor and the City Council on June 30.

In a summary of its findings and recommendations, CRP said:

"It is apparent that the accommodation of the growing non-white population in the Chicago Metropolitan Area will mean that many dwellings now occupied by white families and many dwellings yet to be built in areas of predominantly white occupancy will be occupied in the future by non-white families.

"It has been projected that, under current trends, much of this accommodation will take place through massive transition of neighborhoods from white to non-white occupancy, primarily in areas peripheral to sections now occupied predominantly by non-whites.

"It is the objective of the city to change these trends and achieve harmonious, stabilized neighborhoods attractive to families of all races, nationalities and creeds."

The proposed community renewal program is designed to help achieve this objective in the following ways:

- By increasing both the quality and quantity of housing in the city.
- By expanding renewal resources in neighborhoods in which possible transition from white to non-white occupancy may occur that would slow down out-migration of families and attract new families while pursuing the policy of equal opportunity and fair housing practices.
- By continuing the non-discrimination policies in urban renewal projects which have helped neighborhoods to achieve stable racial relations.

First Public Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

occurred in Hyde Park, with four complaints; South Shore, with six; and Englewood, with one. Two of the panic peddling cases were in the South Shore area. The third was in Burnside.

"Other community areas where violations were charged were the Near North Side, Douglas, West Garfield Park, Washington Heights and Calumet Heights."

The Commission on Human Relations is the government agency administering Chicago's fair housing ordinance.



Edward Marciniak, right, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, welcomes Herbert Bilsky, 16, to the offices of the Commission. Bilsky served as the Commission's junior executive director in connection with the city-wide Junior Officials Day May 12. He represented the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, in which he is president of the Chicago Region AZA and was coordinator of the Annual Judaism Leadership Institute held May 22 through 24 in Waukegan. Bilsky is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bilsky, 6325 N. Artesian Avenue, and is a junior at Mather High School.

Two Other Illinois Cities Adopt Fair Housing Laws

Following Chicago's action, two other Illinois cities adopted fair housing ordinances regulating practices of real estate brokers, and a third adopted a resolution calling for non-discrimination in housing.

The two with ordinances are East St. Louis and Peoria. Freeport passed the resolution.

East St. Louis' ordinance was passed by the City Council on February 6, 1964. Similar to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, it bans practices of racial and religious discrimination by real estate brokers in the sale, rental, lease or occupancy of any residential real estate. It also outlaws "panic peddling." Violators are subject to a fine up to \$200. (Violators of the Chicago ordinance face suspension or revocation of their broker's license.)

Peoria's ordinance was passed by the City Council on December 30, 1963. It prohibits real estate brokers from being a party to a number of practices which have been used to restrict Negroes to particular neighborhoods. It also bans "panic peddling."

Peoria's ordinance creates a Fair Housing Board to administer the law. It consists of five members appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. Penalty for violation of the ordinance is suspension or revocation of the broker's license.

Freeport's resolution states that "it is the policy of the City of Freeport that all persons financially able to buy or rent housing or residential property, in any area within the jurisdiction of the city, shall not be denied on the basis of their race, creed, color or national origin."

OSC Indexes Prices to Stabilize Home Sales

Organization for the Southwest Community is seeking support of real estate brokers, home owners and home buyers to end exploitation in the housing market in racially changing neighborhoods. OSC is one of Chicago's most effective racially-integrated community associations, with 137 affiliated organizations.

In a new move to combat speculators' activities, OSC is preparing a street index of the southwest community from 67th and State Streets, south and west to the city limits, showing the prices paid for every property sold under mortgage since January, 1962.

The list is available to the public and is posted in the OSC office at 747 W. 79th Street. The street-by-street index shows the sales price of every real estate transfer in the area since 1962, up to and including those of last week.

In a letter to 110 real estate men in the area, Max Sonderby, chairman of OSC real estate practices, said:

"The OSC believes that the local legitimate real estate men could perform an important public service to both buyers and sellers by letting them know that they don't have to deal with a speculator and that they can 'get the facts' about the neighborhood in question."

OSC asked the real estate brokers to:

- Make it possible for the seller and buyer to meet before the deal is closed.
- Provide full disclosure of purchase and sale price.
- Make available the price paid by the seller at the time of original purchase.

Sonderby said the street index combined with the help of real estate people "can end the disparate price system in the community, eliminate exploitation, and provide a stabilizing force in the community."

At first, about four buyers and sellers were stopping daily in the OSC office to look at the list, and now it has increased to about six a day. "Your support could increase this number," Sonderby told the real estate men. "We would like to make available, as a public service, a list of real estate brokers who are willing to cooperate in these efforts," he said.

"As you know, the familiar pattern is for white home-



Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, left, chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the National Medical Association, discusses the recent national conference on "Recruitment in Medical Careers" with Mrs. Exie Watson Jones, director, Woodlawn Center YWCA; Dr. Alfred Klinger, past president, South Side Branch of the Chicago Medical Society, and Mrs. Maude Giles, of the Cook County Physicians Association Women's Auxiliary. More than 700 high school students interested in hearing about opportunities in the field of medicine attended the conference, which was held at the University of Chicago.

Seek Summer Tutors

(Continued from Page 1)

various sites are the NAACP, Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish Speaking, Pilsen Neighbors, Tutoring Project for Mothers in Woodlawn, and Ralph Metcalfe Youth Foundation.

Marciniak said additional tutoring sites are expected to be added to the list by the end of June.

Persons who want to volunteer to tutor are being asked to contact Mrs. May Peterson, of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago Volunteer Bureau, 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone AN 3-0640.

owners to sell their homes at a loss while the Negro home buyer pays an inflated price for the same property," he explained. "Both parties lose while the speculator makes a profit from both. The consequences of this system are fear and panic by the whites and financial hardship for the Negro, leaving no money for home maintenance."



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Asks School Board to Remove Biased Apprenticeship Programs

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has asked the Chicago Board of Education to withdraw its services and facilities from those joint management-labor apprenticeship programs that do not extend their recruiting and admitting practices to minority group youth.

In a letter to Frank M. Whiston, president of the Chicago Board of Education, Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, said:

"The Commission believes that public funds and public facilities should be made available only to those apprenticeship programs which effectively demonstrate that they are open to all qualified applicants; those programs whose recruiting patterns reach members of various minority groups, including Negroes, Orientals, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and others.

"The Commission during the past two years has devoted considerable time and staff aimed at eliminating racially discriminatory practices in the apprentice programs of skilled trades. In some of the trades, we have had success. In others, we have not been able to alter prevailing patterns of racial exclusion.

"For some of these trades the Board of Education (at Washburne, Prosser and Chicago Vocational School) provides apprenticeship training. This training, in part, is supported by federal funds following certification by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Division of Vocational Education.

"The great majority of skilled trades using these public facilities and public funds for apprenticeship training have opened their ranks to qualified applicants without regard to race, religion or national origin. What we are confronted with is a handful of key trades that are still closed to Negroes."

The Commission has been particularly concerned about Washburne Trade School, 3233 W. 31st Street, where there are 16 apprenticeship programs. To be eligible for training, a student must be sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of a particular trade.

A Board of Education "head count" on October 3.

(Continued on Page 4)

Proposes 3 Ways to Improve Opportunities for Minorities

Three proposals to improve opportunities for minority groups were made by Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, to a federal committee.

He said that:

1. Government should be the pioneer, the pace-setter in merit employment, in recruiting, upgrading, training and promotion.

2. A survey of geographical pockets of employment where minority groups are absent is needed.

3. Greater cooperation between civil service commission and the employment counseling branches of government is needed.

The recommendations were made at a community leaders' regional conference at the Chicago-Sheraton hotel, sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Elaborating on his proposal for government to be a pioneer, Marciniak said:

"In the past this is what government has done. One
(Continued on Page 4)

Business Leaders Form New Urban League Council

A group of Chicago's top-ranking business leaders has organized a business advisory council to the Chicago Urban League to help increase job openings and equality of opportunity for Negroes and other minorities in the area.

Membership of the council, headed by Joseph L. Block, chairman of Inland Steel Company, includes the heads of 56 business, industrial and financial firms employing a total of nearly 250,000 persons in the Chicago area.

A. W. Williams, president of the League, said:

"This council represents the first of its kind in the country to be formed by a local Urban League. It is patterned after the National Urban League's commerce and industry council. The membership is a representation of important and highly creative leaders who will begin a dialogue across racial lines, between men with similar interests."

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Chicago Commission on Human Relations commissioners and staff shown at meeting with Police Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson (facing camera at far right) and his chief aides discuss coordination, cooperation and planning for handling summer racial tensions. Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, is seated at the Superintendent's left.

Dental Journal Backs State No-Bias Ruling

An official dental publication has given its support to an Illinois regulation banning racial discrimination in dentists' offices throughout the state.

The Journal of the American Dental Association commented in a recent editorial:

"The state licensing agency in Illinois . . . has a regulation which stipulates that any dentist who neglects, fails or refuses to render professional services to a person because of the person's race, religion, color or national origin, shall be deemed guilty of improper, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct."

The anti-bias regulation was adopted in July, 1963, by the Dental Examining Committee (Board of Dental Examiners) of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education.

At the time the regulation was adopted, the president of the American Dental Association said, "This action is in full accord with the constitution and bylaws of the ADA which state that the Association's object is to encourage the improvement of the health of the public."

The *Journal* editorial concluded:

"These regulations are not only consistent with ADA policies but also are consistent with the behavior, beliefs and personal policies of most dentists. But for the health professions should such regulations be necessary at all?"

On Committee for Rights Law

Attorney William R. Ming Jr., a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, has accepted an invitation by President Lyndon B. Johnson to serve with the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations, a special advisory committee on the new civil rights law.

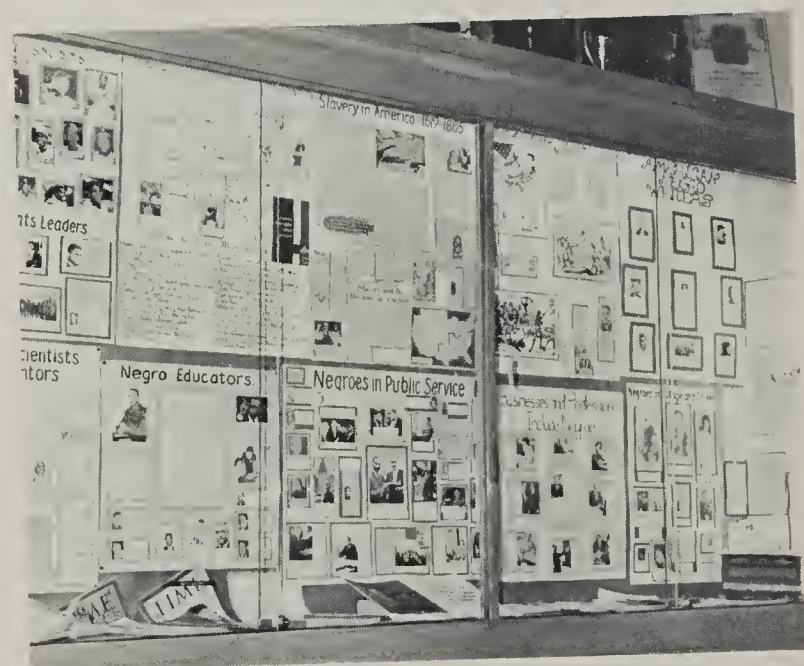
High School Features Exhibit on Negro History

A display on Negro history was on exhibit this June in the main lobby of Bowen High School, in South Chicago.

It was prepared by both Negro and white students under the guidance of history teacher Virgil J. Vogel, a 22-year veteran with the Chicago Public Schools.

Seventy-nine of Bowen High's 2,383 students are Negro.

Vogel said he felt the display of Negro contributions to American life would help fill a need in the teaching



Bowen Exhibit

of American history and at the same time help promote better human relations among the students.

His students gathered clippings and pictures that could be used for the display, made posters, obtained Negro art work and sketched "portraits" of Negro leaders. In his classes, the students wrote essays about the display.

V.I.P.s Tackle Teenage Race Conflicts

A group of students at Crane High School, 2245 W. Jackson Blvd., are setting an example of how young people can promote racial harmony within their own ranks.

Racial tension was heightened between Negro and white students at the school the day after the killing of four Negro girls in a Birmingham, Ala., church bombing in September.

White students from a nearby Italian neighborhood were being attacked as they walked to and from Crane, which is in a predominantly Negro area. Whenever a group was mixed, there were no attacks.

Dr. Lorraine Sullivan, then principal of the school, and Mrs. Gail Willis, faculty member in charge of the student council, called upon six of the top Negro students to find out what could be done to halt the attacks.

The six youths formed an organization called the V.I.P.s and organized a "Buddy System" through which Negro boys escorted white ones to school. The V.I.P.s conducted home visits to parents of the youths involved and assemblies at the school where they informed the student body of their project.

After a short time the attacks had stopped. But the V.I.P.'s continued to work and to grow. Currently, there are 26 students in the group—18 Negro, eight white. They have developed a "Keep Crane Beautiful" campaign and are promoting formation of groups similar to theirs in other high schools in the city. Hirsch, Bowen and Waller High Schools have begun to lay the ground work for similar organizations.

Stanton Payne, sponsor of the V.I.P.'s and a counselor at the school, said the youths plan to work with boys clubs in the area during the summer months.

Recently, a *New York Times* article spoke of the V.I.P.s as being a possible solution to some of New York City's racial troubles.

The *Chicago Sun-Times* stated in an editorial on June 7:

"With all due respect we submit that there is a lesson

to be learned from the experience of the Negro and white students who attend Chicago's Crane Technical High School. A hand extended in friendship is a great antidote for racial tension. In the case of Crane, the hand of the Negro was extended to a white minority. There are 3,000 Negro students and 260 white students in the school. . . . The example set by students at Crane deserves applause and imitation."



V.I.P.s at Crane High School demonstrate their "Buddy System" that reduced racial tension at the school. Left to right are Joseph Liddell, Pierce Chapman, Clarence Brownlow, school counselor Stanton Payne, faculty sponsor of the V.I.P.s, and Victor Rozenski.

Friendship House Holds Summer Weekend Programs

Friendship House, Catholic interracial lay movement with headquarters in Chicago at 4233 S. Indiana Avenue, is sponsoring two Summer Weekends to acquaint individuals with human relations work.

The Weekends are July 17 through 19 and August 21 through 23 at Childerley Farm in Wheeling. Participants will be clergy and laymen of various religious faiths from throughout the country who seek ideas for promoting interracial justice in their own communities.

The Summer Weekend program is one of several training sessions offered by Friendship House mostly to non-professionals in human relations work.

Persons wishing further information should contact Miss Betty Plank at OAkland 4-7700.

Lee Schooler Reappointed Head of Awards Committee

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations soon will be seeking nominations for its 1964 awards in human relations, Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, announced. Aaron asked that readers of *Human Relations News* be on the lookout for persons, business firms and civic organizations that are making outstanding contributions to better human relations and that would make good nominations.

Aaron also announced reappointment of Lee Schooler as chairman of the 1964 Awards Committee. Schooler is president of The Public Relations Board, Inc.

The Commission's 19th Annual Awards Luncheon will be held Wednesday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

Opportunities for Minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

of the reasons today for the large number of employees of Irish ancestry is that 50-75 years ago, government employment had fewer barriers to Irish than did private employers. Hence the Irish flocked to the places where the opportunities were the greatest.

"Today, government is still playing the pace-setting role in merit employment—because employment opportunities for Negroes are still greater in government than in private industry. Industry, however, is catching up. Government needs to forge ahead—even more in the remainder of the 1960's. One out of every six jobs today is a government job. In the last two years, one out of every three *new* jobs that have been created can be found in government."

On the question of the need for a survey, he stated:

"In recent years government surveys of minority employment have done much to lay bare the problem that exists. Negroes, Puerto Ricans are heavily concentrated in the lower job classifications; as pay classifications go up, the proportion of Negroes go down. This surveying should be continued.

"We need *badly* a survey of geographical pockets where minority groups are absent. There are labor market areas all over the state, throughout the suburbs, and in the city where minority groups are not wanted. We need to locate these pockets of racial and ethnic discrimination so that we can proceed to end the racial discrimination that we have uncovered.

"Right now these pockets are hidden and outside the job shopping patterns of Negroes who are seeking jobs.

"We should do everything possible to locate these all white pockets—in and out of government. Once revealed, then we can mobilize to wipe out the discrimination. This will create new places where minority groups can seek employment on a merit basis."

And on the issue of cooperation, Marciniak pointed out:

"We need greater cooperation between civil service

Apprentice Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

showed that Washburne had 2,138 white students (97 per cent), 54 Negroes (2.5 per cent) and 11 students of other races (one-half per cent).

Aaron said in his letter to Whiston:

"On several occasions during the past two years we have discussed the matter with Superintendent Willis and his staff and members of the Board of Education and have urged that steps be taken by the Board to end its participation in a training program which supports racial discrimination.

"We understand that steps have been taken by Superintendent Willis to review the practices of specific unions and the joint apprenticeship committees. However, the problem still remains. The restrictive practices of a small group of key trades have not been changed."

The letter also was sent to other members of the Board of Education. A similar letter was sent to Melville Hosch, regional director, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and J. E. Hill, director, Division of Vocational Education, State of Illinois.

commission and the employment counseling branches of the government; we need to refer military rejectees—because of education—to other private and public agencies for assistance.

"People who flunk or who didn't qualify for examinations should be referred to job and school counselors so that such persons can be guided to schools and training programs to get the skills that are needed.

"The same referral responsibility rests upon employment and school counselors so that they can send people to take appropriate civil service examinations.

"Such day-to-day cooperation will shorten the time lag between the point of training and the point of employment. Such cooperation is badly needed—particularly for young employees who are new to the labor market and who need to be steered to where the opportunities exist."



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To Hold Tutoring Conference Sept. 26

A conference for directors of volunteer tutoring projects in Chicago will be held Saturday, September 26, at DePaul University's downtown campus, 25 E. Jackson Blvd.

Daniel Overmyer, staff member of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, said this will be the first meeting of its kind since volunteer tutoring programs began to gain momentum in the city two years ago.

The conference will spotlight tutoring programs for the elementary and high school age groups. Plans are to concentrate on adult tutoring at a future conference.

Major topics to be discussed are: the selection and training of volunteer workers, organizational structure of a good tutoring program, and curriculum materials.

Last Spring, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents reported there were 56 tutoring projects in Chicago operating at 90 different sites. Sites included churches, schools, settlement houses, community and recreational centers, and public housing projects. Some 1,511 volunteers were tutoring 3,203 children and 739 adults.

Most of those being tutored are elementary and high school students having difficulties with their studies. Adults are being tutored primarily in reading, English and arithmetic. Tutors are high school and college students, housewives and young adults.

This Summer, 39 tutoring programs continue to function at 61 sites located throughout the city. John Hobgood, staff member of the Mayor's Committee, said this total is substantially higher than in the Summer of 1963. He said 1,150 young men and women currently are tutoring 2,460 children and another 136 are tutoring 830 adults.

Mrs. May Peterson, of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago Volunteer Bureau, who coordinated placement of city-wide volunteers this Summer, referred more than 100 tutors from 22 colleges, high schools and communities to 16 tutoring projects. Most tutors are recruited by the individual programs.

Hobgood said leaders of the movement expect 20 to

(Continued on Page 4)

Business Leaders to Start Crusade of Opportunities

A group of Chicago business leaders, who were invited by Mayor Richard J. Daley to meet with him on July 16, decided to undertake a "Crusade of Opportunities."

The crusade has two objectives:

1. To persuade young people, particularly members of minority and disadvantaged groups, that opportunities are available if they complete their education and prepare themselves.

2. To enlist businessmen to persuade other businessmen to make job opportunities available in greater numbers, particularly for minority youth.

The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry will staff this crusade, with the help of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and any other group wishing to take part. It is hoped that some of the larger firms, following the pattern of the "Crusade of Mercy," might lend-lease some of their staff to such a program.

In connection with the first objective, it was announced that a new film will be available from the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in September which spells out job opportunities and job requirements, with

(Continued on Page 4)

Televise First Commercials About Work of Commission

Television commercials about the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations are being telecast as a public service by five Chicago commercial television channels and by the educational station, Channel 11.

This is the first time the Commission has used commercials of any kind, and one of the first on the subject of civil rights by a government body.

The spot announcements were written and produced by Foote, Cone and Belding, Inc., who donated its services under the direction of Milton Schwartz, senior vice president and a member of the Commission's public relations committee.

Tom Rook, of Foote, Cone and Belding, produced the commercials and the copy was prepared under the

(Continued on Page 4)

Real Estate Broker To Comply With Ordinance

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has received positive written assurances from real estate agent Thomas J. Connery that he will comply with the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and has, with the approval of the complainant and his attorney, withdrawn its recommendation that his real estate license be suspended.

The Commission earlier found the west side real estate broker had violated the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, and recommended to Mayor Richard J. Daley suspension of the broker's license for one year.

The finding was made after a public hearing held in City Hall on June 3. It was the first public hearing held under the Ordinance.

In a complaint filed with the Commission on February 11, Anderson Young, a produce company worker, accused Connery of refusing on February 8 to rent him an apartment in a west side building managed by the Connery firm. Young charged he was discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Following an investigation, attempts at conciliation and a public hearing, the Commission found Connery in violation of the Ordinance.

On August 10, the Commission advised Mayor Daley that after Connery had contacted the Commission, the Commission directed Commissioner Jerome J. Friedman to meet with Connery and the complainant, Anderson Young. Connery satisfied all parties that he will comply with the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

In asking the Commission to reopen his case Connery stated that "M. J. Connery & Sons, Inc. Real Estate Company, as well as myself, Thomas J. Connery, will sell, lease and rent all residential real estate upon which we have a managing or listing agreement without utilizing restrictions of race, color, religion or national ancestry."

He has instructed all Connery employees, agents, brokers, salesmen and janitors that the above statement "clearly expresses the policy of the company."

Connery said, "I appreciate the Commission's willingness to review its recommendations in my case. I have confidence in your fairness and impartiality in administering the Fair Housing Ordinance."

In a letter to Anderson Young, Connery regretted any inconvenience and assured Young that if he returned to the Connery office, Young would be treated in a non-discriminatory manner. In acknowledging the letter, Anderson Young and his attorney said, "We are pleased with the action of the Commission in this matter."

The complaint against Connery was one of 28 complaints, charging real estate brokers with violating the city's Fair Housing Ordinance, that have been filed with the Commission up to June 30, 1964.

Two of the 28 complaints were filed in 1963, after the Ordinance became effective on October 4. Seventeen



Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr., left, and Mrs. Margaret Madden review proposals for Chicago's war on poverty.

CCHR Staffer Helps Draft City's Anti-Poverty Plan

Mrs. Margaret Madden, coordinator of the New Residents Division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, is currently on "loan" to the newly formed Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity.

The committee is drafting a program to combat poverty in Chicago based on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which was passed recently. The federal measure provides funds for such a program.

Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr., who has long been active on the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, is executive director of the Committee on Urban Opportunity.

Mrs. Madden is in charge of urban and rural community action programs which will mobilize and utilize resources, public or private, in an attack on poverty.

were filed in the first quarter of 1964 and 9 in the second quarter.

Of the total, 23 charged racial discrimination, one charged religious and another national ancestry discrimination, and three "panic peddling."

Eighteen of the complaints were dismissed by the Commission; nine for lack of jurisdiction or not sufficient evidence of a violation, and nine were satisfactorily adjusted during the investigation or conciliation stages.

The remaining 10 complaints were still undergoing investigation or conciliation as of June 30. One complaint went to public hearing.

The complaints involved the communities of Hyde Park, South Shore, Burnside, Near North, Douglas, Washington Heights, Calumet Heights, Englewood, Westown, West Ridge, and West Garfield Park.

Eighteen complaints charged refusal to rent; four refusal to sell; three eviction, and three "panic peddling."

Marynook Works for Stable Interracial Area

It's been two and one-half years since the first two Negro families moved into Marynook, a community of 423 homes in a suburban setting on Chicago's southeast side.

Since then, Marynook has received nation-wide attention because of its approach to integration.

Marynook has more Negro families now. And white families are continuing to buy and rent the attractive modern homes which were built in 1958 by J. E. Merrion and Company.

Ed Boylan, president of the Marynook Homeowners' Association, said:

"Marynook residents decided not to run. They decided instead to build a stable, integrated community.

"Our strong homeowners' association, fully organized and active, was to prove an effective tool for implementing action and efforts in the right direction.

"Through the efforts of our real estate committee, by the Spring of 1963, we did the seemingly impossible—we sold 18 homes to whites and 56 homes to Negroes."

Boylan said that in the two years since the first Negro family moved in, approximately 50 homes have been sold to whites and ten rented to white families. Some 120 homes were sold to Negroes in the same period.

The number of sales to whites almost doubled in the second year.

"We experienced our share of 'panic peddlers,'" Boylan continued. "I know of at least two brokers that we brought before the Illinois Department of Registration and Education. The department threatened to revoke their real estate licenses if they didn't curtail their unethical activities. They ceased their harassment as did others that came after them.

"Our real estate committee was formed so that they could keep track of the homes for sale in Marynook. Usually the seller of a home contacts the committee chairman and asks that the committee try to find a buyer for his home. Through special mail campaigns and by word of mouth, the committee has been amazingly successful in its efforts to attract white buyers."

Boylan said that through the work of the program committee, a social climate of acceptance for the concept of integrated living was established. "The committee promoted community square dances, fall carnivals, art fairs, annual dinner dances, art classes, Christmas parties for the children and the like."

"Indeed, Negroes and whites together, participating in our homeowners' activities and also in the social activities of the community, have created a strong feeling of dedication and loyalty to the Marynook community.

"Yes, we accomplished a great deal in the past two years, but we didn't do it alone. We had the advice and assistance of the women from the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, the South East Community Organization, and such people as Msgr. Walsh of St. Felicitas Church with his personal involvement in community affairs."

Marynook is bounded by 83rd Street on the north, 87th Street on the south, Dorchester Avenue on the east and the Illinois Central railroad tracks on the west.

A new leaflet on Marynook has been published and is available without charge from Joseph Baron, 8360 S. Kenwood Avenue, chairman of the Marynook Homeowners' Association real estate committee. It is called "Tomorrow's Home in the City Awaits You Today . . . Marynook in Chicago."



An outdoor picnic in Marynook.

Leaflet on Fair Housing Available in Spanish

A leaflet in Spanish about Chicago's fair housing ordinance has been prepared for Spanish-speaking persons in the city by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The one-page information sheet describes what the ordinance does, and what a person should do if he feels he has been discriminated against or if his neighborhood is bothered by a "panic peddler."

Copies can be obtained from the Commission or the Citizen Information Service, 67 E. Madison Street.

Illinois Commission Plans Parley for Suburban Groups

Illinois Commission on Human Relations will hold a day-long workshop conference for suburban human relations councils on Saturday, September 26, in the Sherman House.

Roger Nathan, executive director of the Commission, said all 60 human relations councils and commissions in the Metropolitan Area of Chicago will be invited.



A volunteer tutor from the Illinois Institute of Technology, at left, and her pupil at Henry Booth House.

Tutoring

(Continued from Page 1)

25 new tutoring projects to be started this Fall.

Members of the planning committee for the upcoming conference for directors are: Mrs. Kathy Hanley, Chicago Area Lay Movement; Reverend Edward White, Chicago Church Project, United Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Rose Brandzel, Chicago Teachers College North; LaVerne Hickey, Council of Community Organizations Tutoring Program; Dr. William Gorman, DePaul University; Emrick Carlson, General Wood Boys Club.

Also, Joyce Bolinger, director, Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning; Seaman Peltz, Hyde Park High School; Nathaniel Willis, NAACP After School Project; John Ramey, Hyde Park Neighborhood Club; Mrs. Sue Duncan, Kenwood-Ellis Church Project; Mrs. Elizabeth Davey, director, Murray School Reading Clinic; Peter Lewis, director, Northwestern Student Tutoring Project; Reverend James Cermak, pastor, Our Lady of Lourdes Church; Joe Simpson, Student Woodlawn Area Project; Reverend Frank W. James, Twin State Christian Camp; Dr. and Mrs. Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago, and Clyde Murray, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

TV Commercials

(Continued from Page 1)

direction of his colleague, Ernest Eversz, with the assistance of Stanley Cohen of Edward H. Weiss.

Television commentator Norman Ross is narrator.

Purpose of the commercials is to acquaint all Chicagoans with the Commission as a source of help to all citizens in obtaining equal rights.

The copy reads in part:

"The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is an official agency of our city, actively working to guarantee the fair and square treatment of all people regardless of race, origin or religion.

"It works to secure equal enjoyment of all public accommodations. It works with public and private groups to bring about fair housing for all. And it works to bring equal job opportunity to everybody."

The commercial closes with a display of the telephone number and an invitation to call the Commission if it can be of service.

Edward S. Gillespie, vice president, advertising and public relations, Supreme Life Insurance Co., and Mrs. Lavinia Schwartz, Midwest manager, The Advertising Council, both members of the Commission's public relations committee, assisted in the development of the commercials. Hale Nelson, vice president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, is chairman of the Commission's public relations committee.

Crusade of Opportunities

(Continued from Page 1)

an eye to minority and disadvantaged youth. A similar film is being prepared by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.

On the second objective, special efforts will be made to reach smaller employers and the heads of trade associations representing this group.

The Mayor held that same week two additional meetings for the same purpose with Chicago religious and labor leaders.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 6

No. 5



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

8 Skilled Trades Admit First Negroes

Negroes have been admitted into eight skilled trades in the Chicago area that previously had no Negro members.

These breakthroughs have taken place since the first of 1963, according to Jim Burns, coordinator of the investigations and law enforcement division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Burns, who directs the Commission's intensive program in the building trades, said recent developments indicate the admittance of Negroes to trade unions seems to be on the upswing.

Since the first of 1963, Negroes have become the following:

- An apprentice tilesetter, a member of Tile Layers and Helpers—Mosaic and Acoustical, Local 25.
- An apprentice architectural ironworker, in the Architectural and Ornamental Iron Workers Union, Local 63.
- Two apprentice sprinkler fitters, in the Sprinkler Fitters and Apprentices Union, Local 281.
- Two apprentice pipe coverers in the Heat, Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers Union, Local 17.
- Two sheet metal workers, who are currently employed and who are scheduled to take trade entrance examinations on October 15.
- Four elevator constructor helpers, in Elevator Constructors Local 2, who have been hired by Westinghouse and Otis Elevator.
- Operating engineer, a member of International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 150, who has been promoted by the City of Chicago.
- An oiler, in training to be an operating engineer, a member of International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 150, also hired by the City.
- A machine shop apprentice, in training at Washburne Trade School.

Negroes are on the waiting lists for indentureship in the following unions for the first time: Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local 1; Pipefitters Association, Local 597, and Composition Roofers, Local 11.

Commission Seeks Nominees For Human Relations Awards

It's time once again to nominate candidates for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations annual awards in human relations.

Awards are given annually by the Commission to individuals and organizations that have made outstanding contributions to the improvement of human relations in Chicago.

A special award, a memorial to the late Thomas and Eleanor Wright, is given to a professional human relations worker. Mr. Wright was at one time executive director of the Commission and his wife was director of public information.

"We need your help in locating those who deserve to be so honored," Lee Schooler, chairman of the awards committee, said. "Your nominations are the basis for selections. We invite you to send us your choices for the awards on nomination forms available from the Commission."

Entry forms can be obtained from the Commission, Room 1310, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, telephone 236-4912. Nominations must be in the Commission office by Monday, October 5.

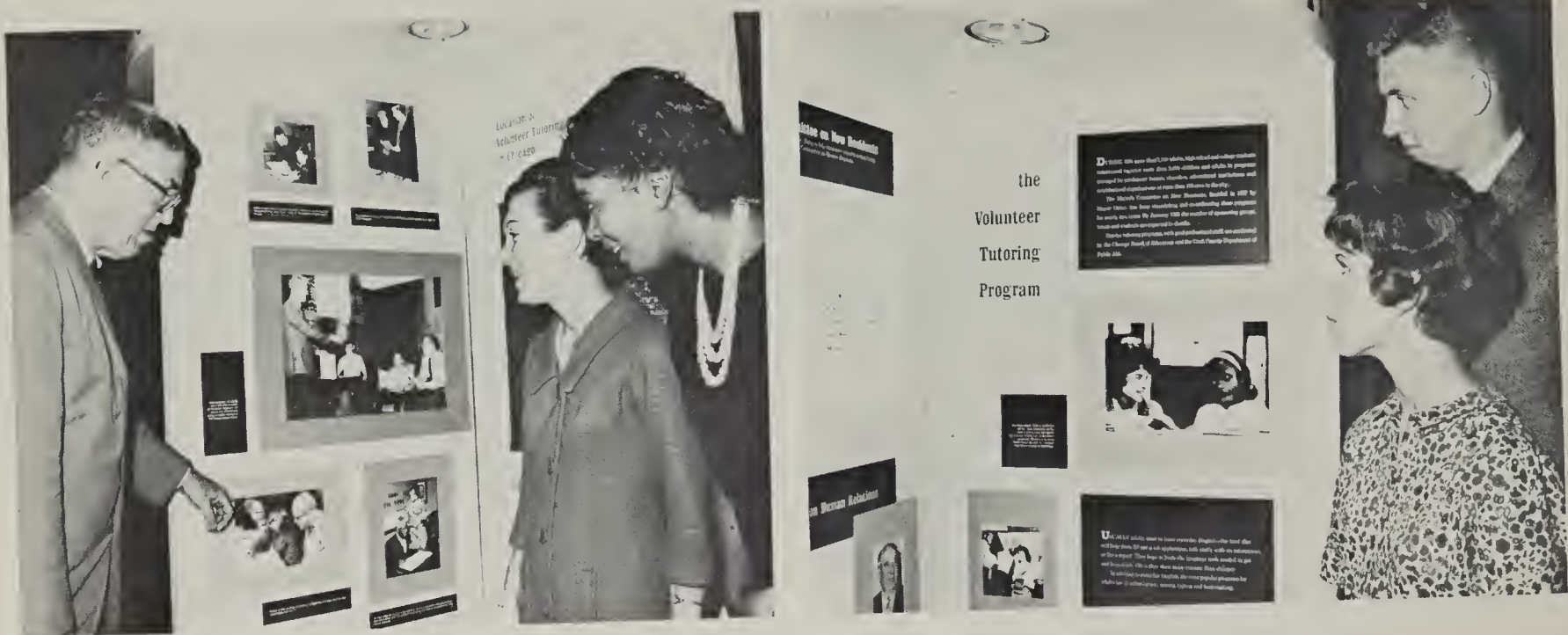
The awards will be presented at the Commission's Nineteenth Annual Awards Luncheon which will be held at noon Wednesday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

Those eligible for an award are any business or industrial enterprise, any civic or community organization, religious institution, organ of communication, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations in Chicago. Human relations agencies and organizations are not eligible.

Schooler, who is president of the Public Relations Board, Inc., heads the committee of 13 who will select the winners.

Members of the committee are: Charles A. Davis, of Charles A. Davis and Associates; the Rev. William E. Hogan, of St. Martin Church; Howard G. Mayer, of Mayer and O'Brien, Inc.; Sister Mary Ann Ida, of Mundelein College; Attorney Lewis Manilow; Irwin Klass, of

(Continued on Page 4)



The Mayor's Committee on New Residents' eight-panel, revolving exhibit on the volunteer tutoring program in Chicago is currently in the main corridor of City Hall where it will remain until September 28. In photo at left, Robert C. McNamara, Jr., left, chairman of the Mayor's Committee, discusses one of the photographs on the exhibit with Miss Adrienne Griffin and Miss Helen Beck, volunteer tutors at Hyde Park Neighborhood Club Center. Miss Griffin is a personnel counselor at Star Employment Service. Miss Beck is a teacher at Burke Elementary School. In photo at right, Miss Carol Scalamera, a junior at the Art Institute of Chicago, and Leonard Greetis, an actuarial technician for Continental Assurance Company, view the display. Both are volunteer tutors at centers directed by Chicago Area Lay Movement; Miss Scalamera at Our Lady of Sorrows parish and Mr. Greetis at St. Agatha parish. After September 28, the exhibit will be in the Museum of Science and Industry.

CIC to Honor M. L. King

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will receive the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago's 1964 John F. Kennedy Award.

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will be given the award at the CIC's annual benefit dinner to be held October 29 at the Pick-Congress Hotel.

Edward M. Kralovec, Jr., president of the Catholic Interracial Council, said Dr. King will receive the award as a tribute to his distinguished leadership on behalf of the dignity of all men.

Lawyers Volunteer to Serve As Defense Counsel in Rights Cases

American Jewish Congress, Council of Greater Chicago, has announced that a group of lawyers have volunteered to serve as defense counsel in litigation arising from civil rights activity in this area and in the South.

Paul H. Vishny, president, said 21 lawyers have indicated a desire to make themselves available to serve as trial lawyers, or in a research capacity, to indigent defendants in such litigation.

Maurice Klinger, executive director of the Congress, asks that persons and organizations that know of such cases advise the Congress office, 22 W. Monroe Street, telephone 332-7355.

Annual High School Press Conference Set for Oct. 12

The fourth annual Chicago Commission on Human Relations press conference for high school students will be held from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. October 12 in the Prudential Building auditorium at Prudential Plaza.

Student editors and student council presidents from city and county public, private, and parochial schools have been invited to attend the event.

Hale Nelson, a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and a vice president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, will serve as conference chairman.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, other Commission officials and staff members, will report on the status of human relations in Chicago today. Students will have an opportunity to question the officials.

The conference will subdivide into smaller workshops on such areas of Commission work as housing, education, civil rights, health, aid to newcomers, and employment. In each of these workshops, students will have an opportunity for intensive questioning of Commission staff.

A buffet luncheon will be served the pupils.

A contest for the best news story or editorial on human relations will be held following the conference. Last year, four high school seniors won the contest and were honored at a regional dinner meeting of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism society.

Record More 'Firsts' In Jobs for Non-Whites

Chicago Commission on Human Relations records show that since the first of 1964, numerous business firms throughout the city have hired Negro men and women for positions—mostly white-collar—never before filled by them.

The Commission has assisted in many of these placements, along with other government and private agencies.

The firms and the positions include:

Sinclair Refining Company, 155 N. Wacker Drive, hired a Negro secretary in May and now employs 12 Negro white collar workers.

Acme Steel Company, 135th Street and Perry Avenue, hired two Negro secretaries—one in industrial relations and another in the safety department.

United States Steel Corporation and its division American Bridge, 208 S. La Salle Street, has hired 19 Negroes for white collar jobs.

Chicago Teachers Pension Fund, 228 N. LaSalle Street, hired a Negro woman as a counsellor on retirement plans.

Stop & Shop, 16 W. Washington Street, hired a Negro management trainee.

Material Service Division of General Dynamics Corporation, 300 W. Washington Street, hired a Negro as a dispatcher.

Beverly Bank, 1357 W. 103rd Street, hired a Negro teller trainee.

Sherman House, Clark and Randolph Streets, hired a Negro desk clerk.

Lambrecht Food Company, 2334 N. Kilbourne Avenue, hired a Negro receptionist.

Seymour Richards Construction Company, 7127 N. Clark Street, hired two carpenter apprentices.

Borg-Warner Corporation, 200 S. Michigan Avenue, hired a Negro secretary in the sales department, and later hired five more Negroes in various departments of the office.

Inland Steel Company, 30 W. Monroe Street, hired two Negroes as engineer trainees working on their fleet of Great Lakes ore boats.

Quaker Oats Corporation, with offices in the Merchandise Mart, hired a Negro secretary in its public relations department.

Fred S. James and Company, insurance, 1 N. LaSalle Street, hired a Negro clerk-typist.

Skil Corporation, 5033 N. Elston Avenue, hired a Negro secretary in industrial relations.

James Lyon Company, 310 S. Peoria Street, hired a Negro plasterer, truck driver and carpenter apprentice.

American National Bank, 33 N. LaSalle Street, hired 12 Negroes this year in various white collar capacities.

Pullman Bank and Trust Company, 400 E. 111th Street, hired two Negro tellers, a secretary and an office clerk.

20 Cities Adopt Fair Housing Laws in Past 17 Months

Twenty-four cities and fourteen states throughout the nation now have fair housing practices laws, a continuing survey by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations reveals.

Twenty of these cities, including Chicago, and two states, adopted fair housing legislation since April 1, 1963.

The cities are: Akron, Ohio; Albuquerque, N. M.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Beloit, Wis.; Chicago; Des Moines, Ia.; Duluth, Minn.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Erie, Penna.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.; New Haven, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Penna.; St. Louis, Mo.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington, D. C., and Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The four cities that earlier passed fair housing practices ordinances are: New York City; Pittsburgh, Penna.; Toledo and Oberlin, Ohio.

Fair housing practices legislation takes consideration of race or religion out of the housing market.

The two states in which fair housing legislation was passed in the last seventeen months are California, whose law became effective September 20, 1963, and Michigan, by virtue of a new state constitution which went into effect at the first of 1964.

King County, Washington, adopted a fair housing practices law which went into effect March 3, 1964.

The City Council of Freeport, Ill., adopted on November 5, 1963, a resolution urging fair housing practices.

Three cities adopted laws which are limited to outlawing "panic peddling." They are: Kansas City, Mo., effective January 20, 1964; Buffalo, N. Y., enacted January 7, 1964, and Wichita, Kan., effective June 5, 1964. Four other cities adopted "panic peddling" laws earlier.

"Panic peddling" is the term used to describe the process of exploitation of racial prejudices by real estate brokers in an effort to obtain property listings from white homeowners in a racially changing neighborhood.

Copies of the original fair housing survey, "A Report to the Mayor and the City Council of Chicago on the Present Status and Effectiveness of Existing Fair Housing Practices Legislation in the United States as of April 1, 1963," and the latest memorandum, are available from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Annual Report

Copies of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations *Annual Report for 1963* are available at the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1310, Chicago, Illinois 60606, telephone 236-4912.

List CCHR Publications Available to Public

The following is a list of publications produced by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations which are available without charge to the public upon request.

General

Your Civil Rights, 1964 edition
Annual Report/1963
The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago, 1962

Housing

A Report on the Present Status and Effectiveness of Existing Fair Housing Practices Legislation in the U. S., as of April 1, 1963
Increasing Housing Opportunities for Nonwhites—Near Northside, a survey
Fair Housing Legislation Passed and Defeated Since April 1, 1963
Policies and Practices of Newspapers in Real Estate Advertising, December, 1963
Report on Complaints Received Under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance for the Period Ending June 30, 1964
Rules Governing Practice and Procedure before the Chicago Commission on Human Relations Relating to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance
A Guide to Chicago's Fair Housing Ordinance, prepared by the League of Women Voters of Chicago
Know Your Rights in the Sale, Buying and Renting of Property (in Spanish)

Employment

Annual Contractor Employment Practices Report, a survey to determine compliance with the non-discriminatory clause in government contracts.
Trade Union Survey: Racial, Religious and Nationality Membership in 44 Trades, a survey of trades covered by prevailing wage ordinances

Health

Negro Births in Chicago Hospitals Providing Maternity Services, a statistical report for the years 1953, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963
Negro Physicians and Medical Students Affiliated With Chicago Hospitals and Medical Schools, a survey of 67 hospitals
Births By Race in Chicago—1950-1963

New Residents

Adult-Educational Services Inventory, resources of four community areas: Grand Boulevard, Near North, Lincoln Park and North Lawndale
The Volunteer Tutoring Program: Who and Where, a report of tutoring services throughout the Chicago area
The Volunteer Tutoring Program August 1964 Supplement You and Chicago, English and Spanish editions

Fair Housing Handbook

A "Fair Housing Handbook" has just been published by the American Friends Service Committee and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

"A practical manual for those who are working to create and maintain inclusive communities," the handbook contains guidelines and program activities for those who wish to organize a local fair housing committee, and for new groups which may feel a need for guidance.

The book states that the number of voluntary citizens groups working for fair housing practices grew from 18 in 1959 to approximately 400 in 1964.

Copies are available from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 323 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Single copies cost 50 cents each; in quantities of 100 or more, 35 cents each.

Study Metropolitan Chicago

A course designed for persons who have a civic or professional interest in the Chicago metropolitan area will be given at the University of Chicago downtown center, 64 E. Lake Street, from 7 to 9 p.m. beginning Monday, October 5.

Entitled "Metropolitan Chicago," it will seek to place the current problems of the city and the region into the perspective of long-range development, past as well as future.

Professor Harold M. Mayer of the department of geography, formerly research director for the Chicago Plan Commission, is in charge.

Annual Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation News; Claude J. Peck, Jr., of Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Inc.; Clyde Reynolds, of Provident Hospital; Rabbi Irving J. Rosenbaum; Mrs. William Saphir, of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers; Rabbi Ralph Simon, and Mrs. David Wallerstein.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

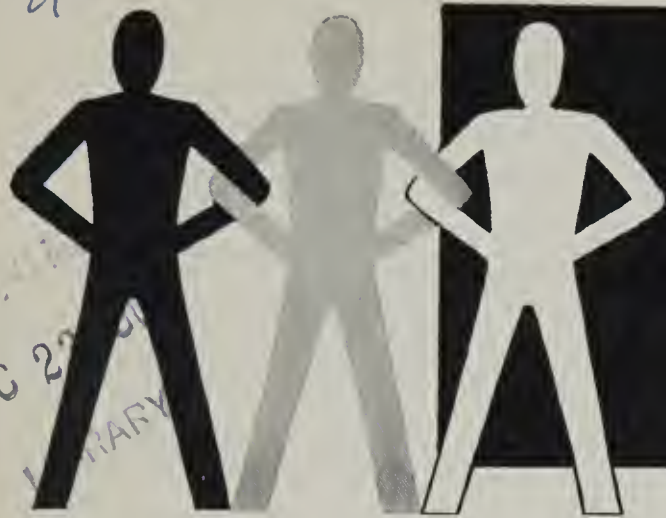
Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
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Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 6

No. 6



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMMISSION HONORS 1964 AWARD WINNERS

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has announced the 1964 winners of its human relations awards given annually to individuals and organizations who make outstanding contributions to better human relations.

Mayor Richard J. Daley presented the awards at the Commission's Nineteenth Annual Awards Luncheon at noon Wednesday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the Real Estate Research Corporation, was luncheon chairman. Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, and Edward Marciniak, director, reported on human relations in Chicago during 1964.

Award winners for 1964 and their citations are:

Joseph L. Block, Chairman, Inland Steel Company. "An outstanding Chicago industrialist and civic leader, he has provided leadership to broaden fair employment practices and to deepen the business community's concern for school problems."

Sgt. Samuel W. Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department. "As a police officer, his dedicated work in dealing effectively with human relations problems contributed greatly to Chicago's peaceful summer of 1964."

Columbus, St. Frances X. Cabrini and Frank Cuneo Hospitals. "The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart exemplify the true spirit of non-discrimination in their patient care, personnel practices and staff appointments, thus charting a course for other hospitals to follow."

Chicago Painters Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

"For demonstrating that apprentices for the skilled trades can be recruited and indentured extensively and successfully without regard to race."

V. I. P.s of Crane High School. "For proving that young people can effectively 'do something' about creating racial harmony within their own ranks, thus serving as proud examples to their elders."

Four Chicago Public School educators "For unusual dedication to the principle of equality of educational opportunity and for broadening the scholastic and vocational horizons of young people of diverse backgrounds." The educators who are joint recipients of this award are: *Dr. Charles R. Monroe*, Dean, Wilson Junior College; *Mrs. Sophie M. Reiffel*, Superintendent of District 8; *Mrs. Helen B. Van Bramer*, Principal of William C. Goudy School; and *Mrs. Frauline Miller*, a teacher at Englewood High School.

Dr. Joseph Nora, medical director of Columbus, St. Frances X. Cabrini and Cuneo Hospitals, accepted the award for Mother Clelia, Mother Superior of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Martin Lee Tew, chairman, and *Harry F. Demien*, executive secretary and coordinator, of the Chicago Painters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, accepted the award for the Committee.

Clarence L. Brownlow, a senior at Crane High School and president of the V. I. P.s, and *Ralph J. Buccieri*, a junior, accepted the award for the student organization.

The Awards Committee decided this year not to give
(Continued on Page 2)



Dr. Monroe



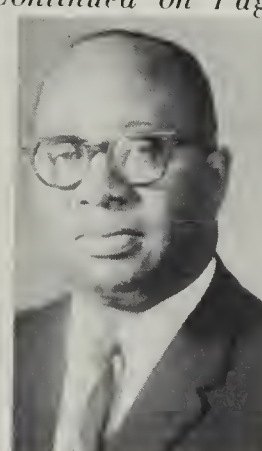
Mrs. Reiffel



Mrs. Van Bramer



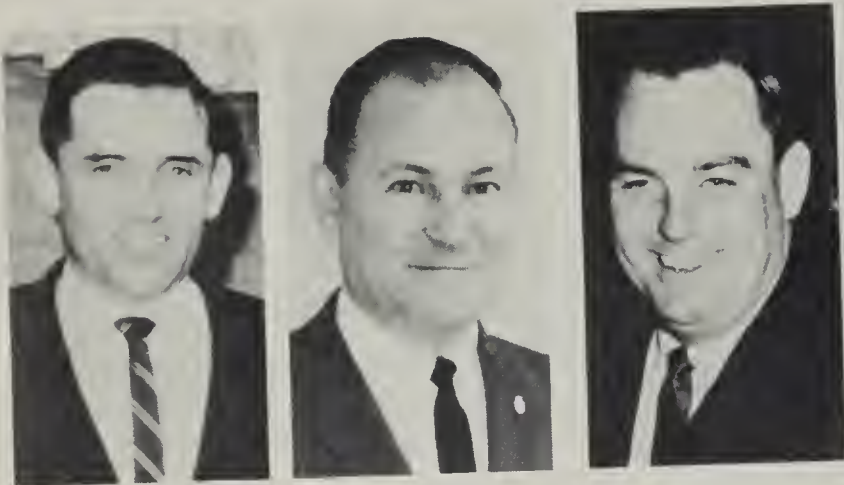
Mrs. Miller



Sgt. Nolan



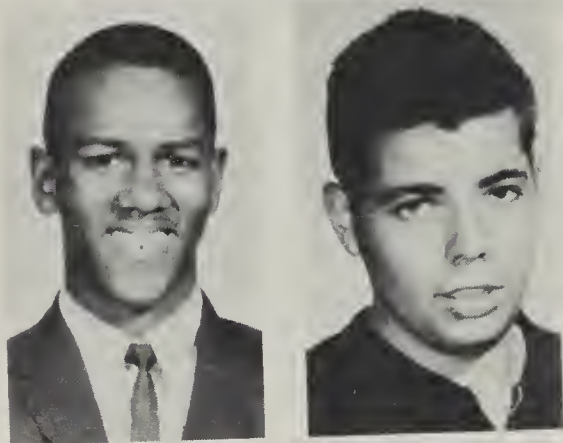
Mr. Block



Dr. Nora

Mr. Demien

Mr. Tew



Mr. Brownlow

Mr. Buccieri

1964 Award Winners

(Continued from Page 1)

the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Award usually presented to a professional human relations worker. The Committee explained its decision in the following statement:

"The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Award was created to honor the professional worker in the field of human relations who, during the preceding year, has demonstrated, beyond the call of duty, unusual diligence and abilities.

"In this past critical year, human relations and civil rights agencies and their professional staffs have been faced with monumental problems. Accordingly, all of the men and women working professionally in this field have turned in outstanding performances. Every one of them is deserving of an award for their dedication and determination and skill and their demonstrated capacity to perform beyond the call of duty. Every Chicagoan is in their debt."

Members of the 1964 Awards Committee are: Lee Schooler, president of The Public Relations Board, Inc., chairman; Charles A. Davis, Charles A. Davis and Associates; The Rev. William E. Hogan, St. Martin Church; Sister Mary Ann Ida, Mundelein College; Irwin Klass, Federation News; Attorney Lewis Manilow; Howard G. Mayer, Mayer and O'Brien, Inc.; Claude J. Peck, Jr., Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Inc.; Clyde Reynolds, Provident Hospital; Rabbi Irving J. Rosenbaum, Chicago Loop Synagogue; Mrs. William Saphir, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers; Rabbi Ralph Simon, Congregation Rodfei Zedek; and Mrs. David Wallerstein.

Two State-Wide Groups Back Fair Housing Law

Two state-wide organizations went on record recently as being in favor of an Illinois fair housing law.

They are the Illinois State Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Illinois Nurses Association.

A resolution "that organized labor in Illinois support the proposed Illinois Fair Housing Act . . ." was adopted Oct. 7 at the ISFL-CIO Seventh Annual Convention in Peoria as part of its civil rights program.

At its annual convention in the Sherman House in Chicago, the 360-member House of Delegates of the Illinois Nurses' Association on Oct. 23 passed a resolution calling for "sound legislation" in all areas, including housing.

Asked if this meant fair housing legislation, an association official said it does.

NAIRO Intern Learns About Human Relations at CCHR

An attractive young New Englander currently is serving in a unique role at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

She is Miss Priseilla Smith, 22, one of 50 persons serving a one-year internship in public and private intergroup relations agencies throughout the nation.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial foundation pays half of the intern's salary while the agency pays the remainder. Administering the program is the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

A native of Hartford, Conn., Miss Smith was graduated from Sarah Lawrence college with a B.A. in sociology and psychology.

She currently is assigned to the housing and community services division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, investigating housing discrimination complaints. Before completing her internship, Miss Smith will have served in all divisions of the Commission.

The internship is to prepare her to work professionally in human relations.

Besides the Commission on Human Relations, other agencies in the Chicago area supporting the NAIRO program include the Catholic Interracial Council, the Chicago Urban League, Pilsen Neighbors, American Friends Service Committee, and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.



Miss Smith

Contractors Show Gain In Negro Apprentices

Substantial gains in the employment of Negro apprentices among firms receiving local public contracts were reported by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Edward Marciniak, Commission director, said that: "For firms located in Chicago, the percentage of Negro apprentices increased from 6 to 13 per cent over figures obtained a year ago. In firms outside the city, the increase was from 5 to 9 per cent."

The report followed an analysis of "contractor employment practices reports" received by the Commission during the past year.

Substantial gains in Negro employment also were recorded for technical, semi-skilled, service, and unskilled workers employed by Chicago firms. Companies outside Chicago reported increases for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers.

Between August 27, 1963, and Sept. 25, 1964, the Commission received 792 employment practices reports from companies that do business with the City of Chicago, the Chicago Board of Education, the Metropolitan Sanitary District, the Chicago Housing Authority, the Chicago Park District, and the Chicago Public Buildings Commission.

The answers supplied on the report forms help the Commission determine which firms are in compliance with the non-discrimination clause that appears in all contracts let by city governmental bodies.

The forms showed that the 92 contracting firms em-



Mrs. Dorothy Bishop, center, secretary to Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was a speaker at The Secretary's Seminar sponsored in October by Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Mrs. Bishop spoke on "A Broader Horizon Through Education." Chatting with her are other speakers on the program, Miss Patricia Scott, left, PBX Service Advisor for Illinois Bell, and Miss Marilyn French, right, of the Dartnell Corporation and former president of the Lake Shore chapter, The National Secretaries Association (International). Miss French is chairman of Secretaries Week to be held April 19 through 26, 1965.

ployed 168,247 workers, nearly 10 per cent (16,580) of whom were Negroes. Figures for a year earlier showed that of 143,450 employees, 12,167 or 8 per cent were Negro.

The following table shows the number of Negroes employed in various job categories by the reporting contractors.

**Number and Percentage of Negroes by Occupation
Employed by Contracting Firms Located in Chicago and Elsewhere**

1964 and 1963

(1963 FIGURES IN PARENTHESES)

Occupation	Total Employees		CHICAGO FIRMS				FIRMS OUTSIDE CHICAGO					
			Negro Employees		% Negro Employees		Total Employees		Negro Employees		% Negro Employees	
Officials, Managers and Supervisors	13,092	(7,753)	117	(111)	.9%	(1%)	6,435	(4,444)	47	(17)	.7%	(.4%)
Professional	5,267	(4,593)	47	(37)	.9%	(.8%)	4,875	(3,768)	16	(10)	.3%	(.3%)
Technical	3,531	(3,352)	133	(90)	4%	(3%)	5,356	(2,867)	41	(16)	.8%	(.6%)
Sales Workers	5,732	(5,664)	90	(187)	2%	(3%)	4,626	(2,848)	58	(11)	1%	(.4%)
Office and Clerical Workers	19,194	(19,743)	1,237	(1,160)	6%	(6%)	19,686	(9,909)	125	(87)	1%	(.9%)
Skilled Workers	23,043	(19,452)	1,832	(1,628)	8%	(8%)	13,689	(13,345)	719	(470)	5%	(4%)
Apprentices	1,152	(700)	147	(42)	13%	(6%)	553	(504)	48	(27)	9%	(5%)
Semi-skilled Workers	11,205	(16,216)	2,615	(2,225)	23%	(14%)	19,473	(13,755)	2,638	(1,746)	14%	(13%)
Service Workers	3,357	(2,351)	1,197	(726)	36%	(31%)	2,205	(1,208)	427	(279)	19%	(23%)
Unskilled Workers	5,900	(6,636)	2,409	(2,075)	41%	(31%)	8,873	(4,342)	2,637	(1,223)	30%	(28%)
Totals	91,476	(86,460)	9,824	(8,281)	11%	(10%)	76,771	(56,990)	6,756	(3,886)	9%	(7%)



Participants in a panel discussion at the Conference for Directors of Tutoring Projects held in September at De Paul University were, seated left to right, Peter Lewis, director, Northwestern Student Tutoring Project; John Ramey, director of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club; Nathaniel Willis, director of the NAACP After School Project; Miss Eleanor Kennedy, chairman of the education committee, Council of Community Organizations, and standing left to right, Dan Overmyer, of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents staff; Dr. William Gorman, school of education, DePaul University, and Emrick Carlson, education director, General Wood Boys Club.

Second Tutoring Parley Planned for February

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents plans a second conference for supervisory personnel in the volunteer tutoring movement on Saturday, February 27.

The conference, which follows a highly successful parley in September, will concentrate on curriculum materials and remedial reading tutoring diagnosis and technique.

John Ramey, director of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, 5480 S. Kenwood Avenue, has been elected permanent chairman of the 24-member advisory planning committee.

More than 200 persons attended the first Conference for Directors of Tutoring Projects which was held September 26 at DePaul University's downtown campus. The conference dealt with organization of a tutoring program and the selection and training of volunteer tutors.



Holding film designed to help reduce dropouts are representatives of three organizations concerned with the issue (left to right) John D. deButts, president, Illinois Bell Telephone Co.; Charles P. Livermore, executive director, Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, and W. Hampton McKinney, director, employment and guidance, Chicago Urban League. Produced by Illinois Bell, the film, entitled "The Winners," tells Negroes and their parents that many businesses have jobs for youngsters provided they stay in school. Civic organizations, church and youth groups may obtain prints of the film from the Commission on Youth Welfare, telephone FI 6-8450.

Supports Fair Housing

A community newspaper, the *Near North News*, came out editorially in support of fair housing practices.

In a November 14 editorial on "Open Housing Works," the newspaper stated:

"The usual objection to open housing is that a community will become all white, all non-white, or fail to show a profit. The experiences of Lake Meadows, Prairie Shores and Sandburg village prove that this is not true.

"By treating all applicants exactly alike, and using only normal credit and other criteria to decide which tenant's should be accepted, these three hi-rise developments give the lie to the theory that 'open housing just doesn't work'."



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
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John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 6

No. 7



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Today's Trends That Will Shape Tomorrow's Human Relations in Chicago Metropolitan Area

The major part of this issue of Human Relations News summarizes human relations in Chicago during 1964. Included are excerpts from the reports made by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, executive director, at the Commission on Human Relations Nineteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 2.

Mr. Marciniak's Report

At the year's end, 1964, the nation's movement for human rights is no longer on tiptoe. It is on the march.

Yet, in this momentous year, civil rights organizations around the country feel compelled to examine their strategy. Boycotts, demonstrations, political action, and mass picketing get new scrutiny. A great discussion is going on, as it were, over means, while the end stays the same: to replace racial inequality with human equality.

What are the reasons for this self-examination? The assassination of President Kennedy. The passage of the U. S. Civil Rights law. The November 3rd presidential election. The violence in Mississippi. Giant gains in merit employment in metropolitan areas. And the concerted attack by religious leaders against racial segregation.

More than ever, civil rights leaders are convinced that if all racial barriers to employment were removed tomorrow, thousands of Negro young men would remain unemployed, either because they would not qualify for many of the available jobs or because there would not be enough employment to go around.

Rights Drive in North

And so, each day the civil rights movement in the North devotes more time and talent to voter registration, job training, anti-poverty programs, volunteer tutoring centers, housing quality and educational equality. One Negro teenager summed it up simply: "I've won the right to eat in the drive-in, but I can't afford the hamburger."

Thanks to the civil rights movement the social expec-

tations of the American Negro have soared. The American dream of equal opportunity—promised him for a century—now seems within his reach if only he moves forward to take it. For this advance, we can say simply, thank God.

But as a nation, can we really make good on this promise? For reasons not directly related to race we are in danger of a major letdown that could lead to large-scale despair and frustration. The achievement of human equality and dignity—at the tempo which the Negro now expects to get it—is a triangular problem involving not only equal opportunity but also an upgraded education and full employment. That is why unemployment is higher for Negroes than for whites in our urban centers. (25 per cent of the Negro male teenagers who are out of school are out of work.) That is why the demand persists for schools of high quality—and equality.

School Reports

Fortunately, Chicago has two school reports that point the way. We need no longer ask what's to be done? We know. The question is: when? When will we adopt the major recommendations of the Hauser and Havighurst reports to upgrade the education and motivation of tens of thousands of our school children?

Reasonable men may differ about this or that part of both reports. But they will not disagree about major proposals to prevent dropouts and to double the number of high school graduates who will go on and successfully finish college. Personally, I am confident that members of the Board of Education will provide the impetus locally, and in Springfield, to locate the public funds that Chicago badly needs for this purpose.

The third corner of our triangle—after equal opportunity and education—is employment. The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry wisely directed its Committee on Full Employment to promote *fair* em-

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ployment. Without jobs, fair employment means little. When we tell our high school students—whatever their racial or ethnic origin—to prepare themselves, we have made them a commitment that there will be enough good jobs for them upon graduation. We dare not break this pledge.

Employers are beginning to understand that hiring Negroes or Puerto Ricans or Mexicans or Orientals for the first time is not necessarily merit employment. There is the case of a local bank which made up its mind to break the racial barrier. It hired its first Negro teller. She was a whiz. The bank then hired a second Negro teller; she turned out to be incompetent. Only then did the employer begin to understand the real meaning of merit employment—finding the best person for the job regardless of race, nationality, or religion.

Skilled Trades

In recent months, eight skilled trades opened their ranks for the first time to admit Negro apprentices. Their action made even more conspicuous those few remaining apprentice trades which have no Negro journeymen or apprentices and which enjoy the use of public funds and facilities at Washburne Trade School. The choice before us is clear: either they change their recruiting practices to admit Negroes and other minorities or they be denied the use of public funds and facilities. There is no other reasonable alternative.

Four years ago Mayor Daley appointed a small, hard-

working committee of outstanding physicians, hospital administrators, and community leaders to see what could be done about multiplying staff appointments for Negro physicians in Chicago hospitals. The committee clearly understood that equality of patient care in hospitals required that Negro doctors be able to admit their private patients to hospitals for treatment and care.

New Medical Opportunities

At that time, in 1960, only 21 Negro physicians held 29 staff appointments at 12 nongovernmental hospitals. Today, 64 Negro physicians hold more than 100 appointments at 42 private hospitals. These figures do not include Provident, Louise Burg, Ida Mae Scott, and Michigan Avenue hospitals where at least another hundred Negro physicians hold staff appointments.

The decline in Negroes practicing medicine in Chicago has now been reversed. Where in 1960, the city had 215 Negro physicians, today that number has risen to 240. More young Negro doctors are encouraged to practice here because of increasing opportunities on hospital staffs.

Another major problem is urgent: the poor distribution of maternity services in Chicago. Nearly half of Chicago's private hospitals operate maternity wards which are half empty while Cook County Hospital jeopardizes its professional accreditation because of an overcrowded maternity wing.

The Cook County Board of Commissioners has acted

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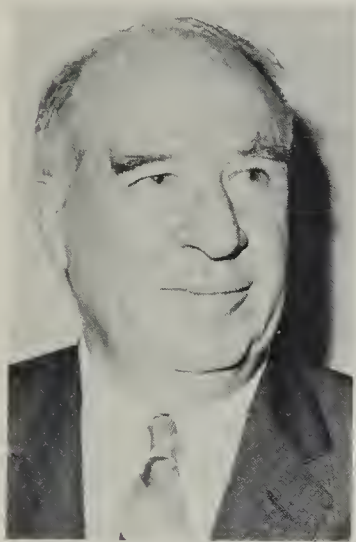


Crowd of almost 800 persons hear Edward Marciniak evaluate the movement for human rights in Chicago and the metropolitan area at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations Nineteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on Wednesday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House. Mayor Richard J. Daley presented nine plaques to individuals and organizations for outstanding contributions to better human relations in the city.

Commission Chairman Reports on 1964— A Year of Cooperation for Human Rights

Mr. Aaron's Report

The year 1964 is generally regarded as a crucial year. Following closely upon the assassination of President Kennedy and the myriad problems consequent upon his death, and facing national elections in the midst of a social revolution, 1964 was fraught with the threat of divisiveness of our people and seemed to portend continuing months of conflict, tension and general insecurity. Yet the year has proved the inherent saneness of American thinking. The facing up to the world as a united people and the acceptance of the basic concept that ours is a government under law, all are evidence of the soundness and maturity of this country and its people.



Mr. Aaron

The enactment into law of the Civil Rights Act and the Anti-Poverty Bill showed that this country had recognized the existence of certain long-sustained defects and inequities in our society and was taking the responsibility for their alleviation and correction.

Citizens Cooperate

In Chicago this crucial year was a year of confrontation and recognition and assumption of responsibilities. It was a year marked by the active participation of the entire community in programs to preserve the constitutional rights of all. All civil rights organizations, Negro and white leaders, community organizations, large and small citizens' groups and just plain individuals joined in common purposes to solve the problems of more and better jobs, to provide more and better education, and to work for equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. They brought dedication and judgment to these problems and it is right and proper that we here pay tribute to these Chicagoans for their outstanding contribution to human relations in our city in this year of 1964.

The public agencies such as our own Commission with its hundreds of volunteer members, the Police Department, acknowledged as the finest in this country, the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare and all other public agencies and departments, met up to their re-

sponsibilities of increased work loads brought about by 1964.

Mayor Leads Way

In the forefront of this building up of a better people was Mayor Daley who, early in the year, called three separate conferences—one with religious leaders of all faiths, another with chief representatives of labor and a third with the top businessmen and industrial leaders of Chicago. He advocated these programs: first, to persuade young people in school and drop-outs that opportunities for jobs were available if they completed their education and training; secondly, to enlist the aid of businessmen to make such jobs available and to persuade other businessmen to do so. The project called "A Crusade for Opportunity" was placed under the aegis of the Association of Commerce and Industry. One of the awardees today—Mr. Joseph Block—is a leader in this effort.

One of the great contributions to this combined community activity has been the on-going work of our religious leaders of all faiths. True to the pledge to end racism and racial discrimination, made by them at the historic Conference on Religion and Race held in Chicago in 1963, they have participated in all phases of community programs, on the streets and on the firing line, giving counsel in committee and conference, and utilizing all of their efforts in easing racial tension whenever it occurred.

The Race Climate

This year Chicago has been more fortunate than other cities in this country in not having serious racial incidents. Some incidents have occurred, and in a large city such as ours are bound to occur, given the intermingling of people with varied experiences, differing economic, educational and social backgrounds, and various shades of opinions. But I like to think that our combined community effort, our awareness and knowledge, gained from long years of hard resolute experience, and the principal factor that all gates of communication are open to all of us no matter what our differences are, helped to keep racial incidents to a minimum.

In addition, changes have occurred in the beliefs, feelings and attitudes of our population. More people in Chicago than ever before recognize the need for equal treatment for over a quarter of the city's population. This recognition has spread out to our suburbs and in almost

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the city. That is almost three times as many as in 1950.

5. The most striking changes in employment practices in the 1960s are found in middle class occupations where Negroes were hired for the first time or in greater numbers. These new jobs include banking, higher civil service, teaching in private schools, management training, white collar and sales positions, and some skilled trades. Yesterday's ceiling on opportunities for Negroes in the middle class job market is today dramatically being dismantled by policy changes in industry and commerce and by the growing availability of Negro talent and ambition.

6. When cities like Chicago nurture the middle class among Negroes as they did among earlier nationality groups, there will be less need for desperate efforts to attract the middle class back from the suburbs. Now as before, the city grows its own middle class. As this happens many fears about the racial composition of the metropolis in 1980 will evaporate.

Developments in Suburbs

7. Now, on the average of once a month, a new suburban human relations council or a neighborhood committee in Chicago is formed. These groups, often initiated by local interfaith leadership, educate for freedom of residence.

8. During 1964 the number of move-ins by Negro families into all-white sections and developments in suburban areas was greater than the previous five years combined. While the numbers involved are still small, such move-ins will multiply as suburban acceptance spreads and as more Negro families discard their segregated shopping habits for homes.

9. Following passage of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in 1963, East St. Louis, Peoria, and neighboring St. Louis adopted local fair housing ordinances. Some suburbs are now considering similar laws. Will Illinois in 1965 adopt a state-wide fair housing law?

Need Single Housing Market

The facts and trends I have just noted, plus others I could mention, pave the way for a single housing market throughout the metropolitan area to replace the present dual housing market, archaic and segregated, (i.e. one for Negroes, the other for whites). A single housing market, where all can shop for housing without fear of racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, would visibly alter the distribution of nonwhites in the city and suburbs. Such a single housing market would put panic peddlers out of business because they could no longer exploit buyer and seller as they transfer property from the white

to the Negro market. By opening more housing opportunities to nonwhites, a single housing market would curtail the "inundation" of neighborhoods and accelerate stable residential integration.

It is helpful to be told what might happen in 1980; it is always a mistake to accept any projection as inevitable. Free men, working responsibly together, can shape their future, their cities, their metropolis.

Race or Rights Conscious?

What about the future?

Will civil rights groups become race conscious or rights conscious? *Race* conscious civil rights organizations (as opposed to rights conscious ones) give priority to the race struggle, to racial triumphs. They would isolate Negroes from the mainstream of American life. They would place their political strategy outside the present two-party system.

The crossroads at which some civil rights spokesmen stand today recalls the choices made by the American labor movement in the early 1900s, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, for the American Federation of Labor, and in the 1930s, by Phillip Murray, for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In those days there were some who argued for class conscious unionism, for subordinating the labor unions' economic and social aims to political purposes. That point of view lost out. Union leaders like Gompers and Murray rejected the class struggle and chose instead economic and social justice as the goal for unionism.

Today, some try to organize Negroes by using racist appeals against racial discrimination. They will succeed only if we have failed. If we fail to establish, for all our citizens, civil rights and equality of opportunity, we play into the hands of racists and other peddlers of despair.

They will fail if we succeed. They will fail to exploit race consciousness because Negroes will move into a rights conscious society of equal opportunity.

Survey Available

Copies of "Selling and Buying Real Estate in A Racially Changing Neighborhood: A Survey" are available once again at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The 1962 study was reprinted due to a large volume of requests for it.

(Continued from Page 2)

to take advantage of these underused beds in private hospitals. Under its program, needy expectant mothers are referred to private hospitals which will be reimbursed by public funds. The distribution problem, however, is far from solved. We expect, we need further leadership from the hospital and medical community.

Fair Housing

Our first year of stewardship under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance is nearly over. Our annual accounting will be published shortly. But this much we can say now.

The ordinance has opened new housing opportunities for Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals and others. Our job can be likened to that of a traffic policeman: to keep buyers and renters moving freely and thus equalize housing opportunities within the city. When we find someone blocking the way for a housing shopper, we, like the traffic officer, may have to issue a ticket for a violation. We don't like to pass out tickets; on the other hand, we won't shirk our duty.

Thus far we have received nearly 70 complaints under the ordinance. Except for some eight still under investigation, all complaints were satisfactorily adjusted and compliance with the law achieved.

We have assisted neighborhoods on the southeast, far south, southwest, and west sides—facing racial change—in discouraging those real estate brokers who exploit racial fear and prejudice. We've got the gloom peddlers on the run and have given new hope—for stability—to changing neighborhoods. Once again, we offer staff help to the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Dearborn Real Estate Board to establish programs to end real estate abuses in changing neighborhoods.

The solid wall of resistance to fair housing practices, built up over many years, is cracking. Some of the city's leading realtors are helping widen those cracks that will lead to equal housing opportunities. Dozens and dozens of brokers are now persuaded that freedom of residence is morally right, legally sound, and businesslike.

Population Projections

Ever since the 1960 census Chicagoans have been bombarded by projections of Negro population growth in the city. By 1980 we have been promised a large Negro minority; by the year 2000, a Negro majority. Some estimates were designed to scare civic, religious and political leaders into action. Others were headline-grabbing. Still others were fanciful and exaggerated. However, all such projections—even the carefully qualified ones—are subject to revision because leaders, policies and programs can and, in fact, do change. Further—

more, all such estimates rely on many assumptions—some of which are true; others, misleading.

Consequently, as we plan for the future, it is absolutely imperative that we examine these assumptions to see how many are founded on fact, how many on fancy. Consider, for a moment, these facts and trends:

1. The great migration of Negroes from the South, which reached its peak in the late 1940's and early 1950's has slowed down. Hence, the chief source of Negro growth is now to be found in second and third generation births in Chicago and the suburbs.

Today's Newcomers

2. It is increasingly evident that many more of today's Negro migrants from the south are well educated; many more are skilled tradesmen, teachers, nurses, and white-collar workers. In previous years Negro in-migrants to northern metropolitan areas predominantly were rural and lower in social and economic status than the Negroes already living in the city. Nowadays, Negro in-migrants, on the average, are urban and higher in socio-economic status than the Negro adult residents. (This trend parallels the dramatic, upward shift in the occupational and educational status of European immigrants coming here after World War II.)

Looking at the trend from a southern point of view, Professor Daniel Thompson of Dillard University in New Orleans, recently said: "The professional and white collar Negroes once stayed in the South, while the unskilled workers went north. Now the South is losing a disproportionate share of its well educated Negroes, and the unskilled workers are finding jobs that just aren't available for them in the North."

Birth Rate

3. The Negro birth rate in Chicago has dropped sharply in the last five years. While the percentage of Negro births within the city continues to rise steadily (it was 36 per cent in 1963), total Negro births, as well as white births, have been dropping off. Back in 1950 Negro births in Chicago totalled 16,000 (about 20 per cent of all births). They rose to a cyclical peak of 31,400 in 1961, and since then have declined each year, down to 29,900 in 1963. The Negro birth figures for 1964 will show another drop. However, with a new wave of teenagers coming up, we can expect a cyclical increase in Negro births by 1970.

4. Our Negro population is increasingly second and third generation. The Negro middle class continues to thrive and grow in numbers. (Thus it is a tragic paradox as we view the high percentage of Negro families who receive public aid and Negro youth who are unemployed.) Today there are about 45,000 Negro property owners in

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every village and town in our suburban area there is a Council or Committee on Human Relations or an ordinance-created Commission.

Just this past week a white resident of a North Shore suburb who had been transferred to the East, making necessary the sale of his home, told me he was called upon by a committee of his neighbors who asked him to endeavor to sell his home to a Negro family.

Tutoring Programs

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, established by Mayor Daley in 1957, and since operated as a department of our Commission, has, for the past two years, been encouraging volunteer tutoring programs throughout Chicagoland. Adult illiteracy is present in Chicago as well as in the rest of the country in an alarming degree. At 151 tutoring centers scattered throughout the city more than 3,600 volunteers, college students and other adults, are tutoring some 8,500 children and adults in reading, writing and arithmetic. The tutors come from private organizations, from colleges and universities, settlement houses and churches and synagogues, all engaged in this remarkable effort to raise the educational skills and horizons of children and adults who need it. The numbers we are sure will double in 1965. Recently some large employers like Illinois Bell Telephone Company have been furnishing employees who volunteer as tutors. One by-product of the tutoring program has been the cooperation of different races, creeds and nationalities. At the South Chicago Community Center, a Protestant sponsored center of the Chicago City Missionary Society, B'nai B'rith youth leaders and Catholic students from St. Procopius College are doing the tutoring.

So some of us need tutoring in elementary ABCs. But all of us need tutoring in understanding human relations, which simply stated, are the rights of all our people of

all races, and of all faiths to be entitled to equal treatment and to life's equal opportunities, which in this country is called liberty.

A Forecast

I wish to conclude with excerpts from a recent television discussion with United States Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg who said:

"There has been a great struggle in this country for equality, but I have always had the theory that when such a struggle is almost over, and we are very much involved in it, we do not recognize that it is almost over. I feel confident that in American life we are well beyond the watershed and equality and liberty can and will be achieved."



Edmund Brooks answers questions posed by students attending Chicago Commission on Human Relations fourth annual press conference for high school students on October 12 in the Prudential Building auditorium. Judging from the smiles on the students' faces, Brooks gave good answers. Some 208 students from county-wide public, private and parochial schools attended the event. Brooks heads the Commission's civil rights department.



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Staff Appointments for Negro Doctors Increase

Staff appointments for Negro physicians at private, non-governmental hospitals continued to increase over the past year, a report by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations revealed.

According to the report, 64 Negro physicians hold 102 appointments in 42 private Chicago hospitals, representing an increase of 24 appointments. (These figures do not include Provident, Louise Burg, Ida Mae Scott and Michigan Avenue hospitals where another 100 Negro physicians hold staff appointments.) All 164 physicians are permitted to admit their patients to the hospitals where they hold staff appointments.

The report also disclosed that the decline in Negroes practicing medicine in Chicago now has been reversed. In 1960, the city had 215 Negro physicians; today, there are 240.

"More young Negro doctors are encouraged to practice here because of increasing opportunities on hospital staffs," Edward Marciniak, director, Commission on Human Relations, said.

The report further revealed that 38 Negroes are in internship or residency programs in Chicago, in contrast to 16 in 1961-62, and 33 last year. In addition, 14 Negroes are enrolled in the five Chicago medical schools, a figure which has remained nearly the same for the last five years.

Since most patients are admitted to private non-governmental hospitals through a physician on the hospital's staff, the increase in staff appointments for Negro physicians means greater opportunities for medical care for nonwhite patients.

The number of Negro physicians holding staff appointments has more than tripled since Mayor Richard J. Daley appointed a special committee to look into the problem.

"The committee clearly understood that equality of patient care in hospitals required that Negro doctors be able to admit their private patients to hospitals for treatment and care," Marciniak said.

"At that time, in 1960," Marciniak continued, "only 21 Negro physicians held 29 staff appointments at 12 non-governmental hospitals excluding Provident, Louise Burg, and Ida Mac Scott hospitals."

Public Hearing Jan. 25 On Credit Abuses

A public hearing on consumer credit problems will be held by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 25, in City Council Chambers.

Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee, said the hearing will seek answers to the following questions:

1. Is any additional state legislation needed in the area of consumer credit?
2. How effective has existing state legislation been in curbing unfair credit practices?
3. What improvements have occurred in the consumer credit situation since the passage of the 1961 laws?
4. What programs of consumer education and counseling are needed in the community to assist low-income wage earners to use consumer credit wisely and to prevent their being victimized?

The Mayor's Committee has received continuing reports of abuses in the area of consumer credit. These abuses and misrepresentations were reported in the following areas: Selling of insurance, door-to-door sales, used car sales, home improvement loans, clothing and appliance purchases and chain referral sales.

Invited to appear at the hearing have been representatives of the attorney general's consumer fraud bureau, state's attorney's fraud and complaint department, Chicago Bar Association, Legal Aid bureau, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, U. S. Bankruptcy court, labor and industry, welfare agencies, churches, civic organizations, and public officials.

Anyone who has been victimized by an unscrupulous consumer credit practice may speak at the hearing, McNamara said.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, in 1961, took the lead in recommending legislative reforms to the General Assembly. Assisting the Committee were various community groups and the press.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents include:

Atty. Ely M. Aaron, chairman, Chicago Commission

(Continued on Page 4)



The Chicago Commission on Human Relations recently honored three staff members for their many years of devoted service to the Commission. Receiving engraved silver trays from Ely M. Aaron, third from right, Commission chairman, are Mrs. Dorothy R. Bishop, to the left, and Mrs. Cora B. Glover, to the right. Mrs. Bishop, secretary to Edward Marciniak, director, has been with the Commission 18 years. Mrs. Glover, administrative assistant, has served the Commission 16 years. Mrs. Eleanor T. Dungan, director of educational services, who also was honored for her 15 years of service, was unable to be present. Commissioners who participated in the ceremonies are from left, Jerome J. Friedman, Morris Bialis, Ralph D. Robinson, and at the far right, William R. Ming, Jr.

NCCJ Sponsors Program For Mothers on Prejudice

National Conference of Christians and Jews has designed a program to guide mothers in rearing children free from prejudice, and to help mothers broaden their own attitudes toward neighborhood, school, church and community.

Called "Rearing Children of Goodwill," the program of neighborhood workshops is being conducted January 19 through February 23.

Studs Terkel is presenting experts in various fields of human relations on his regular WFMT show, "The Wax Museum," from 10 to 11 a.m. for six Tuesdays, beginning January 19. WFMT is at 98.7 on the FM radio dial.

Groups of mothers will meet in their own neighborhoods to hear "The Wax Museum" and to continue with discussion of the issues raised by the radio lecturers.

NCCJ will provide trained workshop discussion leaders and related afternoon programs for the six Tuesdays beginning at 9:30 a.m. and closing at 2 p.m.

Topics for the six radio discussions are: "The Psychology of Prejudice" on January 19; "Community, Prejudice and You" on January 26; "Rearing Children to Meet the Challenge of Change" on February 2; "Discrimination in Metropolitan Chicago" on February 9; "Religious Groups: Areas of Tension and Cooperation in Public Affairs" on February 16, and "Each of Us Can Act" on February 23.

For information on forming a workshop, contact NCCJ, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601, telephone CE 6-9272. This is the fifth year for the program.

Educators Enroll in New Human Relations Courses

A new schedule of courses in human relations began this January for public school principals and teachers. The courses are being given by the Bureau of Human Relations in cooperation with the teachers colleges and junior colleges of the Chicago Public School system.

A human relations seminar for school principals is presented on Mondays at 228 N. LaSalle Street, and will continue to April.

Courses for teachers are being given at Chicago Teachers College South, 6800 S. Stewart Avenue; Crane Branch, 2240 W. Van Buren Street; Loop Branch of Chicago City Junior College, 64 E. Lake Street; Shakespeare School, 1119 E. 46th Street; Medill North, 1301 W. 14th Street; Einstein School, 3830 S. Cottage Grove Avenue; Kozminski, 936 E. 54th Street; Kelly, 4136 S. California Avenue; Penn, 1616 S. Avers Avenue, and DuSable, 4934 S. Wabash Avenue.

Also, at Amundsen, 5110 N. Damen Avenue; Arnold Upper Grade Center, 2016 N. Orchard Avenue; Manley, 2935 W. Polk Street; Fenger, 11220 S. Wallace Street; Bowen, 2710 E. 89th Street, and Low Upper Grade Center, 838 W. Marquette Road.

1965 Budget

The City Council of Chicago has approved a 1965 budget of \$386,540 for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The amount represents an increase of \$9,987 over the 1964 appropriation.

Plan Second Tutoring Conference for Mar. 20

Fifty book publishers in the Chicago area have been invited to display materials, which would be suitable for tutoring of culturally deprived children, at the second conference for supervisory personnel in the volunteer tutoring movement.

The conference, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and the advisory tutoring planning committee, will be held March 20, 1965, in Hermann Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology. The date was changed from that announced earlier.

Exhibits will consist of commercially published workbooks, basic readers, children's stories and educational games. The materials will range in level from pre-school to junior high school.

Mrs. Frances Fitzgerald, director of the reading clinic at Lindblom High School, will demonstrate use of the reading material on display.

Workshop sessions will evaluate tutoring techniques through actual case studies and demonstrations.

According to Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, the conference has been planned to answer the growing need for information on tutoring techniques and materials. It will be open to directors of tutoring projects in Chicago and other Illinois cities and towns. At the first conference in September, 1964, 203 directors were present.

The planning committee for the conference is composed of 24 leaders active in the tutoring movement. They represent every type of tutoring project in the city.

Currently, the Mayor's Committee reports there are 8,500 young people being tutored by 3,600 persons in 151 centers throughout Chicago. The number of tutors and tutees doubled in nine months of 1964. There are an additional 500 adults being tutored.

The bulk of the tutors are Cook County college students. But many are college students from Kane, DuPage, Lake and Will counties. Institutions such as the Illinois Bell Telephone Company also are beginning to take an active part.

A new directory of tutoring projects has been compiled by the Mayor's Committee. Entitled, "The Volunteer Tutoring Program: Who and Where, November 1964," it is available upon request from the Committee, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1332, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

New Residents' Display

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents focuses attention on volunteer tutoring programs in Chicago with a display in the main lobby of Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 W. Adams Street, throughout the month of January.



The National Urban League awarded its first annual Achievement Award to John H. Johnson, publisher of Jet and Ebony magazines, for his "consistent dedication to helping make equal opportunity a reality for all men." Here, Whitney M. Young Jr., left, NUL's executive director, presents award to Johnson, second from right, and plaques to Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers, and A. L. Nickerson, chairman of the board of Socony Mobil Oil Co., at the recent Equal Opportunity Day dinner held in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Johnson is a commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

—Photo Courtesy of Ebony Magazine

Foundation Grants Will Spur Tutoring Programs

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents has received grants totalling \$41,000 from five foundations to further the work of volunteer tutoring programs in Chicago.

Two specialists have been hired by the Committee to work under the grants for the next two years. They are Thomas K. Jager and Albert N. Logan.

Mr. Jager is employed under a \$19,000 two-year grant from The New World Foundation, New York City. He will work with colleges and religious and community organizations in the city and suburbs to establish projects that will provide tutors, mostly college students and some adults, for tutoring sites in Chicago.

Jager was a teacher with the Peace Corps in Ghana from June, 1962, to July, 1964. Earlier he was employed as a film editor, assistant director and script writer at John Colburn and Associates, Wilmette, and was a teacher of English at Thornton Township High School.

Mr. Logan is employed under grants totalling \$22,000 from four foundations. Two-year grants were given by the Chicago Community Trust, Wieboldt Foundation and Woods Charitable Fund. A grant of \$2,000 was presented by The Charles H. and Rachel M. Schwab Memorial Foundation.

Logan has been employed by the Chicago Board of Education since 1954. Recently, he was a teacher at Carver High School and chairman of its Department of Special Education. He has a master of arts degree in history from Roosevelt University.

Logan will work as a master teacher, helping tutors throughout Chicagoland learn how to tutor their pupils more effectively.



Talking over their participation in a discussion of "Civil Rights Legislation, Federal and State" at the 10th Labor Conference on Civil Rights are, left to right, Attorney W. R. Ming, Jr., a commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Attorney Howard Glickstein, Civil Rights division of the U. S. Department of Justice; Kenneth Wilson, Cook County Commissioner; Attorney Lester Asher, and Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president, Illinois State AFL-CIO. More than 700 persons attended the annual conference, which was held in November in the Sherman House. The parley was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council and the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Race A Subject of New Christian Family Manual

The Christian Family Movement's new program manual is asking its 35,000 member couples in the United States what they have done to improve race relations.

Such questions as: "Have the individuals in our group established contact with Negro families? How effectively do our community organizations work on racial problems? Are we, as a group, as individuals, as citizens of the community, involved in facing the problems of racial justice?"

Questions like these, as well as outlines for scriptural-liturgical discussions and social inquiries aimed at action in the community, are proposed for the consideration of CFM'ers in the current manual, "Encounter in Politics and Race." It is available along with a year's subscription to *Act*, the CFM monthly newspaper, for \$2 from CFM headquarters, 1655 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60612.



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John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

Nine New Rights Groups Formed in Chicago Suburbs

Twelve new human relations groups have been formed in the last three months in Chicago suburbs and down-state Illinois cities, according to the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Roger W. Nathan, executive director, said this total brings to 104 the number of official and voluntary human relations organizations throughout the state. Seventy-two of them are in the Chicago Metropolitan area, including nine of the new ones.

The new official groups are: Barrington Human Relations Commission, DeKalb Human Relations Commission and Jacksonville Commission on Human Relations.

Voluntary groups are: Elk Grove Village Human Relations Council; Glen Ellyn Human Relations Council; Intercommunity Neighbors Organization, Markham; Community Relations Committee of Greater Mount Greenwood (Merriquette Park); Oak Forest Human Relations Council; Ridge-Worth Human Relations Council; Streator Interracial Council; Suburban Human Relations Communications Committee, and Wheaton Voluntary Citizens Council on Human Relations.

Public Hearing on Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

on Human Relations; Richard S. Bachman, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago; Deton J. Brooks, Jr., director, Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity; Mrs. Wendell E. Green, member, Board of Education; Daggett Harvey, vice chairman, Fred Harvey restaurants; Raymond Hilliard, director, Cook County Department of Public Aid; Mrs. Morris Hirsh.

Also Fred K. Hoehler, executive director, Mayor's Commission for Senior Citizens; Robert H. MacRae, Chicago Community Trust; Alvin Rose, executive director, Chicago Housing Authority; Hugh Osborne, Chicago Housing Authority; Robert Rosenbluth, Cook County Department of Public Aid; Moses M. Shaw, Associated Clubs of Woodlawn, and Judge Edith S. Sampson and Atty. Peter Scalise.

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 7 MAR 31 1965

No. 1



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Legislation, Education Urged in Credit Reform

New laws, changes in old ones and a massive consumer education program were among recommendations made at the all-day public hearing held January 25 in City Council Chambers on consumer credit practices.

The hearing was sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents to examine reports of abuses in consumer credit practices, and get suggestions on what to do about them. Most of the 37 persons who testified at the hearing represented private and public agencies interested in consumer credit.

In his opening statement, Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee, said:

"As you probably know, the Mayor's Committee was organized in 1957 to help newcomers to the city adjust to urban living.

"One of the areas in which some newcomers find difficulty in adjusting is that of consumer credit. Many of them either overload themselves with time payments or fall victim to unscrupulous selling practices. Although we are primarily interested in the new arrivals to Chicago because they often are more easily victimized, we also are concerned with anyone having a consumer credit problem.

"Abuses in the consumer credit field are not new. Whereas most merchants are honest in their dealings with customers, there always have been some who have been unscrupulous."

The hearing specifically sought answers to these four questions:

1. Is any additional state legislation needed in the area of consumer credit practices?
2. How effective has existing state legislation been in curbing unfair credit practices?
3. What improvements have occurred in the consumer credit situation since the passage of the 1961 laws?
4. What programs of consumer education and counseling are needed in the community to assist low-income wage earners to use consumer credit wisely and prevent their being victimized?

Besides the representatives of private and public agen-

(Continued on Page 4)

One Year Later—A Report On City's Fair Housing Law

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations received 77 complaints under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance by the end of 1964, marking the ordinance's first full year in operation.

Sixty of the total complaints had been closed; 17 were still pending as of December 31, 1964. All but two were received by the Commission during 1964. These two were filed in the last months of 1963, after the ordinance was passed in September of that year.

The Commission is the government agency which administers the ordinance.

More than 56 per cent of complaints processed were "satisfactorily resolved" during investigation or conciliation proceedings. The remainder were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction under the ordinance or evidence that a violation had occurred.

"Satisfactorily resolved" means: (1) the real estate broker agrees to rent or sell the housing accommodation, or one similar, to the complainant and (2) gives the Commission assurances that he will obey the law.

These and other facts about the ordinance's initial year were detailed in an annual report on the law prepared by the Commission.

Only once did a complaint reach a public hearing, which is the last stage after all other conciliatory means

(Continued on Page 2)

New Telephone Number

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has a new telephone number—744-4000.

The new number is in a Centrex, or direct dial telephone system.

You now can dial members of the Commission staff directly, without going through a switchboard. You can obtain their numbers by calling 744-4000 or 744-4111, which is the Commission's general complaint and information desk number.

After 5 p.m. weekdays, and on Saturdays after noon, Sundays and holidays, you can reach the Commission by telephoning 744-4112.

Realty Brokers Asked To Back Fair Housing

Scores of congratulatory letters, many from leading realtors in Chicago and suburbs, have been received by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race in response to its recent open letter to the real estate industry.

Eugene Callahan, executive director of CCRR, said the replies overwhelmingly concurred with views stated in the open letter, which urged the Chicago metropolitan area real estate industry to "begin rational and constructive discussion of open housing in Chicago and its suburbs."



Callahan

CCRR said in its letter, "The community looks to the real estate industry for leadership, not negative obstinacy."

Callahan said many of the realtors who responded voiced their concern about what they too felt was the absence of "positive leadership" in the real estate boards.

CCRR is the local outgrowth of the National Conference on Religion and Race held in Chicago in 1963. It is co-sponsored by the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and the Chicago Board of Rabbis. It is composed of clergy and lay leaders of these three major faiths, and headed by Federal Judge James B. Parsons, as chairman.

The open letter was mailed the first week in February to 15,000 licensed real estate brokers in Cook and Lake Counties and every member of the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association.

CCRR had invited personal responses to the letter from real estate brokers interested in seeking "positive solutions" to the problem of housing segregation.

The letter stated in part:

"Surely it is time that members of the real estate industry faced the issue of a single housing market for all residents of our community. Surely it is time that members of the real estate industry became aware of their growing estrangement from other segments of the business community. Surely it is time for the real estate industry to acquire spokesmen who are aware of the moral and economic imperative of housing for all, regardless of their race or religion.

"We know that many people within the real estate industry are concerned about the moral implications of housing segregation and dissatisfied with the public posture of spokesmen for their professional organizations."

Set Awards Luncheon Date

It's time to mark your calendar for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations Twentieth Annual Awards Luncheon. The date has been set for noon Thursday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House. Make plans now to attend.

City's Fair Housing Law

(Continued from Page 1)

have failed. Afterwards, the broker agreed to rent to the complainant and assured the Commission he would abide by the ordinance.

Twelve other real estate brokers, believed to have violated the ordinance, met with the Commission and the complainant in conciliation conferences in the Commission office. All 12 brokers satisfied the complainant by offering to rent or sell to him without distinction and gave the Commission positive assurances they would comply with the law.

The ordinance specifically prohibits real estate brokers from discriminating against home buyers and renters because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. It also outlaws "panic peddling" by real estate brokers, a term given prospecting for real estate listings by arousing racial prejudices and fears.

Other highlights in the report were:

1. Fifty-seven of the complainants were Negro, 17 were white.
2. Sixty-six charged racial discrimination, seven filed "panic peddling" charges.
3. Fifty-three alleged they were denied the opportunity to rent, six charged they were refused the opportunity to buy, and six said they were exploited because of their race.

Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, said:

"While most of the complaints under the ordinance thus far have involved allegations by Negroes of discriminatory rental practices, there recently has been an increase in the number of complaints filed by white residents of racially changing neighborhoods charging 'panic peddling' by real estate brokers.

"The Commission's experience thus far in administering the law indicates that it is a useful and necessary measure for the control of unethical real estate practices and the elimination of the dual housing market and the pattern of residential segregation which it has caused.

Marciniak said that during the past year, Commission staff met with 87 licensed Chicago real estate brokers in an effort to achieve compliance with the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. Thirty-nine of these had been named in complaints filed under the ordinance. The other 48 real estate firms were interviewed when staff investigated rental practices in 122 apartment buildings managed by these firms as part of the Commission's campaign to extend fair housing practices through voluntary compliance. More than 10,000 apartment units and hundreds of houses and other residential developments are controlled by these 87 firms, all of which have pledged to comply with the ordinance.

"The law certainly has created new housing opportunities for minority groups and has given new hope for achieving stability in racially-changing areas," Marciniak concluded.

Copies of the report are available from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Tell of Desegregation In Suburbs of Chicago

Ability and desire to pay, plus an increased availability of homes, have stepped up the rate at which Negro families are moving into previously all white or very recently desegregated suburban areas.

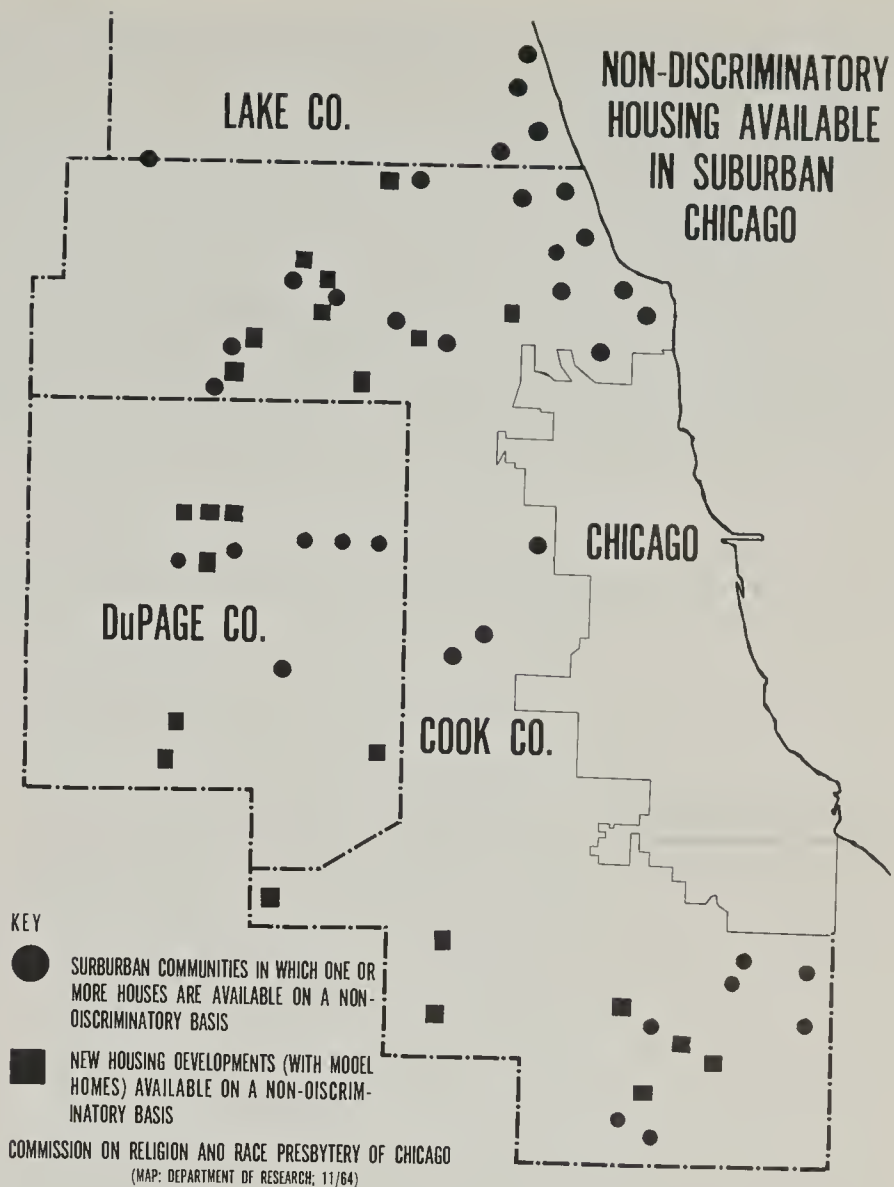
This suburban Chicago residential desegregation and the non-discriminatory housing available are illustrated on the two maps which appear on this page. The maps were drawn up by the Commission on Religion and Race of the Presbytery of Chicago. They are reprinted here with the courtesy of the Presbytery.

According to the maps, 80 Negro families purchased and rented housing accommodations in 27 previously all white suburban communities during 1963 and 1964.

The Presbytery's figures were compiled in cooperation with the Illinois Commission on Human Relations and Home Opportunities Made Equal, Inc., an affiliate of the American Friends Service Committee.

The totals show a great increase compared to four Negro purchases in 1961 and 1962, and five Negro home purchases from 1945 to 1960. Both of these categories are not shown on the Presbytery maps.

Also not shown on the map of residential desegregation are the multitude of Negro families that moved into already existing Negro areas in suburbs such as Evanston, Robbins, LaGrange, East Chicago Heights,



Markham, Harvey, Dixmoor, Phoenix, and the like.

White suburbs into which Negroes moved during the past two years include Park Forest, Oak Park, Country Club Hills, Brookfield, Hoffman Estates, Highland Park, Merrionette Park, Calumet City, Dolton, white sections of Chicago Heights and Markham, Kenilworth, Olympia Gardens, Lake Forest, Skokie, Riverdale, Weathersfield, Addison, Maywood, Wilmette, Winnetka, Western Springs and Rolling Meadows.

According to the Rev. Robert I. Christ, director of the Commission on Religion and Race of the Presbytery, the Negro movement into these suburbs has several unique features:

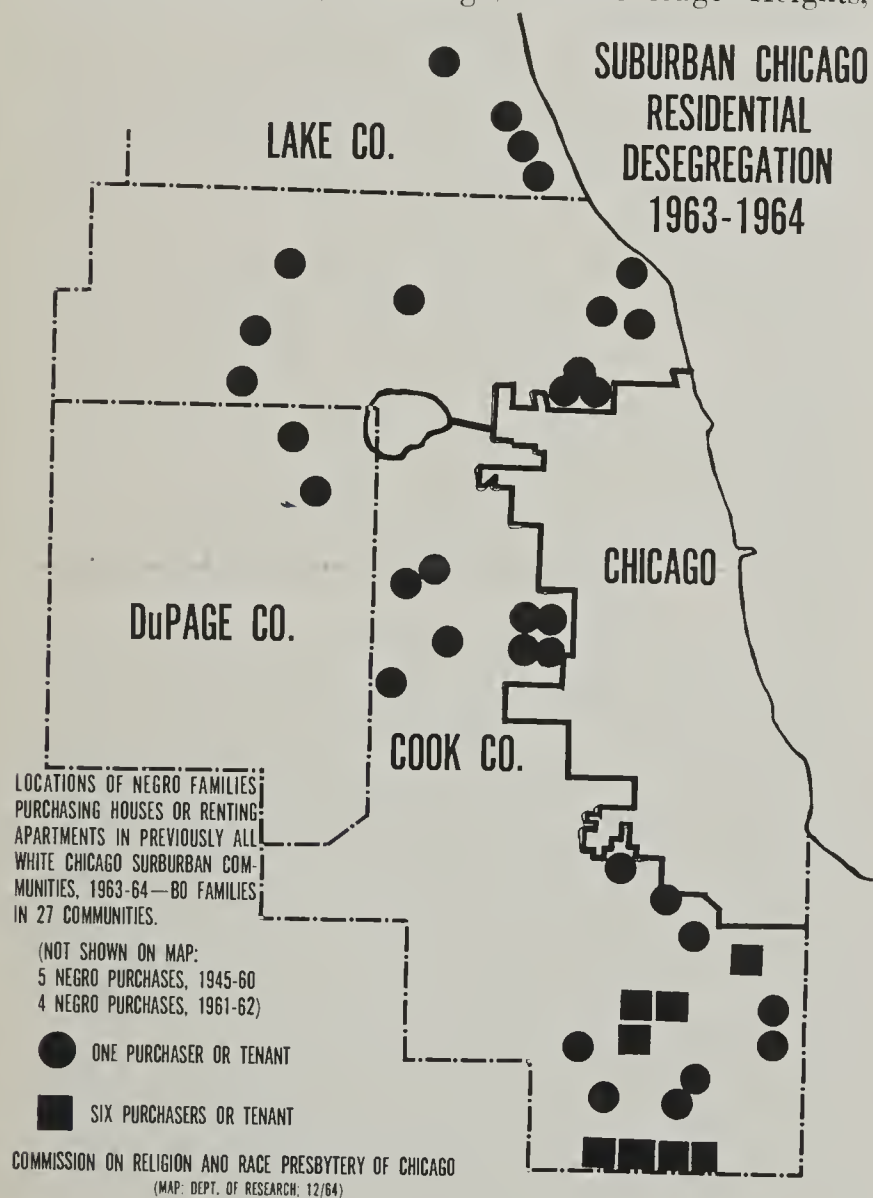
1. It is the beginning of a new dispersal, leap-frog pattern of purchasing and renting, in contrast to the old block-by-block expansion of the Negro ghetto.
2. Physical harrassment, violence, and lesser tensions do not accompany these move-ins because of responsible preparation and conduct by civic officials, human relations groups, churches and private citizens. No longer does a Negro family moving into suburban areas need to be a "pioneer" or "hero."

Chicago area housing officials and sociologists generally predict a continued trend to the suburbs on the part of Negro families.

They gave the following reasons:

1. There is a large number of suburban homes available for the first time on a non-discriminatory basis. This has been brought about through repossession of

(Continued on Page 4)



Suburban Desegregation

(Continued from Page 3)

homes financed by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. According to a federal order, these homes are available to any qualified buyer regardless of race, creed or national origin. In addition, many new houses in developments being built throughout the metropolitan area are covered by the Executive Order on housing issued by the late President Kennedy.

2. H.O.M.E., Inc., a voluntary citizens group, seeks to bring interested non-white buyers together with white sellers in suburban areas, and publishes listings of homes in the suburbs which are available to racial minorities. H.O.M.E. has contributed to the expansion of the real estate market for Negroes and is expected to continue to locate housing possibilities for Negroes in the future.

3. As information about the non-discriminatory housing available reaches potential Negro buyers, more families are expected to break from the traditional Negro neighborhoods.

4. Mortgage money continues to become increasingly available to non-whites from lending institutions.

5. The Negro middle class continues to expand. Income is no longer a barrier to home purchase for a large segment of the Negro community.

6. More and more Negroes are going outside the city to their jobs as industry spreads into the suburbs.

7. The climate of acceptance in the suburbs has improved, allaying fears of Negroes who would be reluctant otherwise. Much of this is due to the work of the newly-formed human relations councils and the clergy.

Community Directory

A list of 22 community organizations in Chicago with offices and staff has been compiled by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The list includes name of the organization, address, telephone number, and name of executive director. Copies are available without charge from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1310, Chicago, Illinois 60606.



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Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Executive Director

Credit Reform Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

cies, several individuals, alleged victims themselves of credit abuses, appeared at the hearing to tell of their experiences.

Most of the witnesses testified that additional state legislation is needed. Many asserted that existing state legislation has not been effective enough to curb unfair credit practices. Statistics were offered to show that little or no improvement has occurred since the passage of the 1961 credit laws.

New laws were asked for the purpose of:

1. Eliminating deficiency judgment—the amount still due on an original sale after the item has been repossessed;
2. Preventing tie-in sales, that offer employment, services, or other inducements, obscuring the real costs of the item purchased;
3. Requiring all partners for a contract to sign it, and allowing a waiting period before a contract is valid, just as a waiting period is allowed a seller until all credit checks are completed;
4. Eliminating confession of judgments from contracts, and allow the purchaser the same protection of the courts as the seller.

Other legislation proposed would establish new limits on the per cent of wages which could be garnished. The discharge of a person from his job because of wage assignment was called the major reason for most worker bankruptcies.

Many suggestions were offered for educational programs to help the consumer avoid unfair practices, and help him learn to use credit constructively. Witnesses stressed the importance of credit unions in providing both low-cost credit and consumer education to low-budget families.

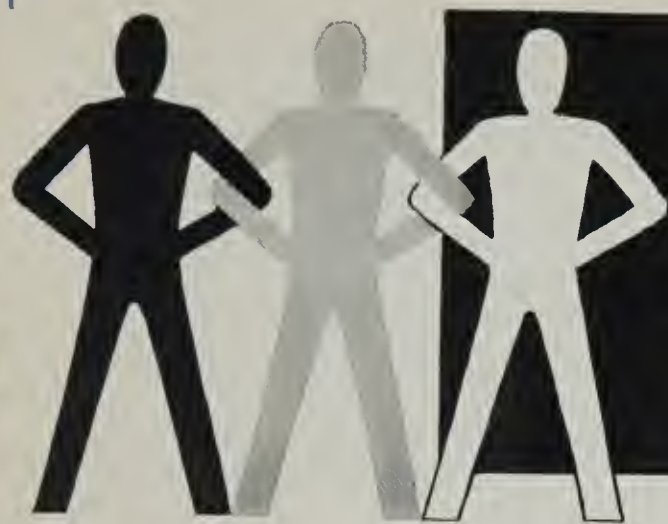
Numerous witnesses looked upon the changing patterns of credit purchasing as serious and complex enough to require formal education for consumers. Grade school, high school and adult education required courses were thought essential to prevent abuses resulting from unwise family spending practices.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents will examine the suggestions and compile a list of recommendations.

Persons testifying at the hearing included: Arthur Young, director, Legal Aid Bureau; John Yancey, staff representative, AFL-CIO Regional Office; Sister Mary William, director, Marillac House; William Davenport, chairman, consumer remedies committee, Chicago Bar Association; Carl Dalke, president, Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan Chicago; Stephen Chummers, referee in bankruptcy, U. S. District Court; Edward Marsalek, assistant attorney general; Harry Woodward, director, Chicago office, Council of the Southern Mountains; Jack Gabriel, manager, Pilsen Neighbors Federal Credit Union; Mrs. Lillian Kamplin, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Mark Satter, attorney; John Ferren, chairman, Church Federation Legal Advice Clinic Program; Fred Goerlitz, executive vice-president, Illinois Retail Merchants Association; Hugh Osborne, assistant deputy director of management, Chicago Housing Authority; Rev. Donald Headley, executive director, Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; Harold Smith, social work counselor, Marcy Center; John Kearney, chairman, Committee for Fair Credit Practices in Illinois; Marvin Mindes, attorney; Reverend Vidal Cordova, Humboldt E. U. B. Church; Mrs. Maggie Jenkins, Citizens Council to Combat Cheating; Chester Urban, field representative, Illinois Credit Union League;

E. Russell Bartly, industrial relations director, Illinois Manufacturers Association; Ed Finnegan, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Labor Office; Richard Mosher, credit manager, Carson Pirie Scott & Company; Price Patton, director, and Gil Hamblet, family financial counselors, Credit Bureau of Cook County; Bernard Kaplan, director, Senior Centers of Metropolitan Chicago; Sidney Levin, staff representative, Child & Family Service; Mrs. Vivian O'Malley, Cook County Department of Public Aid;

Joseph Smith, chief of fraud and complaint department, State's Attorney's Office of Cook County; James Ganly, staff representative, Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, community services, health and welfare committee; Dr. Helen Potter, assistant professor of economics-finance, Loyola University; Mrs. Dorothy-Alyce S. Lascoe, general counsel's office, Inland Steel Company, and Antonio Irizarry, Latin American Leadership Institute.



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Legislation Proposals Hit at Credit Abuses

Six legislative proposals, aimed at removing some of the abuses in the field of consumer credit, have been proposed by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The measures, drafted by its subcommittee on credit legislation headed by Atty. Jerome Schur, are designed to reduce unscrupulous sales and credit practices which bilk the uneducated, the poor, the newcomers to the big city.

To be acted upon by the Illinois legislature during the current session, the proposals are:

1. Outlaw the referral sales gimmick whereby a buyer is offered a tremendous discount if he refers other customers to the seller.

In practice, the customer rarely benefits from the referrals and is stuck with payments that total three or more times the actual retail value of the merchandise. The Attorney General would be given powers to stop the use of the referral sales technique.

2. Establish a time period of 30 days during which the buyer of merchandise or service that was faulty or misrepresented under an installment sales contract would have recourse with the seller should a finance company take over the sales contract.

Under the Committee's proposal, when a bank or finance company purchases the sales contract from the seller, it would be required to notify the buyer immediately. The buyer is then given 30 days in which to raise a defense for not paying the debt. If any defense is raised, or if the notice is not sent as required, the finance company then would be liable to any defense which might be raised against the original seller.

3. Establish "rate caps" or maximum limits on finance charges which are tacked onto retail sales in installment payment contracts.

Credit unions, small loan companies and banks already are regulated by law on the maximum amount of interest rates they can charge. However, there is no limit on the finance charges on retail sales. While legitimate merchants charge only reasonable rates, some tag on enormous sums as finance charges.

(Continued on Page 2)

CCHR Announces Winners In High School Contest

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has announced the winners in its contest for the best news story or editorial written in high school newspapers on human relations in metropolitan Chicago.

They are: Miss Gail Griffin, feature editor, *The Cutlass*, Palatine High School newspaper, Palatine, writer of the best editorial, and Miss Linda Benac, editor, *The Mortonian*, Morton East High School, Cicero, for the best news story.

Runners-up are: Miss Olivia Willis, staff member, *Flower Highlights*, Flower Vocational High School at 3545 Fulton Boulevard, editorial, and Miss Mimi Toporek, editor, *The Mather Courier*, Mather High School, 5835 North Lincoln Avenue, news story.



Miss Benac



Miss Griffin



Miss Willis



Miss Toporek

The Chicago Headline Club, local chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism society, judged the contest. Winners will be honored at a dinner meeting of the Headline Club in April. Carter Davidson, Columbia Broadcasting System television commentator, is president of the club.

Credit Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

4. Abolish deficiency judgments as now practiced under the Installment Retail Sales Act. Replace it with legislation that would give the seller a choice of repossessing the merchandise or suing for the balance of the debt, but not both.

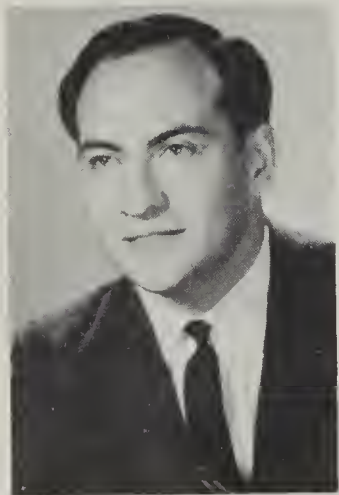
Currently, the buyer may purchase an automobile, for example, have it repossessed and resold. He may still be liable for the "deficiency," which is the difference between the amount paid, the proceeds from the repossessed sale and the original price. Under these circumstances, the customer has lost all his payments, has lost the auto he purchased and is still left with the debt.

5. Increase the minimum wages that would be exempt from all wage attachments from the present \$45 a week to \$65 a week. The minimum, the Committee believes, would provide a living standard classified as poverty under President Johnson's war on poverty program.

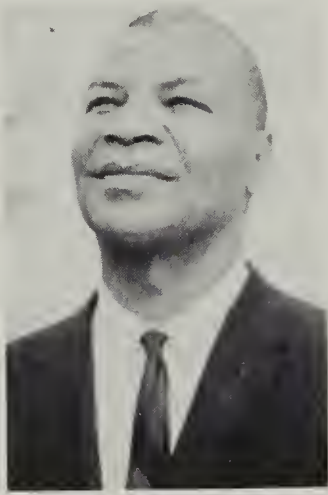
6. Establish a "cooling off period" of seven days in which the purchaser could cancel a contract made with a door-to-door salesman. This period, the Committee believes, is needed because of the increasing appearance of unscrupulous high pressure salesmen who come to the customer's home and obtain his signature on a contract to purchase. Currently, a contract is in force and generally non-cancellable when it is signed.

The Mayor's Committee backed credit reform laws that were enacted by the Illinois General Assembly in Springfield in 1961.

Appointment of Attorney Schur to head the legislation subcommittee, along with that of Harold E. Boysaw as chairman of a credit advisory subcommittee, had been announced earlier by Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and vice-president of Scott Foresman and Company.



Schur



Boysaw

Schur is a member of the law firm of Katz and Friedman. Boysaw is area supervisor of Cook County Department of Public Aid offices in nine public housing projects in Chicago.

McNamara announced their appointments at the annual luncheon meeting of the Mayor's Committee March 2 in the Bismarck Hotel.

Mayor Richard J. Daley and a host of invited civic,



Dominic A. Tesauro, seated, regional administrator for General Services Administration, purchases Junior Achievement product from Mary Dunlop, 18. Looking on in United States Courthouse are Roland L. Cornelius, management advisor to firm, and Waddell Holmes, 17. The product is a two-piece hostess lighter and cigaret holder ensemble made by Amerco Products Company, a J.A. firm sponsored by GSA Employees Association and operating out of a Sears Roebuck and Co. building at 3356 W. Polk Street. The Junior Achievement Trade Fair was held in March.

—Chicago Tribune Photo

religious and business leaders attended the luncheon.

While Schur's subcommittee drafted the proposals, Boysaw's subcommittee is planning consumer credit education programs and developing public support for new credit legislation.

Both Schur and Boysaw are active in civic and professional organizations. Schur is a member of the board of directors of the Peterson Park Improvement Association and served on Governor Kerner's Committee to Study Consumer Credit Laws in 1963.

Boysaw is president of the Morgan Park Planning Organization, vice-president of Organization for the Southwest Community and board member of Chicago Citizens Schools Committee.

Work of the Mayor's Committee in the area of credit legislation and credit education was discussed at the luncheon by McNamara and Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Both described those usually victimized by the credit "underworld" as the little guy, the uneducated citizen, the person who primarily speaks a foreign language, or one who can't read or write.

Marciniak said:

"We know that legislation by itself is an incomplete remedy. The problems that we confront need the wholehearted cooperation of employers, unions, credit unions and welfare agencies.

"We know we are dealing with a small minority who specialize in the underworld of consumer credit. We want to expose this underworld and root it out. In so doing we don't want to penalize the legitimate merchants who are in the overwhelming majority. As a matter of fact, we want to encourage consumers to shop with such merchants instead of getting trapped by the credit underworld."

Apprentice Center Sets Record in First Year

The Apprentice Information Center at 321 S. State Street, in Chicago, is ending its first year "apprenticeship" with a record unequalled by any of the five other centers throughout the nation.

Opening March 16, 1964, the center, by the end of October, had assisted in placing 206 young men in apprenticeship programs, almost twice as many as all of the five other centers combined. The other centers are in Boston, Detroit, Washington, Cincinnati and Baltimore.

Edwin R. Buckner, who had been director of the Apprentice Information Center until his recent appointment as state minority group representative for the State of Illinois, said the center provides a central and easily accessible source of information, guidance and counseling for all youth interested in becoming apprentices. It assists all youth seeking information concerning apprenticeship opportunities and refers qualified persons to employers and joint labor management apprenticeship committees, if they request this service.

The center examines the qualifications of applicants by interviewing, counseling and testing, and refers only those qualified to available apprenticeship openings, he said.

"There is no intent on the part of the AIC to bypass or disrupt the traditional prerogative and authority of joint apprenticeship committee or other apprenticeship sponsors to make the final selection and placement of apprentice applicants. In all instances, the final selection and placement rests with the sponsor," Buckner said.

In 1964, the center received 2,367 inquiries. These included 2,118 young men who came in person. Of these 1,100 were tested; 715 qualified for apprenticeship. The center referred 455 of these young men to apprenticeship training programs; 232 were placed in apprenticeship jobs.

Through its work, the center has been instrumental in opening up opportunities for Negroes and other non-whites. Of the 1,100 young men tested in 1964, 117 were non-white. Seventy-four of them qualified for apprenticeship; 48 of them were referred to apprenticeship programs, and 24 were placed in industry.

The center is set up under the United States Department of Labor, and is administered by Samuel C. Bernstein, Illinois Employment Security Administrator, and the Illinois State Employment Service.

Buckner's successor as director of the Apprentice Information Center is William B. Martin.

And Another!

Another breakthrough occurred in the skilled trades in Chicago as two Negro sheet metal workers became card-carrying journeymen with Local 73 of the Sheet Metal Workers Union. The two, Robert States and Wynard Normands, were the first of their race to receive cards in the union local.



Field inspections are part of the year-round work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations employment department to promote non-discriminatory employment policies in firms doing business with the city government. Here, Ray Scannell, center, director of employment services for the Commission, and Robert Squires, right, his assistant, talk with Gordon Melin, left, Civic Center project director for Gust K. Newburg Co., general contractors.

Complaints Filed in '64 Up Over Previous Years

During 1964, a total of 222 complaints charging various kinds of racial discrimination, and 203 law and order incidents were investigated by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The total of 425 investigations was up over 1963 and 1962, but down from the number in 1961.

A breakdown of these investigations, with a comparison of the previous three years, follows.

Complaints	1964	1963	1962	1961
Housing (non-ordinance)	8	32	12	19
Housing (ordinance)	75	2	—	—
Employment	33	33	50	80
Education	15	12	12	51
Health	5	19	13	19
Public Accommodations	25	28	29	25
New Residents	61	44	74	—
Totals	222	170	190	194
Law and Order Incidents	203	162	212	295
Total Investigations	425	332	402	489

Law and order incidents include such categories as property damage, assaults, picketing demonstrations, and community tension.

Churches Review Job Policies of Suppliers

A review of employment policies and practices of firms doing business with religious bodies in the Chicago area is being conducted through the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

"In order to achieve equal employment opportunity, we are asking for your assistance," the religious groups said in a letter to presidents of 300 Metropolitan Chicago firms that are their major suppliers.

The letter asked for replies to the following questions:

1. "Has your firm established a clear and well-publicized policy on hiring and upgrading employees, without regard to their race or religion?"

2. "If so, has your firm established specific procedures for implementing this policy within the firm, in employment advertising, with employment agencies?"

Sponsoring the letter were the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, Chicago Board of Rabbis, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, Presbytery of Chicago, Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, United Church of Christ, Chicago City Missionary Society and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

"Fair employment firms contribute substantially to the moral and social good of the community. We wish to add our influence to this end," they said.

"We are communicating with you in unison, as members of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, to emphasize our mutual belief in equality of opportunity and our intention to combine our efforts in this regard.

"We ourselves have initiated a policy of hiring and upgrading employees solely on the criterion of ability to perform the required work. We have called upon members of our congregations to give attention to their own employment policies and to those of the firms with which they do business," they stated in the letter.

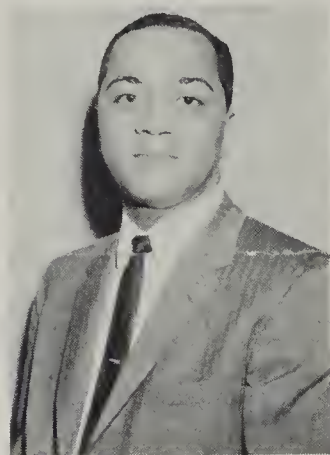
Eugene Callahan, executive director of the Chicago

Dr. Edsel K. Hudson New Health Committee Chairman

Edsel K. Hudson, M.D., has been appointed chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations advisory health committee, succeeding Leonidas H. Berry, M.D.

Dr. Hudson, 37 years old, is assistant professor of medicine at the University of Illinois College of Medicine and an assistant attending physician at Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital.

He also is an attending physician at the West Side Veterans Administration Hospital, and associate attending physician at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospitals.



Dr. Hudson

Dr. Hudson is a diplomate, National Board of Medical Examiners; a member, American Board of Internal Medicine; and an associate, American College of Physicians.

The Commission's advisory health committee is composed of doctors, social workers and other professionals in the field of medicine. It meets quarterly to discuss ways of improving public and private health services for all residents of Chicago, regardless of race. It assists the Commission's program in the field of medicine and in the opening up of new opportunities in the field for minority group peoples.

The Commission passed a special resolution praising Dr. Berry for his years of service as chairman of the health committee. Dr. Berry is the newly elected president of the National Medical Association.

Conference on Religion and Race, said two committees of the Conference will review all the replies.

Callahan said further personal contact will be made with the firms.



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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

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No. 4



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Hill Folk Strum New Note Into Volunteer Tutoring

A Catholic nun from Brooklyn and a father of six, who brought his family up from Savannah, Tenn., last August, are adding a new note to Chicago's volunteer tutoring programs.

With the help of the Old Town School of Folk Music and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, they have organized a guitar tutoring program for boys and girls who live on an Uptown "port of entry" block for Southern mountain migrants.

Sister Marie is a sociology student at Loyola University. She lives on the block with Sisters Gerald and Evelyn. All three are Glenmary Home Mission Sisters, a religious order noted for its social work in the South.

Residents of the block, which actually runs from 4100 to 4300 north on Kenmore Avenue, are mostly newcomers from Tennessee, Pike County in Kentucky, Ala-

(Continued on Page 2)

Businessmen Initiate Own Merit Job Drive

Chicago area businessmen have embarked on a major program to increase job opportunities for non-whites.

The businessmen are members of the newly formed Chicago Merit Employment Committee, of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, whose aim is to focus attention of the business and Negro communities on "ways to provide more employment opportunities for more people."

The Committee has begun to canvass 1,200 businesses in the Chicago metropolitan area, having more than 250 employees.

"We intend to bring together companies with extensive experience in merit employment to show other companies how they can gain merit employment benefits," John D. deButts, Committee chairman and president of Illinois Bell Telephone Co., said.

"We have weekly meetings planned, businessmen talking directly to businessmen, discussing the real business advantages of merit employment. We will follow up each meeting with visits to those same business executives," he stated.

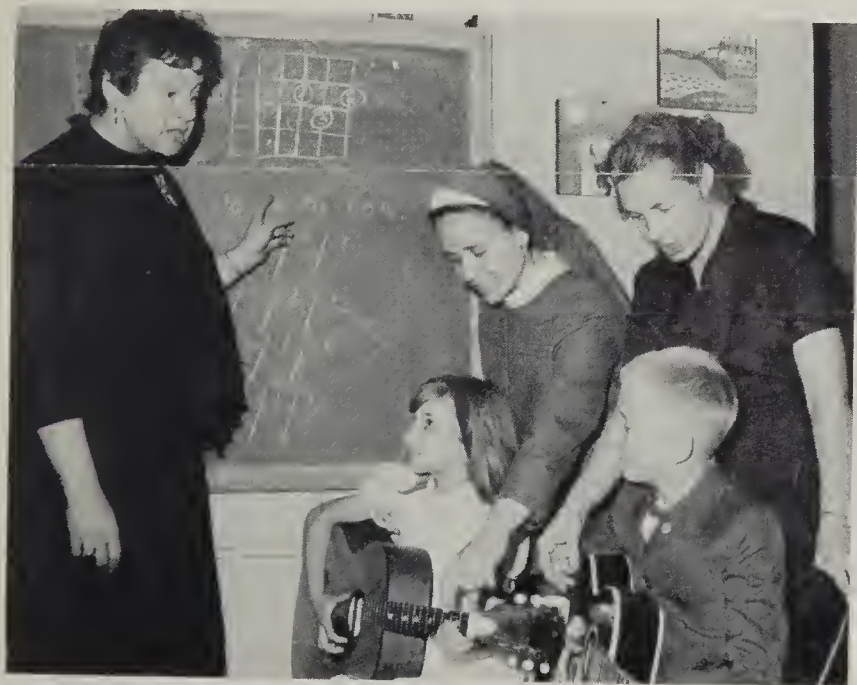
deButts said, "One of the objectives of the Merit Committee is to encourage Negroes who have worked hard to prepare themselves for a job by showing them how many companies there are with job opportunities where they can apply their full talent and learning.

"We hope that this program also will encourage Negroes who are not now sufficiently qualified to compete for today's jobs to get themselves qualified—through Board of Education programs, training projects, or, if they're young, by finishing school and getting a complete education.

"Our emphasis will be on merit. We are not asking anyone to lower employment standards."

deButts continued, "Equal opportunity is the law—and we know most people adhere to it. But we are asking businessmen to go beyond the letter of the law; to further the spirit of merit employment because it not

(Continued on Page 2)



Mrs. Dawn Greening, left, administrator of the Old Town School of Folk Music, gives pointers in guitar playing, as Sister Marie, a Glenmary Home Mission Sister, and Mrs. James Rippy, 4240 N. Kenmore Avenue, assist Dottie Rippy, 11, and Calvin Shaffer, 10, of 4306 N. Kenmore Avenue, with their guitars. The three women are instrumental in a volunteer guitar tutoring program in Uptown. The youngsters are two of the children being tutored.



Mayor Richard J. Daley talks with John D. deButts, right, chairman of the Chicago Merit Employment Committee, and Herbert V. Prochnow, left, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, about the Committee's new program to increase job opportunities for non-whites among 1,200 firms throughout the Chicago metropolitan area.

Merit Employment Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

only is morally right, but it's good business."

Herbert V. Prochnow, CACI president and president of the First National Bank of Chicago, said the new merit program resulted from a meeting in 1964 of Chicago business leaders with Mayor Richard J. Daley, where they discussed employment of minority groups. He said the Mayor was the prime mover for initiation of a program of this nature.

The Commercial Club of Chicago has endorsed the merit employment program.

A booklet prepared by the Committee reports that the Negro community in the Chicago area consists of 943,000 persons involving 255,000 households. Of these, 70,000 are middle class families. The community as a whole has an effective buying income of \$1,244,000,000. The CACI estimates that if all Chicago firms practiced merit employment, total wages paid to Negroes would increase by \$450,000,000 a year.

Besides deButts and Prochnow, other members of the Chicago Merit Employment Committee are: Crowdus Baker, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Joseph L. Block, chairman, Inland Steel Company; Donald Graham, vice chairman, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company; John Gray, president, Hart, Schaffner & Marx; Ben W. Heineman, chairman, Chicago & North Western Railway Company; Robert W. Ingersoll, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Borg-Warner Corporation; Franklin Lunding, chairman, finance committee and chief executive officer, Jewel Tea Company.

Also, C. Virgil Martin, president, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company; Remick McDowell, chairman and chief executive officer, The Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company; Leonard Spacek, chairman, Arthur Anderson & Company, and J. H. Ward, chairman, Commonwealth Edison Company.

Robert J. Bushelle, of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, is staff director of the Committee.

New Note in Tutoring

(Continued from Page 1)

bama and West Virginia.

They have had a number of personal difficulties trying to adjust to life in the big city, where they came with hopes of finding employment. "But one thing that we all love and find brings us memories of home and closer to each other is music," said Mrs. James Rippy, 4240 N. Kenmore Avenue, mother of the six children, 3 to 12 year of age.

Mrs. Rippy's husband, a carpenter, is president of the Kenmore Kans, a block club which got its name from its prize-winning Christmas decorations made from tops of tin cans and which now symbolizes the "we can" spirit of the organization. The prize was awarded by The Uptown Commission in its last annual Christmas decorating contest.

After months of planning and preparation, Rippy opened his apartment to the music makers for their lessons on Saturday mornings and their practice sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The tutoring, which got under way at the end of May, is conducted on a volunteer basis by Ted Johnson of the Old Town School of Folk Music, 333 W. North Avenue, and is expected to continue to July 24.

The school, through its administrator Mrs. Dawn Greening, procured 19 guitars for use by the tutees.

Mrs. Greening said, "I believe very strongly that we should let people know that the culture they bring to the city is truly worthwhile, and encourage them to recognize their own traditions."

The Old Town School, which states it is America's first permanent school in the study of folk music and folk instruments, is noted for a number of leading folk performers, including its dean, Win Stracke, called "Chicago's minstrel."

There is no doubt that the guitar lessons are a unique addition to the city's volunteer tutoring programs, which are assisted by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. Most of the other projects are concerned with reading, writing, arithmetic and other scholastic subjects.

But as a result, some 13 boys and girls, 10 through 16 years of age, are learning to strum "Skip To My Lou" and other favorites that are deep in the musical heritage of their ancestors.

At the same time, they're beginning to feel that life in the big city isn't so bad after all.

Heads Rogers Park Council

Joseph J. Fontana, 29 years old, a former member of the housing and community services staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, has been appointed executive director of the Rogers Park Community Council, with offices at 1725 W. Lunt Avenue.

Report Major Increase In Summer Tutoring

As the summer tutoring programs got underway this month in Chicago, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents reported a one-third increase in the number of programs and centers over last year.

The Committee said 59 tutoring programs are being conducted at 97 city-wide locations during July and August, as compared to 39 programs held at 60 centers last summer.

Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee, said that tutoring in reading and arithmetic is continuing this summer, but cultural enrichment is being emphasized in the current programs.

"Since children are not in school, these activities include field trips to museums, plays and symphonies, small classes in arts and music, courses in Negro history, crafts and games, and guided tours of hospitals and industries," he said.

The programs are listed in the June 1965 edition of the Chicago Volunteer Tutoring Directory, which is available from the Committee, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 1332, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Committee estimated that 2,000 volunteers would be needed to assist in the summer programs, in which more than 6,000 children and adults were expected to participate.

To acquaint potential tutors with the program, the Committee has just completed a comprehensive color slide film which illustrates the nature of the program. The film is available for showing to schools, community organizations and other interested groups. Staff members under the direction of Thomas Jager will present the film on request.

Friendship House Schedules Annual Weekend Conferences

Friendship House, a Catholic human relations organization with headquarters in Chicago, will hold its annual summer weekend conferences July 16 through 18 and August 20 through 22 at Childerley Farm, in Wheeling, Ill.

The conferences, spotlighting racial justice and spiritual renewal, are open to clergy and lay people of all faiths throughout the country.

Betty Plank, program director, said each three-day parley is planned for fifty "ordinary citizens" who seek to get personally involved on the grass-roots level in their own communities to eliminate racial prejudice and discrimination.

Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of Friendship House; Mrs. Jane Weston, director of American Friends Service Committee's housing opportunities program, and John Kearney, executive director of the Independent Voters of Illinois, will lead the discussions.

Present National Medical Grants to Negro Students

Five Chicago Negroes are among 95 nation-wide recipients of grants to attend medical schools in 1965 and 1966, the National Medical Fellowships, Inc., announced.

NMF, with offices at 951 E. 58th Street, in Chicago, is a non-profit interracial organization providing assistance to Negroes for education and training in medicine.

The five students are: Doris A. Evans, 1309 W. 108th Street; Robert L. Baldwin, Jr., 629 E. 83rd Place; James A. Johnson, Jr., 7339 S. Indiana Avenue; Frederick J. Merchant, 9404 S. Calumet Avenue, and Violante E. Currie, 6049 S. Champlain Avenue.

Grants totaling \$110,000 were made to the 95 Negro students, according to Dr. Franklin C. McLean, secretary and treasurer, and professor emeritus in the department of physiology at the University of Chicago.

This is the largest number of awards made by NMF in its 19-year history. Winners of the 1965-66 scholarships and grants-in-aid will study at 42 United States medical schools. Since its organization in 1946, NMF has awarded \$1,400,000 to assist 464 Negroes with their medical education and careers.

Currently, there are 240 Negro physicians practicing in Chicago, 38 Negroes in internship or residency programs at Chicago hospitals, and 14 Negro students attending medical schools in the city.



George L. Roberts, left, formerly deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, chats with Gov. LeRoy Collins, former director of the United States Community Relations Service. Roberts resigned this June from the number two spot at the Commission to accept an \$18,935 position of field co-ordinator in the conciliation division of the Community Relations Service, which was set up under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Roberts' new office is in the Department of Commerce in Washington. Governor Collins recently was appointed Undersecretary of Commerce.

Name Chairmen for NAIRO Annual Parley in October

Edward Marciniak, who has been appointed general chairman of the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials by NAIRO president Kenneth C. Jones, has announced committee chairmen for the event.

Marciniak is director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. NAIRO is the professional association of men and women in human relations work.

The national conference will be held in Chicago October 19 through 21 at the Sherman House.

David Cohen, a Commission staff member, is serving as executive assistant.

The committee appointments are:

John L. McKnight, chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, United States Army Materiel Command, *program chairman*. On his committee are: Edwin C. Berry, executive director, Chicago Urban League; A. Abbot Rosen, Midwest director, Anti-Defamation League, and William Williams, Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Also, Mrs. Jane Weston, director of the housing opportunities program, American Friends Service Committee, *promotion chairman*;

Miss Rae Kruglick, youth services consultant, Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, *secretary-treasurer*;

Mrs. Rachel Ridley, director, Englewood Urban Progress Center, *registration chairman*;

Williams, who is president of the Chicago NAIRO chapter, *press and public relations chairman*;

William Caples, vice president of Inland Steel Company and a Commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, *finance chairman*;

Mrs. Eleanor Dungan, director of the Commission's educational services department, *hospitality chairman*;

And, Wayne Williams, field representative of Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, *chairman of physical arrangements*.



Gov. Otto Kerner, left, presents "Volunteer Tutor of the Year" awards to Mrs. Paula Choate, 24 years old, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb; Michael Robinson, 16, Chicago high school student; Everet Sanders, 60, retired teacher, Chicago, and Thomas Clark Garman, 23, University of Illinois, Urbana, at a reception in May sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning. The volunteers work with children and adults who need extra help with reading, writing, arithmetic and other subjects.

Schedule Third Tutoring Conference September 25

Plans are underway for the third conference of volunteer tutoring directors and supervisors to be held Saturday, September 25, at Chicago Teachers College North, 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue.

The day-long parley, for the first time to include volunteer tutoring personnel statewide, is co-sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, the Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning and the Bureau of Human Relations of the Chicago Public Schools.

According to Dan Overmyer, conference coordinator for the Mayor's Committee, the program will be a series of workshops on:

1. Orientation and training of tutors.
2. Organization and structure of new tutoring projects.
3. Tutoring the new math.
4. Cultural enrichment programs.



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SUMMER 1965



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 7

No. 5



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mayor Wants City To Be Country's Racial Model

It is a primary aim of his administration to make Chicago a model city for the rest of the nation in the field of human rights, Mayor Richard J. Daley declared this summer.

Speaking before the August convention of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Chicago, the Mayor said:

"Here in this great metropolis, you will find mirrored all of the challenges that confront our great cities in this relatively new world of urbanization. One of the greatest of these challenges is in the field of human rights and opportunity."

If we are to make genuine progress, he stressed, "it will not be by continually emphasizing differences, but by working together in the vast area where there is agreement."

"Certainly there can be no disagreement that we must root out poverty, rid the community of slums, eliminate discrimination and segregation wherever they may exist, improve the quality of education and provide every able person with meaningful work."

"This is our common goal, this is our commitment."

Mayor Daley then cited ways and means of approaching this national problem, and said:

"To some people, the emphasis is not to look upon this great mission as a challenge but only as a series of critical and depressing problems. To them, the civil

(Continued on Page 2)

We Have New Quarters

Offices of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and its division, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, moved in August from the 13th to the 8th floor at 211 West Wacker Drive. All mail should be addressed to Room 812, instead of Room 1310. The Commission's telephone number, 744-4111, and all divisional extensions remain the same.

CCHR Seeks Nominees for Human Relations Awards

Nominations now are being accepted for the Commission on Human Relations' annual awards in human relations. The awards will be presented at the 20th Annual Awards Luncheon at noon Thursday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

The Commission each year presents approximately six general citations to individuals and organizations that have made outstanding contributions to the improvement of human relations in Chicago. In some years, as many as nine awards have been given because of the number of outstanding nominees.

A special award, which is a memorial to the late Thomas and Eleanor Wright, also is presented. In previous years, this award was given only to professionals in the field of human relations for outstanding professional performance and devotion to the cause of human relations.

This year, eligibility for the Wright award has been broadened by the Commission. It is to be given in "recognition of a long term or unusual project, program or activity as the result of distinguished performance by an individual, group of individuals or an organization." All persons, organizations and business firms are eligible.

The Commission said, "Such recognition will be considered in the light of the activity's contribution to the improvement of human relations in the Chicago area, and the award will be made only when, in the opinion of the awards committee, such acknowledgement of achievement is warranted."

Thomas Wright was at one time executive director of

(Continued on Page 4)



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Country's Racial Model

(Continued from Page 1)

rights movement is merely a constant reiteration of injustices and inequalities.

"There are others, and I am among them, who believe that the civil rights movements represent the demands of a great society to carry on programs that will put an end to inequality and injustice by opening the doors of opportunity in every phase of our social and economic life.

"Certainly we can never lose sight of the conditions we seek to eliminate," he concluded. "But I believe that there is a national consensus that poverty, bad education, discrimination and segregation are intolerable in this democratic nation, this abundant society.

"For these reasons," the Mayor pointed out, "the city's Urban Opportunity Program is offering educational opportunity, job training, and cultural and recreational advantages to thousands of Chicagoans from youngsters to senior citizens. Chicago has 23,000 students enrolled in Project Headstart, the largest enrollment in the nation.

"Our conservation and building program is eliminating slums, rehabilitating property and upgrading neighborhoods.

"The Human Relations Commission has initiated programs directed toward eliminating discrimination in housing and to help newcomers to our city.

"The Youth Welfare Commission has projects under way to reduce juvenile delinquency and to promote neighborhood activities and facilities to meet the needs of our youth.

"The Merit Employment Committee of the Association of Commerce and Industry is working with employers to assure that employment is offered solely on the basis of merit."

The Mayor concluded:

"There are many other programs under way, and the city has made genuine progress in the past years. However there remains much for us to do. With all of us working together we will make this city a better place in which to live and work."

Dr. Berry, New NMA Head, Urges Group to Integrate

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, a Chicago physician, and former chairman of the advisory health committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was installed in August as president of the National Medical Association.

In his inaugural address in Cincinnati, Dr. Berry called upon the NMA to integrate its 5,500-member organization.

He urged white physicians who believe in the aims of the NMA to eliminate racial discrimination in medicine to become members. Approximately 40 white physicians already have applied for membership to the NMA.

Unified Action Quells Garfield Park Disorder

An outstanding cooperative effort on the part of Negro and white civic, religious and police officials, coupled with the support of the community itself and the rank-and-file of all kinds, proved to be the main factors in bringing a quick peace to Chicago's troubled West Garfield Park in mid-August.

Following a flare-up in the west side community on the night of Thursday, August 12, which was set off by a serious freak accident involving a fire department company earlier that day, the forces for pacification went into action.

The *New York Times* of August 16 said:

"They (the authorities) credited a massive pacification effort among residents of the Negro neighborhood. More than 50 Negro clergymen have been circulating through the area, about 40 blocks west of the downtown Loop, . . . to urge residents to stay off the streets.

"Their efforts were planned by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the inter-denominational Chicago Conference on Religion and Race."

Chicago's American commented in an editorial August 17:

"Official decisiveness is responsible for bringing the racial disturbances on the west side under control with no deaths and fewer than 100 injuries. The efforts of clergymen of both races, and the cooperation given them by the people of the area, also had a great effect in restoring calm.

"Mayor Daley has said he was grateful 'to the police department, the clergy, the Commission on Human Relations, the Commission on Youth Welfare, and especially to the residents of the community' for their help.

"But the men who must be credited with getting the disorders under control are Daley, Police Supt. O. W. Wilson, and Governor Kerner. Foresight played an important part in the efficient police work. Daley and Wilson have been engaged for years in producing a police force especially trained to handle civil disorders."

The *American* editorial continued, "Daley, foreseeing that the rioting might increase, asked Kerner for national guard troops to stand by. Kerner responded immediately."

The *Chicago Daily News* reported on August 16:

"Daley's decisions even ranged down to ordering streets in the riot area swept clear of broken bottles to restore normal traffic and to remove potential ammunition for rioters.

"As Daley worked behind the scenes, police, clergymen, neighborhood leaders and human relations workers hit the street in force Saturday to calm the West Garfield area successfully."

Legislature Boosts Aid To Ill. Rights Agencies

The Illinois State Legislature this year strongly bolstered the work of the state government's two agencies dealing with human rights.

However, the lawmakers again rejected bills calling for a state-wide fair housing law. There were eight such bills with marked differences.

On the positive side, the legislature increased appropriations for the state Fair Employment Practices and the Illinois Human Relations Commissions by allotting \$197,000 to the FEPC for the next biennium, compared to the \$150,000 it received in 1963, and by approving \$325,000 for expanded operations by the IHRC as compared to the 1963 biennial appropriation of \$101,250.

Other new laws provide that:

1. The FEPC may permit the utilization of its agency and employees by the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the investigation of charges over which the commission has jurisdiction. This addition to the FEPC act also provides for reimbursement for use of state personnel by the federal government. (House Bill 902)

2. Use of a professionally developed ability test, where not used to discriminate on grounds of race, religion or national ancestry, is not an unfair employment practice. (House Bill 358)

3. Religious exemption from taxation be extended to houses occupied by bishops, district superintendents and similar church officials. (House Bill 84)

The House also adopted a resolution urging cities to establish commissions or councils on human relations. (HR 191) The resolution read in part: "that all municipalities throughout the State of Illinois which have not already done so are urged to establish Commissions or Councils on Human Relations for the purpose of promoting and encouraging cooperation, tolerance and good will among people of different races, nationalities and religious beliefs."

Gary's New Fair Housing Law Affects Brokers, Homeowners

A fair housing ordinance has been enacted by the city council of Gary, Ind., which applies to both real estate brokers and individual property owners.

The ordinance forbids racial and religious discrimination in the sale or rental of most types of housing, including single family homes. The only types of housing excluded are two and three flats where the owner occupies one of the flats, a room or rooms within a single apartment or within a single family private dwelling.

Also banned by the new law is discrimination in the lending of home loans and in advertising.

It also creates a Human Relations Commission to enforce the ordinance and other provisions of the municipal code dealing with non-discrimination in employment and public accommodations.

Three New Laws Passed To Curb Credit Abuses

The 1965 session of the Illinois State Legislature passed three bills designed to curb abuses in the consumer credit field, but rejected nine others. Many of the credit bills were supported or recommended by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The three bills enacted into law will:

1. Create consumer credit counseling corporations. These non-profit counseling services will assist individuals, suffering economic hardship through over-extension of credit, to solve their economic difficulties. (Senate Bill 1240)

2. Prohibit contracts for health or dance studio services requiring payments or financing beyond a two-year period from the date of the contract initiation. The law also stipulates that the contract for services cannot extend beyond seven years. (House Bill 719)

3. Prohibit arrangement whereby a buyer is sold merchandise valued at more than \$300 upon promise of the seller that the buyer will receive a cash rebate, commission, or credit toward the balance due or any other consideration if he furnishes the seller names of prospective buyers and they, in turn, buy the product. (House Bill 720)

Among the credit bills which failed to pass were those which would have amended the garnishment act to increase the wage and salary exemption from garnishment; amended the benefit of creditors act to increase the minimum wages that would be exempt under a wage deduction order from the present \$45 to \$65 a week; created an act establishing a one week cooling-off period in which door-to-door sales contracts could be cancelled; created a new retail installment sales act, and a motor vehicle retail installment sales act, both of which would have regulated finance charges.

1964 Annual Report

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has just published its 1964 Annual Report, which is available to the public without charge from the Commission office.

The report tells of the agency's work, describing progress in human relations since the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, the Commission's forerunner, issued its first annual report twenty years ago.

"Today's Commission on Human Relations plays a far more important role than did the original Mayor's Committee on Race Relations," the report states. In the intervening twenty years the major emphasis has shifted. While race problems are still important functions, it now also is charged with the enforcement of city ordinances barring discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations and health.

The cover features an original drawing by celebrated artist Franklin McMahon.

Volunteer Tutoring Heads Gather for Third Parley

Dr. Frank Riessman, author of the book, *The Culturally Deprived Child*, was the principal speaker at the third conference of volunteer tutoring directors and supervisors September 25.

Dr. Riessman is director of mental health services at Lincoln Hospital, in the Bronx, New York.

The day-long conference was held at Illinois Teachers College—Chicago North, 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue. For the first time, volunteer tutoring personnel from all sections of the state attended.

Co-sponsoring the conference were the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, the Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning and the Bureau of Human Relations of the Chicago Public Schools.



Riessman



Carlson

In other developments, Emrick "Bud" Carlson, educational director of the General Woods Boys Club, 2950 W. 25th Street, has been named chairman of the tutoring advisory committee of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. He succeeds John Ramey, who left Chicago to become executive director of the Greater Cincinnati Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Ramey had been director of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, 5480 S. Kenwood Avenue.



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 West Wacker Drive • Chicago, Illinois 60606

Telephone: 744-4000

Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
Ralph D. Robinson, *Secretary*
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Executive Director*

Seek Nominees for Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

the Commission and his wife, Eleanor, was director of public information.

Awards entry forms can be obtained from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 812, Chicago, Illinois 60606, telephone 744-4111. Nominations must be in the Commission office by Friday, October 1.

Those eligible for an award are any business or industrial enterprise, any civic or community organization, religious institution, newspaper or other publication, radio, television station, government department, trade union, or any individual who has made an outstanding contribution to good human relations in Chicago. Human relations agencies and organizations are not eligible, except for the Wright award.

Lee Schooler, chairman of the awards committee, said:

"We expect this, our 20th awards year, to be the biggest yet. Years ago, only a few people were making really outstanding contributions in the area of human rights. Today, times have changed, and there are so many that we anticipate selection of award winners to be an exacting and exciting task.

"But we need the help of everyone in the community of Chicago to help us locate those who deserve to be so honored. Their nominations are the basis for our selections.

"I cannot urge strongly enough that people from throughout Chicago send in their nominations for our awards. They can send one or as many as they like."

Schooler is president of the Public Relations Board, Inc. He has headed the Commission's awards committee for more than a decade. The committee is composed of 14 leading citizens in business, religion, education, the professions and civic work.

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 7

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CCHR To Hold Awards Luncheon on Dec. 2

Approximately 1,000 persons are expected to attend the Chicago Commission on Human Relations 20th Annual Awards Luncheon which will be held at noon Thursday, December 2, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

Invitations will be mailed within the next week to all persons on the Commission's mailing list.

Luncheon reservations may be made now at \$4 per person. Tables of ten are available.

Mayor Richard J. Daley will present once again the awards to winners selected by the Commission's Awards Committee.

James C. Downs, Jr., chairman of the board of Real Estate Research Corporation, will be chairman of the December luncheon. Atty. Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, director, will deliver their annual reports on the state of human relations in Chicago—including developments in 1965

(Continued on Page 2)

Credits City Ordinance For Fair Housing Gains

As a result of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and its administration by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, racial and religious discrimination in the rental and sale of housing units has dropped sharply in the past two years, Edward Marciniak, Commission director, revealed recently.

In a luncheon address before the Chicago chapter of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Marciniak said that some 30,000 rental units now are covered by an explicit non-discriminatory management policy, according to information supplied by brokers involved in complaints.

Reporting on the Commission's administration of the ordinance, he listed the following results:

1. The Commission has saved property owners "many more dollars than it takes to operate the ordinance" in communities threatened by "panic peddlers" of real estate. "The modest costs of the ordinance have been more than paid off in a couple of weeks by the savings to buyers and sellers where speculators have been curbed," he stated.

2. "Substantial new housing opportunities have opened up to minority groups as a result of the ordinance and the Commission's processing of complaints."

3. Many real estate brokers who never rented or sold on a non-discriminatory basis are now complying with the ordinance. Despite earlier fears to the contrary, they have learned to respect and live with the law. "Some of them," he declared, "have begun to realize that the problems which nag changing neighborhoods can only be solved by a single housing market and by bringing to a quick end the present dual segregated housing market."

4. The first-time move-in of a Negro family into a building or a block does not have to result in panic or departure by the white neighbors. "Without incident or panic" Negroes have moved into Near North, Lincoln Park, Lakeview, Uptown, Edgewater and Rogers Park.

"The move-ins by Negroes have not been large in number, but there has been a steady and uneventful movement."



Pictured here during the October 6 visit of State Department officials to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations are, left to right, Edmund A. Brooks, director of civil rights services for the Commission; Robert F. Packard and Wade L. Latham, both of the State Department; Ambassador G. Lewis Jones, group coordinator, and Robert W. Kitchen, Jr., of the Agency for International Development. The four men were among a group of 25 who visited the Commission as part of the State Department's Senior Seminar on Foreign Policy.



Mrs. David Wallerstein, right, discusses contributions of 1965 human relations award nominees with four other members of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations 1965 Awards Committee, left to right, Claude J. Peck, Jr., the Rev. Canon Paul S. Kyger, Jr., A. Abbot Rosen, and Charles A. Davis. Awards are presented annually to persons and organizations for their outstanding contributions to better human relations in Chicago.

Annual Awards Luncheon

(Continued from Page 1)

and plans for 1966.

Twenty-years ago, said Lee Schooler, chairman of the Awards Committee, only a few people were making really outstanding contributions in the area of human rights. "Today, times have changed," he said. "Not only is selection of award winners exciting and exaeting because of the tremendous contributions being made by so many persons and organizations, but we anticipate that more than half our luncheon audience also will have done outstanding work for improved racial and religious understanding."

Schooler is president of the Public Relations Board, Inc.

High School Parley Nov. 11

Chicago Commission on Human Relations is one of 12 groups working with the National Conference of Christians and Jews in its sponsorship of the Thirteenth Annual High School Intergroup Relations Conference.

The conference will be held from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Thursday, November 11, at New Trier High School East, 385 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka. Its theme will be "Facing Each Other With Understanding."

Student leaders and faculty from public, parochial and independent high schools in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will counties are being invited to attend.



Lee Schooler, right, chairman of the Commission's Awards Committee; Sister Mary Ann Ida, left; the Rev. William Johnson, mostly hidden from view; and Clair M. Roddewig, listen attentively to the 14-member committee's deliberations. Award winners chosen by the committee will be honored at the Commission's 20th Annual Luncheon on December 2. Committee members not shown on photos are: Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Egan, Mrs. Newton Grobe, Mrs. Jetta Jones, Irwin Klass and Clyde Reynolds.

Medical Career Opportunities for Negroes Continue to Increase Here, Report Shows

The number of Negro doctors holding staff appointments in Chicago non-governmental hospitals has more than tripled over the past five years.

This was revealed in the final report submitted to Mayor Daley by the Mayor's Special Committee on Staff Appointments for Negro Physicians. The committee was organized in September, 1960.

At the Mayor's request, the committee will remain on a stand-by basis.

Thanking the committee for its report, Mayor Daley said: "This committee is to be commended for its diligence in solving a problem where previously there was only conversation. As a result of its work, a major change has taken place in Chicago in career opportunities for Negroes in medicine. We hope that more young people take advantage of this career potential."

Progress in Medical Careers

In its report, the committee thanked the Mayor and the Commission on Human Relations for support during its tenure, stating:

"We believe a major change has taken place in Chicago in the expansion of career opportunities for Negroes in medicine and we will be glad to assist in any effort to broaden the program so as to affect the entire metropolitan area as well."

When the Mayor's Special Committee on Hospital Staff Appointments was formed, 21 Negro doctors held 29 appointments in 12 non-governmental hospitals, exclusive of Provident, Louise Burg and Ida Mae Scott. Today, 71 Negro doctors hold 109 appointments in 45 private hospitals. Some of these doctors hold employed positions as radiologists, pathologists, and similar posts; most of the appointments permit Negro doctors to admit their patients to the hospital.

In addition, 36 Negro doctors currently hold 38 appointments in 15 governmental hospitals, including part and full-time appointments.

Hospitals Respond to Program

The report said that:

"The positive and constructive responses of the vast majority of hospital administrators and medical staff heads to the committee's efforts made possible the success of the program. The efforts of groups, such as the Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, the Cook County Physicians Association, the resolution of the Anti-Trust law suit filed against the Chicago hospitals, and the persistent day-to-day staff work of the Commission on Human Relations also played a part in bringing about these changes."

The committee also said that according to its last report on March 1, 1962, 225 Negro physicians were practicing or teaching here. Currently, there are 242

practicing in the city, an increase of 17. It stated too, that now there are 41 Negroes in internship or residency in Chicago, as compared to 16 in 1961-62. This increase, it said, is indicative of "a new trend wherein an increasing number of Negroes regard Chicago as a city which offers an attractive environment in which to study and practice medicine."

There are 19 Negro students studying in Chicago's five medical schools, compared to 12 in 1960.

It warned, however, that "an important task, far from completion, is to encourage young Negro Chicagoans to prepare for and embark on medical careers, and cited the counselling efforts of the Council on Bio-medical Careers, the Commission on Human Relations and the Board of Education as progressive steps.

Committee members are: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John W. Barrett, Archdiocese of Chicago; Augustine J. Bowe, Chief Justice, Municipal Court; John C. Eller, executive director, Bethany Brethren Hospital; Laurel E. Keith, M.D.; Will F. Lyon, M.D.; Clyde W. Phillips, M.D.; E. Lee Strohl, M.D.; Edwin F. Hirsch, M.D., former president of the Chicago Medical Society; John C. Troxel, M.D., medical doctor of Blue Cross-Blue Shield; and Quentin D. Young, M.D.

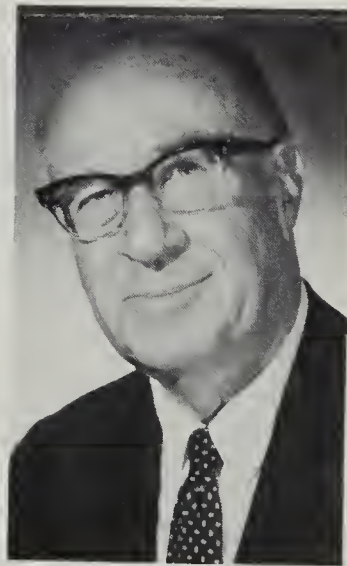
Subsequently, Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, discussed the whole movement to bring about equality of medical care for Negroes in Chicago before the 93rd annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Immigrants League Presents Kohn Award to Ely M. Aaron

Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, received the distinguished Esther L. Kohn Award from the Immigrants Service League at a dinner in the Drake Hotel October 19. The award was presented by Mrs. Edison Dick, former representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

In its citation, the League said that it was honoring Chairman Aaron "with respect and admiration . . . for outstanding service to the foreign born of our city."

It recounted his efforts for newcomers in more stringent credit laws, special educational classes and sound immigration legislation, and stated that his name "is etched deep on the tablet of those who have served Chicago with distinction."



Mr. Aaron

Far South Side Groups To Meet on Human Relations

Twelve far south side human relations groups will hold a joint Conference on Human Relations on Saturday, November 20.

At least 200 persons are expected to attend the parley which will take place from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in McGuire Hall of St. Xavier's College, at W. 103rd Street and S. Central Park Avenue.

Participating in the conference will be the Bogan Area Community Relations Council, Greater Mt. Greenwood Community Conservation Council, Beverly Hills-Morgan Park Council on Human Relations, South Lynne Community Council, Calumet-Highlands Human Relations Council, Organization for the Southwest Community, Morgan Park Planning Organization, Brainerd Human Relations Council, Foster Park Community Council, Roseland Ministerial Association, the Southwest Committee on Peaceful Equality, and the Greater Oak Lawn Human Relations Council.

Conveners of the conference include the Rev. Robert I. Christ, chairman of the Chicago Presbytery's Commission on Religion and Race, who will be master-of-ceremonies for the day, and James Brett, chairman of the Bogan Area Community Relations Council.

Brett said that while the conference is geared for the community human relations groups, it has meaning for all residents of the far southside of Chicago.

In this broad aspect, Brett said the conference will be of genuine value to all residents because:

1. It will demonstrate that human relations activities are not limited to just one group in one community, but to many groups in many other neighboring communities.

2. It will show that more and more people are concerning themselves with desegregation and human relations, even in areas not now faced with racial and social change.

Further information can be obtained from Pete Martinez, who is serving as secretary to the conference, telephone ST 3-2819.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
 Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
 Morris Bialis
 Augustine J. Bowe
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 William G. Caples
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Mrs. Wendell E. Green
 Daggett Harvey
 John H. Johnson
 William R. Ming, Jr.
 Hale Nelson
 Peter R. Scalise
 Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Executive Director*

Mayor Daley Hosts Major Conference on Employment

Mayor Richard Daley was host to a major Conference on Employment which was held from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Wednesday, November 3, in the Sherman House. An estimated 1,500 Chicago area business, labor, religious, community and government leaders and educators attended.

Mayor Daley opened the conference with an address on its purposes. Willard Wirtz, United States Secretary of Labor, was the noon luncheon speaker.

Sponsoring the Mayor's Conference on Employment were the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development.

It is planned to be the first of four major conferences. The other three are scheduled to be devoted to poverty, fair housing and youth opportunities.

Open Housing Works

"Open Housing Works," the Chicago Sun-Times said in a recent lead editorial.

It commented, "The operation of the city's open housing ordinance has followed the classic pattern. When it was adopted in 1963 it was attacked from both sides. Realtors opposed it. Advocates of stronger open housing legislation said it did not go far enough. Some people said it would bring strife and rioting. All fears have been groundless."

"It is true of all reform," the editorial concluded, "and particularly, it seems, of reform in race relations—that its arrival is greeted by dismay and predictions of violence. It is equally true that the cries and the predictions are unjustified. The reform is instituted, and nothing at all happens, except that the human condition becomes a little better for all of us than it was before."

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 7

No. 7



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The Human Rights Challenge Today

This issue of Human Relations News summarizes human relations in Chicago during 1965. Included are the reports made by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Commission, and Edward Marciniak, director, at the Commission on Human Relations Twentieth Annual Awards Luncheon on December 2.

Mr. Aaron's Report

The preamble of the ordinance creating the Commission states that the city finds that prejudice and the practice of discrimination against any group because of race, color or religion, *menaces peace and public welfare*, and to eliminate such prejudice and discrimination an instrumentality is established to be known as the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The ordinance further provides that the Commission has the function of insuring fair and equal treatment under law to all citizens and of furnishing equal rights to all residents of our community. We also are directed to aid officers and departments of the city in ameliorative practices to keep the peace and good order and further to ascertain the best means of progressively improving human relations in our city. Our watch words over the years have been "equality of treatment under law and equality of opportunity for all residents, and the maintenance of peace in the community." All divisions of the city's population are our concern and, although today the emphasis is on race relations, we believe it our duty under the mandate of the ordinance to be mindful of relations of all residents with one another such as religious or ethnic groups, whites, Negroes, our new Southern whites, American Indians, Puerto Ricans and other Spanish speaking people.

We are charged with the responsibility of, and one of our major efforts has been, conferring with and seeking the assistance of community and neighborhood groups. Where changes in conduct have been necessary we seek to achieve them by persuasion, by education, and where

these fail, by urging the passage of remedial legislation at national, state and local levels.

Equality means freedom, and as President Johnson said in a memorable address at Howard University on June 4th last, "Freedom is the right to share fully and equally in American society—to vote, to hold a job, to enter a public place, to go to school. It is the right to be treated in every part of our national life as a person equal in dignity and promise to all others."

We have always believed that this right to equal treatment, this freedom, which under our system of government we call civil rights and civil liberties, is a group of rights banded together and which are indivisible. If we desire to have a country where all men are to be equal in dignity, then all men must have all of these rights on an equal basis. Furnishing only a part of them is the denial of the equal dignity and promise, and failure to furnish any one of them makes a man unequal to his neighbor and therefore less of a person. This has been the hardest lesson to bring home to the majority of our population. Some concede that Negroes are entitled to equality in jobs and to have their children attend unsegregated schools, yet refuse to welcome, let alone permit Negroes or other members of minority groups to become their neighbors.

Rights In Chicago

We in Chicago, all of us, enjoy the unabridged right to vote. We have no restrictions on the use of public accommodations and facilities. We have had a public accommodation statute in effect in Illinois for many years which is enforced in Chicago. This has been one of the oldest responsibilities of this Commission, and today we believe there is not one restaurant, hotel or motel in our city which practices discrimination.

The Commission, for many years prior to the adoption of the Fair Employment Practices Act in 1961, through its Employment Committee and with the aid of the Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

missioners themselves, walked the streets of Chicago urging the employment of Negroes, and each time a gain was made in the employment field, it was promptly noted, and even awards were given to those employers. Judge Augustine J. Bowe can well testify how he and I called upon banks, insurance companies and mercantile establishments in downtown Chicago, seeking jobs for Negroes. But in the last analysis, the generally awakened public opinion, bolstered by the force of law, has brought this effort to fruition. Much still remains to be done.

Further, for six successive legislative sessions, from 1955 to 1965, we, together with other groups and persons, appeared before the Illinois Legislature seeking the passage of a Fair Housing Act, which would prohibit discrimination in the rental and sale of real estate, and which would result in a single and not a dual, segregated housing market. This law would enable a man to have the right to live where he pleases, if he has the means to pay the going rate. At this last 1965 legislative session, this fair housing bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by a purely partisan political vote. For the record, it should be noted that one of the achievements of equality and dignity for all the people of Illinois has been blocked by the intransigent attitude of some of the members of the Illinois Senate, who seem to have no awareness of the injustice resulting from their action.

The Commission also is charged with maintenance of the peace of the community, and for years it has met the challenge of this responsibility by the use of the constitutional safeguards present in our laws. Year after year, the Commission has insisted on the right of people to have mobility in our city so that Negroes and the members of other minority groups could move into whatever neighborhood they pleased with the full protection of the law. Further, the Commission has maintained close association with the Police Department, setting up training programs regarding actions to be taken in connection with the preservation of rights of people, and strongly

impressing upon them that constitutional prerogatives and privileges should not be abridged; that people have the right to assemble peaceably and to march peaceably so long as their efforts are peaceable and no recourse is had to violence.

As President Johnson said, "The real heart of the battle for equality is a deep-seated belief in the democratic process."

Yet we are told that the Negroes are in a cycle of poverty, of broken homes and despair, and that this country must do more than provide equal opportunity, it must insure equality of results, and this must be done soon.

'Freedom Is Not Enough'

The President is committed to Negro equality, but as he said at Howard University, "Freedom is not enough. It is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All must have the ability to walk through the gates. We seek not just freedom—but opportunity—not just equality, but human ability; not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact."

Morris Abram, co-chairman of the Planning Committee for the White House Conference held about ten days ago, said, "Passing laws forbidding discrimination is not enough; achievement must match opportunity before hope turns into despair. Laws may have caused the gates of opportunity to be opened, but they have also opened the flood gates of expectancy. America can expect, in my judgment, continued tension and violence on an ever increasing scale unless the country is united by economic and social justice soon."

It is clear that this problem is acute, and remedial action must of course be taken immediately. The condition is most pressing on the poverty stricken—"the poor, the unemployed, the uprooted and the dispossessed"—and for Negroes included therein it is doubly and trebly pressing. However, it is not just a Negro problem.

(Continued on Page 6)



We Can Make Chicago First City In Human Rights

Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, Executive Director of The Church Federation of Greater Chicago, is shown at left addressing guests after receiving the 1965 Wright Memorial Award from Mayor Daley.

He said that in Chicago, "with ordinary men like myself working together with other ordinary men, extraordinary advances may take place. Chicago is only the second city, so we try harder."

"Here we have unique cooperation of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish groups in the common cause of bettering the lot of minority groups in our city."

"Here we have unusual leadership, actual and potential, at the top and at the grass roots for the good of the whole population."

"Working together we can make Chicago the number one city in human rights and build here a community on earth ever closer to the ideals of the City of God."

(Continued from Page 4)

What about 1966?

1. Much more can be done with high school drop-outs and "kick-outs" to raise their educational and occupational horizons. Employers can take an extra minute to explain to a job applicant why he was turned down and to steer him to schools, health clinics and urban progress centers for aid and guidance that will make him employable. The truth may hurt. But not to tell him the truth is even more cruel. Today's high school diploma may obviate tomorrow's welfare check.

Instead of shipping draft rejectees back to their neighborhoods, Selective Service induction centers can do more by guiding those rejected to schools and clinics so that defects in education and health can be properly corrected.

2. Our merit employment program with city contractors has produced solid results. This year it will be expanded with special emphasis on jobs for unemployed heads of families. Steadily each year the hiring of Negroes by city contractors has improved in all jobs—white collar, skilled, sales, professional and technical. Job tokenism is on the way out. Our survey last month of 160 companies who had hired their first Negro during 1963 or 1964 showed that 64 of the companies (40 per cent) had hired many more Negroes in other positions. Eighty companies (50 per cent) hired additional Negroes. Only sixteen firms (10 per cent) remained about the same.

3. In the face of a national decline in the number of Negro physicians, Chicago has attracted younger Negro doctors to boost the city's Negro physician population to over 240. This reverses a local trend, which reached its low point five years ago when the number of Negro doctors had dipped to 215. At that time, there were 30 Negroes in medical training in Chicago, now there are 59. Among other reasons, young Negro doctors select Chicago, we believe, because of the expanded opportunities today for affiliating with non-governmental hospitals which previously had denied such appointments. Seventy-two Negro doctors today hold 110 appointments in 45 non-governmental hospitals, not including another 100 Negro doctors who are on the staffs of Provident, Louise Burg, and Ida Mae Scott hospitals. With these hospitals admitting more Negro patients than in the past, priority will now be given to those hospitals that still segregate patients in rooms by race. Special attention will be devoted to hospital emergency room problems that develop when patients come in who do not have a family doctor on the hospital staff.

4. The Mayor has challenged the entire city by calling upon Chicagoans to remove all slums by 1970. None of us, neither you nor I, have done enough to rise to this challenge. Whether in public or private life we need to use every scrap of energy, talent, and money to provide decent housing for every family. We must increase the supply of standard housing and aid slum dwellers to help themselves move up the income ladder and out of the slum. Slums are as much a state of mind—a commu-



Photo courtesy of the Chicago Daily News

Human relations award winners, from left, Norman Ross, commentator and columnist; Robert W. Jackson, president of Aldens, Inc., and Robert L. Thompson, Near North community leader, after receiving their awards before 1,000 guests who attended the Commission luncheon in the Sherman House.

nity of despair—as they are a physical state of disrepair, disorder, and overcrowding.

Unions, churches, community organizations, not-for-profit foundations, the housing industry, welfare services, civil rights groups, government agencies, all of us, can do much more than we have done, to achieve what is, after all, a very reasonable goal. It is worth noting that whatever contribution the recently arrived Southern Christian Leadership Conference can make to Chicago's crusade against slums will be most welcome.

5. While multiplying housing opportunities for minority groups on the one hand and curbing panic peddlers on the other, more assistance must be given to communities like Austin and South Shore, which are interested in residential stability when racial change takes place. But a warning is in order. Despite the claims of some well-intentioned citizens, there is no magic legislative wand that will banish speculators or make panic go away. Only a united, determined neighborhood can avoid inundation and make racial integration work.

6. To create a metropolitan-wide fair housing market, the Commission will continue its educational drive for an Illinois Fair Housing law, working closely with groups throughout the state. The 85 human relations commissions and councils scattered through Chicago suburbs, most of them organized in the last five years, represent a new and dynamic force in the metropolitan area. Their impact will increasingly be felt upon housing and employment practices in the suburbs. We are pledged to work together.

The freedom we seek today—and for the tomorrow—thrives not in some locked closet but in an open forum, protected by the law. Closed communities, segregated neighborhoods and segregated suburbs arise from closed minds and closed hearts. The open community—and the open city, which is your hope and mine—springs from an open mind, and open heart.

civil rights leaders still don't recognize the change, others are blocking it, but most have shifted gears to adjust to the new traffic conditions on the road to equality.

When racial and religious discrimination in employment is blunt and blatant, the governmental hatchet can hack away with good results. But when discrimination blends with IQs, educational requirements, job skills and work experience, then other tools are needed.

Hollow Victory

Where the doors of opportunity have been opened wide, men who are crippled educationally and emotionally cannot walk through. It is a hollow victory for a Negro, a Mexican, Puerto Rican or an American Indian to win equal job rights—to jobs for which he is not prepared or that no longer exist. To remove the racial barrier for an unemployed adult is one thing; to do it for some one who is *unemployable* solves nothing.

On the one hand, it is fitting to demand a job for a person who has been denied one because of his race. On the other hand, how do you justify asking jobs *only* for undereducated and underskilled members of a minority group when jobs are scarce for all who are unskilled and poorly educated? The premium that automation places on skill and training cuts across racial and ethnic lines, putting all unskilled workers at a disadvantage in competing for tomorrow's jobs. It is easy to see why Martin Luther King is calling for a "Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged."

In a few short years, we have moved from rights for Negroes to civil rights, and now to human rights.

The changing mood—and shifting strategy—which I have described found its way into the Commission's program last year.

While battering away at those apprenticeship trades which have never admitted any Negroes, we received from one of them a pledge that its ranks were wide open. To make sure that this pledge was implemented we looked for, found, and then contacted 220 young Negroes who were interested in becoming apprentices. We urged all of them to take the examination. Only fourteen applied, and four finally took the examination. Without such extensive recruitment, no Negro would have become an apprentice in this trade this year. Old job-finding habits are hard to change.

This recruitment drive had another important result: increasing apprentice opportunities for Puerto Rican and Mexican youth. Our campaigns to open up job opportunities for Negroes regularly have benefited other minorities, counteracting the understandable complaint that the rights of other minorities are neglected as equal rights are established for Negroes.

The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance is now two years old. We have investigated 170 complaints, initiated discussions of ways of implementing fair housing practices with hundreds of brokers who were not involved in complaints and assisted dozens of neighborhoods in keeping standards high while keeping no one out.

In many neighborhoods, the filing of panic peddling

complaints has helped the community by stamping out obnoxious door-to-door solicitations so that the community could work out its problems in the face of racial change. In blocks threatened by panic peddlers, the Commission has saved property owners thousands of dollars. The modest annual costs of the ordinance have been more than paid off by savings to both buyers and sellers where speculators have been curbed.

New housing opportunities were opened up to minority groups as a result of the enforcement of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and the Commission's program for community acceptance of the law. More than 30,000 additional rental units have become available under an explicit nondiscriminatory management policy. Negroes and other minority groups have not, in the main, taken advantage of these new housing opportunities.

Real estate brokers who had never rented or sold on a nondiscriminatory basis are now doing so. Despite early fears about the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, they have learned to live with the law, respect it, and observe it. Many brokers have begun to realize that the problems which nag changing neighborhoods can only be solved by a single housing market for the entire metropolitan area; hence they also hope for a quick end to our dual, segregated housing market.

With a new year around the corner, we enter a new era of public education in Chicago with the selection of a new general superintendent of schools. He will need a united Chicago behind him to carry through Board of Education programs for upgrading the quality and equality of education being given in our schools.

In July of this year, the Commission submitted to the Board of Education a six-step program (dealing with Washburne Trade School, the assistant superintendent in charge of integration, the impact of the school on changing neighborhoods and other issues) toward the resolution of school problems. In the months ahead, other steps will have to be taken. To this end, the Board of Education and the public must be provided with relevant data on pupil achievement in the schools. Unless this information is out in the open, the school board is forced to fly without radar. Such information can be presented in a fashion that will challenge—and encourage—citizens to support new programs, and at the same time, not stigmatize any individual school.

Tutoring Gains

Four years ago, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents recognized the fact that there simply might not be enough teachers, enough school hours, enough money to provide the compensatory education so desperately needed. Since then, we have helped scores of tutoring programs in attracting and training volunteers. Today a domestic peace corps of 6,500 volunteers operates at 212 centers throughout Chicago where more than 12,000 children and adults are being tutored. More centers, and more volunteers are needed. We invite you to help.

(Continued on Page 5)

Commission to Broaden Program for New Year

Mr. Marciniak's Report

December 5th marked the tenth anniversary of what has been called the Boston Tea Party of the American civil rights revolution. On that date in 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to be segregated on a bus and instead decided to walk for freedom.

Ten years ago, Martin Luther King was unknown to most Americans — and to most Negro Americans. In the main, religious groups stood on the sidelines. Employers and unions were doing business as usual. And in Washington, Congress was stalled — its legislative machinery clogged by southern filibusters and northern lethargy.

As you know, things have changed.

In Chicago, ten years ago, we had no fair housing ordinance, no state-wide fair employment law, no city law providing for equality of care in hospitals or for equal opportunity in the appointment and employment of Negro physicians on hospital staffs. We had no city public accommodations law, no law against racial discrimination in cemeteries, and no anti-desecration ordinance. The employment practices of firms doing business with the city were not systematically policed. Employment opportunities for minority groups—except in departments like the post office—were meager at all levels of government and just beginning to open up.

As you know, these things too have changed.

Ten years ago, a civic-minded businessman was willing to take steps to help Chicago achieve racial harmony; today he is ready to work for racial *equality*. Ten years ago, a union business agent debated *whether* to unlock his apprenticeship trade to minority youth; today most of the trades have opened up. For the holdouts the only question now is *when*, not *whether*.

Ten years ago, the Harris poll related that the overwhelming majority of Northern whites would be disturbed at the idea of having a Negro family live next door. Today, less than a third of Northern whites would object. Things have, in fact, been changing.

Today, in Chicago, we have the largest chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the country, the best staffed Urban League, the most active Conference on Religion and Race, in addition to a dozen Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations energetically working for human rights. The list does not end here. This year, new organizations were established. They are all part of the community's leadership joining government officials and civic leaders in a common dedication to wiping out racial discrimination and segregation, once and for all, in city and suburb.

For the first time, we can see ahead to the end of racial discrimination and segregation in the North. We are busily engaged, or so it seems, in what the military would call a mopping up operation, wiping out the last pockets of resistance to human freedom and equality.

But are we deceiving ourselves?

An uneasy condition lingers among whites and Negroes in cities from Los Angeles to New York — and points in between. According to the opinion polls, which match our own experience, the majority of whites believe the Negro now has equality; by a heavy majority, the Negro is equally convinced that he does not have it.

It is easy to see what lies behind this paradox. White Americans emphasize equality of opportunity while Negroes stress equality of results.

A recent survey of Negro attitudes in New York's Harlem found that 54 per cent were chiefly concerned with remedies for substandard wages, unemployment, and high living costs compared to the 16 per cent who listed civil rights, freedom and racial discrimination as their major problems.

Two months ago, in announcing civil rights goals for congressional action in 1966, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, representing 50 national organizations, gave top priority not only to strengthening the employment sections of the U. S. Civil Rights law but also to proposals for raising the federal minimum wage and extending its coverage. A renewed effort is being made to forge a common front between organized labor and the civil rights movement.

Anti-Poverty Programs

From the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, hundreds of civil rights organizations have plunged into anti-poverty programs — job counseling and training, consumer education and legal aid, pre-school education, and tutoring.

Government human rights agencies are being bombarded by program proposals growing out of the now famous Moynihan report on the Negro family, and Michael Harrington's best-selling book, *The Other America*. They are being criticized for spending too much time on the rights of Negroes and other minorities who are already moving up the ladder rather than working with those at the bottom who want to lift themselves up. The pressure for such "welfare" programs grows daily.

While we see victory in the domestic war (against inequality), simultaneously we sense danger—the danger of losing the peace. Just recall the tragedy of the 19th Century when our nation succeeded in abolishing legal slavery. Ill-prepared to meet the challenge of the Reconstruction Era, our nation soon slipped back into a new system of slavery: racial segregation and discrimination by law.

Because equality of opportunity does not guarantee equal results, the civil rights battleground is shifting from the court house and the legislative hall to the slum, to the school room, and to the job training center. Some

(Continued from Page 2)

The poverty program encompasses all civil rights problems. Although it is addressed to the amelioration of the impoverished, it cannot be accomplished here until full civil rights are accorded to all the members of our community—those fortunate enough to be on a higher economic level as well as the impoverished. Many of our city's white population have little, if any, knowledge of the broadening economic, educational and cultural levels of Chicago's Negro citizenry.

Justice Unfulfilled

Throughout the community there is a rising tide of Negro citizenship participation in every facet of community life. Yet these middle and upper economic level people as well as the poverty stricken have not received the full measure of their justice, which is our country's promise. The definition of justice is difficult, but it has been defined by the President as "it is to fulfill the fair expectations of man." How this fulfillment is to be achieved is an ever continuing problem for all of us. There are some here who suggest the abandonment of our legal safeguards; there are others who deride the Bill of Rights, and there are still others who urge that force be used to achieve these ends. However, they have never come forward with affirmative constructive programs, but only utter negative criticisms. To us these are not the answers. Poverty is a social and economic disease which will need all the ingenuity of our age including scientific social planning to solve. But the problem of justice to all our population—Negro and white—calls not for the abandonment of our democratic processes, but the intensification of them. Steps have been taken, and are being taken constantly to that end. Civil Rights Acts are now on the statute books, and they now are being implemented and enforced. We still are a government of laws and not of men. We are a people, all of us—white, black, yellow and red—who have been reared, live and rely upon the tradition and fact of the democratic spirit. We seek peace and equality for all of us, and our methods are to invoke the basic constitutional

practices for the protection of all of us. To strengthen these processes where needed; to make them work; to be sure they are observed and applied by our government personnel—national, state and local; to seek unremittingly, by all peaceful means of persuasion, legal action and legislation for the removal of barriers and restrictions on all of us; these in the true sense are the means for obtaining and maintaining equality for all of us.

I have given you the underlying bases for the Commission's existence. We, the Commission, a group of volunteers together with a dedicated technical staff, seek to maintain the peace and good name of our city and the dignity of all of its people in the finest tradition of America, to insure to all of the residents of the city the equal furnishing of services and opportunities to which they are entitled. For no man can be equal to any other unless he believes he is.



Pictured at the Commission on Human Relations 20th annual Awards luncheon are, from left, James C. Downs, Jr., luncheon chairman, Mayor Richard J. Daley and John D. deButts, president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, who accepted an award for the Chicago MERIT Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

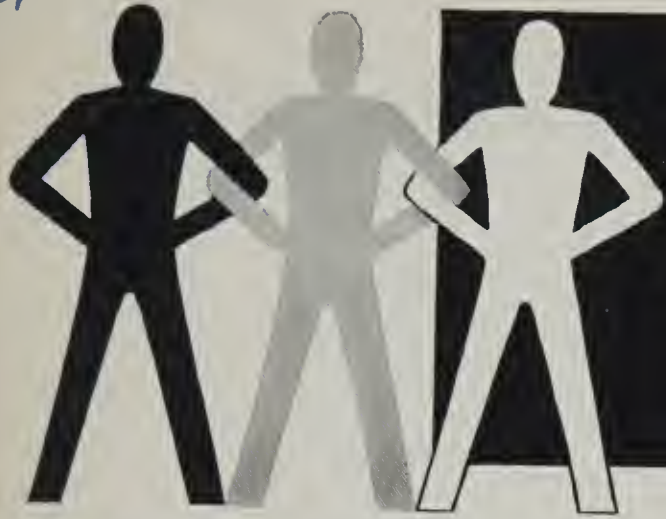
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JANUARY 1966



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 8

No. 1



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Court Upholds Validity Of City's Housing Law

Validity of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, which is administered by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was upheld by Judge John J. Lupe in Circuit Court.

In his December decision, Judge Lupe denied an injunction sought by the Chicago Real Estate Board and 26 of its members to prevent enforcement of the Ordinance. His decision climaxed the first court test of the Ordinance, which was passed by the Chicago City Council in September, 1963.

The Ordinance prohibits racial discrimination by real estate brokers in Chicago in the sale and leasing of residential real estate. It also outlaws "panic peddling," which is the process and technique of frightening homeowners in racially changing neighborhoods into selling their homes.

Judge Lupe declared in a decree handed down December 22 that the City had the statutory power to pass the Ordinance, the Ordinance is reasonable, and it does not violate the Illinois State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

He said in his court opinion:

"The evidence in this case discloses that there is great need for such an ordinance in reference to the welfare and health of the people of this city and this Ordinance seeks to carry out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this State that gives equal rights and privileges to all of its citizens regardless of race, color or creed.

"This Ordinance does not in any manner take the power and right of the owner of property to dispose of their property as they see fit but merely regulates the profession of the brokers carrying on their business within the limits of Chicago, which this court finds the City had the power and authority to so regulate."

The Real Estate Board challenged the Ordinance on a number of grounds, but the major issue was the power of the city to pass such a measure. On January 20, the Board and the other plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal in

(Continued on Page 4)

First Negroes Apprenticed To Sheet Metal Trade

Two Negro youths have qualified for apprenticeship in the Sheet Metal Workers Local 73, and will be the first to undergo apprentice training in the construction trade at Washburne Trade School.

Both passed a December examination which enables them to begin the four-year work and training program conducted by the Sheet Metal Workers at Washburne. They will be trained in the installation of heating and air-conditioning equipment.

Two Negro journeymen already are members of the Local, and there are a number of minority-group tradesmen in sheet metal shop work.

The recent breakthrough is in line with a program announced in December by Mayor Richard J. Daley to provide apprenticeship job opportunities in the building and construction industry for minority youth. Officials of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trade Union, the Building Constructors Employers Association, Chicago Urban League, NAACP, Board of Education, Illinois State Employment Service and United States Department of Labor have pledged their wholehearted support to the program.



Mayor Richard J. Daley and Atty. Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, congratulate Samuel W. Nolan on his recent appointment as Deputy Director of the Commission. From left are: Aaron; Nolan; his wife, Mrs. Agnes Nolan; and Mayor Daley. Nolan, 46, came to the Commission from the Chicago Police Department where he was a sergeant and commanding officer of the Human Relations Section.

Merit Group Launches High School Campaign

The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry's Merit Employment Committee has launched an advertising and education program to tell the story of progress in merit employment to Negro youth, John D. deButts, Committee chairman, announced.

As a part of this program, he said, young Negro employees of Merit Committee member firms are going into Chicago high schools to tell the story of employment opportunity in Chicago businesses. The program, which is co-sponsored by the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and Industry, opened February 14 at Farragut High School.

deButts, president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, announced the new program in a luncheon address January 18 before the Rotary Club of Chicago.

He also advocated "hire first, train later" programs as one answer to Chicago's current shortage of manpower and as a way to open more employment opportunities for the unskilled.

deButts noted that although there are serious manpower shortages in the Chicago area, thousands of young Negroes are unemployed. The solution that companies are turning to, he said, is to adopt broader in-plant training programs under which current employees of proven reliability are prepared for higher-level jobs. This will create new employment opportunities for people without specific job skills who have the very basic qualifications for employment, deButts said.

Among the business advantages of in-plant training programs are savings in recruitment costs, reduced turnover, and improved employee efficiency, he declared.



James Dixon accepts award for United Steelworkers of America Local 6549 presented by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago at its 11th Labor Conference on Civil Rights held recently in the Sherman House. From left are: Paul Iaccino, assistant to the president, Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council; Earl Quinn, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks and co-chairman of awards; Dixon; Harold Schwartz, of International Ladies Garment Workers and chairman of the Conference; Ramona Borshow, co-chairman of the awards committee; and David Schacter, of the Jewelry Workers Local 4 and master of ceremonies at the noon luncheon in the Grand Ballroom. Some 650 persons attended the Conference, the largest gathering in its history.

Hold 3 Neighborhood Workshops for Tutors

Neighborhood workshops for volunteer tutors were sponsored in February by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

A workshop was held February 19 at Montrose Urban Progress Center, 901 W. Montrose Avenue, for north side tutors.

Two others were held Saturday, February 26, from 12:30 to 5 p.m. at the Off-The-Street Club, 25 N. Karlov Avenue, for west side tutors, and from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at South Parkway Urban Progress Center, 4622 South Parkway, for south side tutors.

According to Robert McNamara, chairman of the Mayor's Committee, which is a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the workshops reflect the needs and problems of the neighborhood tutoring programs. They were coordinated by local people involved in tutoring.

Other purposes were to build cooperation between local tutoring projects in the same neighborhood, and to strengthen and improve the quality of volunteer tutoring.

New Tutoring Directory

A new Volunteer Directory has been compiled by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. The 64-page booklet is an up-to-date listing of volunteer tutoring programs in Chicago, including project location, coordinator, number of tutors and pupils, days and times of tutoring sessions and subjects taught. A special section lists the 27 projects tutoring adults.

According to the directory, some 6,500 persons are voluntarily tutoring 12,020 children and adults in 126 programs at 212 different sites in the city.

Copies are available from the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, 211 W. Wacker Drive.

Community Newspaper Policy

All of the city's 89 community newspapers now have policies not to accept racial or religious designations in the real estate columns of their classified sections.

The *Chicago Daily Calumet*, which in a 1963 survey told the Chicago Commission on Human Relations that it would accept any advertisement regardless of designations, recently notified the Commission that it no longer accepts such labels.

In 1965, the newspaper was sold to James A. Linen IV, publisher, whose editor, Jamison Campaigne, told the Commission of the newspaper's new policy.

In the 1963 survey, all other community newspapers, the city's metropolitan dailies and 12 foreign language dailies, had policies of not accepting racial labels in real estate want-ads.

Recent Desegregation In Suburbs of Chicago

A survey by the Commission on Religion and Race of the Presbytery of Chicago showed that a total of 75 Negro families moved into either all-white or predominantly white neighborhoods of Chicago's suburbs in 1965.

The Rev. Robert Christ, director, said this is the largest number of any year on record, and nearly double that of such moves in 1964.

The Presbytery's survey was conducted with the aid of the American Friends Service Committee, the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race and the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

It revealed that since 1963, a total of 146 families moved into 37 white suburban neighborhoods, as compared to nine in the 18 years prior to 1963.

Gain First Negro Families

Six previously all-white suburbs of Chicago gained their first Negro family homeowners last year. These are: Bellwood; Elk Grove, three families (rentals included); Flossmoor; Homewood Terrace; Palatine, and Sauk Village.

All-white neighborhoods in six other suburbs also were desegregated by the move-in of their first Negro families. These were in: Downers Grove; Glencoe; Hinsdale; LaGrange; Lombard, and an unincorporated area near Northfield. All of these were home purchases by single families except for LaGrange and Lombard, which were rentals.

The Reverend Christ said two additional families have moved into the Seminary District of Maywood this January, bringing the current total Negro families there to five. A Negro family also moved in January into an all-white neighborhood in Westmont.

New Climate of Acceptance

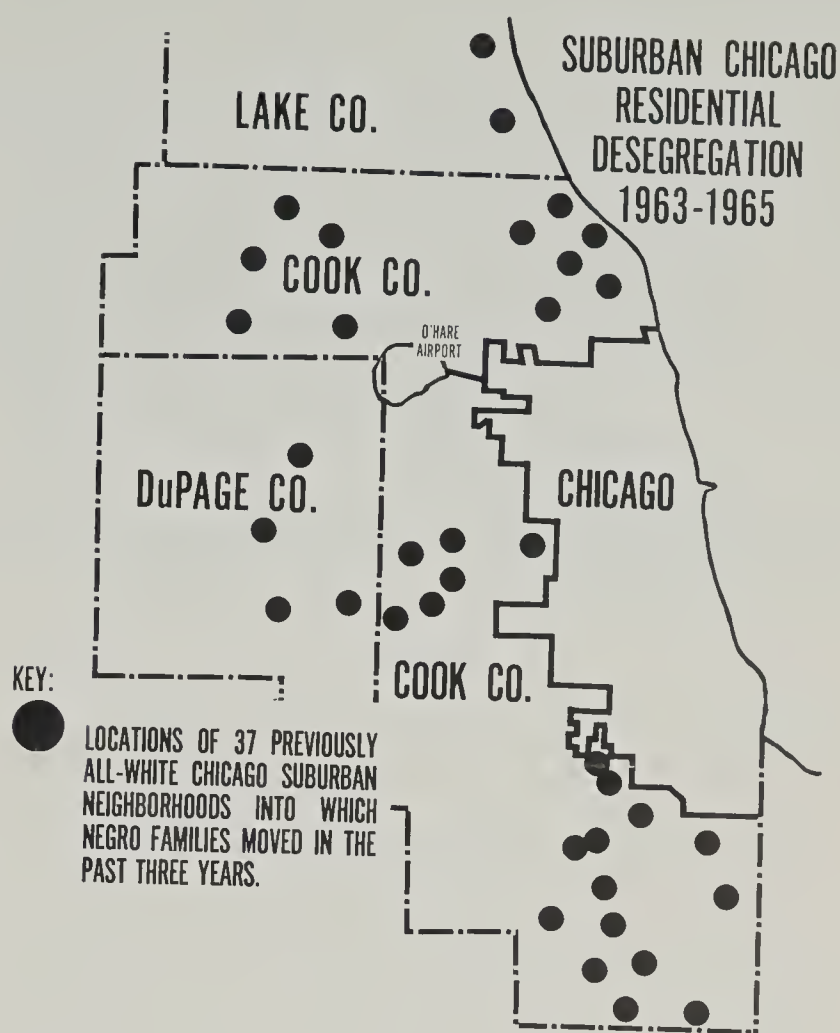
He added:

"Responsible action by public, private, and religious leadership in the suburbs has created a climate conducive to orderly and peaceful reception of Negro residents. The last three years experience in 37 communities has shown that residential integration does work."

He also said that "approximately 9,000 housing units presently are available on a non-discriminatory basis in 58 suburban Chicago communities."

The Presbytery's map on this page locates those Chicago suburban neighborhoods where residential integration has occurred since 1963. Included are both home purchases and apartment rentals. Rentals are included where there was occupancy at least six months by the family, including people subject to transfer.

The map and report does not include minority group families that moved into previously existing suburban Negro neighborhoods such as exist in Evanston, Robbins, LaGrange, East Chicago Heights, Markham, Harvey, Dixmoor, Phoenix, and similar communities.



Previously all-white Chicago suburban communities in which Negro families have purchased homes or rented apartments, 1963-1965 (146 families in 37 communities)

Addison	1	Lake Forest	1
Bellwood	1	Lombard	1
Brookfield	1	Markham (Cant-	
Calumet City	2	bury Gardens	38
Calumet Park	1	Merriotte Park	1
Chicago Heights	8	Maywood (Seminary	
Country Club		District)	3
Hills	1	Northfield	1
Downers Grove	1	Oak Park	8
Dolton	7	Olympia Gardens	1
Elk Grove	3	Palatine	1
Flossmoor	1	Park Forest	39
Glencoe	1	Riverdale	1
Highland Park	3	Rolling Meadows	1
Hazelcrest	1	Sauk Village	1
Homewood Terrace	1	Schaumburg	1
Hoffman Estates	1	Skokie	7
Hinsdale	1	Western Springs	2
Kenilworth	1	Wilmette	1
LaGrange	1	Winnetka	1

Commission on Religion and Race
Presbytery of Chicago

(Map: Dept. of Research; 12/65)

Chicago Daily News Panorama section of January 22 featured a comprehensive article on "Integration in Suburbia" by Hal M. Freeman, director of housing and community services of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Copies of this important article are available from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 812, Chicago, Illinois 60606.



Mrs. Shiva Ellman and Ben Gold, residents of the Jewish Home for Aged (BMZ), 1648 S. Albany Avenue, distribute apples to youngsters from the nearby Pope Elementary school. The occasion was the Jewish Festival of Succoth, the ingathering of the harvest.

Uphold Housing Law

(Continued from Page 1)

the Supreme Court of Illinois from the decree entered on December 22, 1965.

Judge Lupe's opinion further stated in part, "There can be no question here that the city's power to regulate real estate brokers within its confines actually exists." He also said, "The fact that the General Assembly failed to pass an 'open occupancy' act at its last session does not curtail the power of a municipality to adopt an 'open occupancy' ordinance."

Judge Lupe ruled:

"Neither property rights nor contract rights are absolute, for government cannot exist if the citizen may at will use his property to the detriment of his fellows, or exercise his freedom of contract to work them harm. The Constitution does not secure to anyone liberty to conduct his business in such fashion as to inflict injury upon the public at large, or upon any substantial group of the people."



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

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William G. Caples
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Director*

Channel 11 to Telecast NCCJ Series on Children

WTTW-TV, Channel 11, will aid the "Rearing Children of Good Will" program this Spring with a series of six televised panel discussions, according to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsors of the program.

Leading psychiatrists, sociologists, clergymen and human relations men and women will discuss various aspects of racial and religious discrimination, informing parents how they can help their children grow up free of prejudice, secure and confident in a world of rapid change.

The shows will be telecast from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays beginning April 14, and continuing on six consecutive Thursdays. Workshop groups, organized with the help of NCCJ in Chicago and suburban communities, will view the telecasts and then hold in-depth discussions on the subject. They will meet from 8 to 10:30 p.m. on the same Thursdays.

For many parents throughout the Chicago area, NCCJ said, these workshops provide an opportunity to grow in understanding of their children, themselves and their communities.

To head these workshops, NCCJ has issued an appeal for persons interested in being discussion leaders.

Training sessions for the leaders will be held Mondays for six consecutive weeks from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. beginning February 21 and Wednesdays from 7:30 to 10 p.m. beginning March 2. Both the daytime and the evening courses will be at the Catholic Action Federation, 720 N. Rush Street.

Mrs. Sherry Goodman, program consultant, said NCCJ hopes to organize at least 150 workshops in Chicago and suburbs. The "Rearing Children of Good Will" program began in 1959 in the Chicago area.

Those who want to take part in the leadership training or help organize workshops may contact Mrs. Goodman, at NCCJ, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601, CE 6-9272.

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Vol. 8

355

No. 3



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New Trends in Open Housing

This issue of HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS is devoted to proposals for establishing and maintaining racially stable neighborhoods in the Chicago Metropolitan area. The suggestions were made by more than 70 persons from the city and suburbs who testified at a two-day February public hearing in City Council Chambers. The hearing was sponsored jointly by the Chicago and Illinois Commissions on Human Relations.

Real Estate Practices, A Metropolitan Concern

That real estate practices in racially changing neighborhoods are not primarily a city concern, or a suburban issue, but a metropolitan area problem, was the consensus of opinion expressed at the 1966 open housing hearing before the city and state human relations commissions.

Real estate practices faced by North Shore and south Cook County suburbs find their counterparts in the neighborhoods of Chicago.

Metropolitan area civic leaders, industry figures and community group spokesmen overwhelmingly called for a statewide fair housing law and an end to the forces which maintain a dual housing market.

Together, they represented thousands of people, probably more than ever before went on record, who believe that stable, racially integrated neighborhoods throughout Chicago and its suburbs must be established and maintained.

Their testimony was given before a joint commission panel, presided over by Attorney Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago commission, and Dr. William Graham Cole, president of Lake Forest college and chairman of the Illinois commission.

The panel sought answers to these questions:

1. What real estate practices contribute to massive racial transition, from all-white to all-Negro, in areas adjacent to existing non-white neighborhoods? How

can these practices be eliminated?

2. What real estate practices have helped achieve stability in interracial neighborhoods, apartment buildings and housing developments?

3. How can real estate "panic peddling" be eliminated?

4. What can be done to achieve a metropolitan housing market free of racial and religious discrimination?

Excerpts of answers to these questions are contained in the four following articles in this issue of HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS. The articles cover proposals made by: (1) Suburban civic and community leaders, (2) Chicago community organization spokesmen, (3) the Chicago Real Estate Board, and (4) Chicago civic leaders.

In his opening remarks, Ely M. Aaron said:

"The problem of massive neighborhood racial change is one which affects the entire metropolitan area of Chicago.

"With many neighborhoods in both the city and suburbs facing the prospect of racial change, we are interested in discovering what the real estate practices are which defeat stabilized integration and how they

(Continued on Page 4)



Listening to testimony being presented at the open hearing on housing sponsored by the Chicago and Illinois Commissions on Human Relations are members of the panel from left: Roger Nathan, Truman Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Clara Day, Dr. William Graham Cole, and Sister Olivia, each of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations; and Ely M. Aaron, of the Chicago Commission.

Suburbs Seek Stable Integration of Areas

Suburban civic and community leaders who testified at the open hearing on housing generally agreed that extensive educational programs to dispel racial rumors and prejudices, and a state fair housing law, are prerequisites for stable integration in the suburbs.

Their comments reflected the desire which a growing number of suburbanites have for the establishment of an open housing market in the Chicago Metropolitan area, where conventional real estate transactions would not be restricted by the race, religion or national origin of the buyer or renter.

They generally agreed with city dwellers that stabilized residential integration throughout the metropolitan area will do away with the dual housing market—one for Negroes, one for whites—and the problems that it breeds.

The Rev. Emory G. Davis, chairman of the North Suburban Coordinating Council, said:



Davis

"My work with the North Shore Summer Project last year proved more than once that where a person wanted their home listed on an open occupancy basis, realtors would either refuse to accept the listing or would make no effort to show the property to non-whites. Negroes were told in several instances no homes were available, when we had evidence of sellers who had listed their homes on an open basis."

Davis urged a state licensing law which would prohibit discriminatory practices by real estate brokers and sales persons, or, the enactment of such a licensing law on the county level which would provide a broader base "for the sorely-needed mobility of our non-white population."

Mrs. George Martin of the Wilmette Human Relations Committee said:

"Restrictive real estate practices in Wilmette tend to maintain a situation in which the right of members of certain minorities to purchase homes as they choose is severely circumscribed. We have a situation in which Negro homeseekers are made to feel unwelcome or refused service by a large proportion of real estate offices."

To combat this situation, Mrs. Martin said the Wilmette committee conducts an educational program in the suburb through public meetings and literature, and maintains a list of homes for sale on an open occupancy basis.

Mrs. Martin also described the committee's "escort system" which she said is a plan used with great success

in New York and New Jersey, by which one couple from the committee works exclusively with a Negro couple who are planning to buy a house in Wilmette.

Patrick O'Brien, an attorney, who testified on behalf of the Evanston Community Relations Commission, said the commission urges (1) strong legislation aimed at creating a single housing market and outlawing practices which exploit minorities, and (2) a major educational program for everyone in the community which outlines the advantages of equal opportunity in housing and alerts buyers and sellers to real estate techniques.

Dual Market Retards Integration

Evanston is one of the few North Shore suburbs with a sizeable Negro population. Attorney O'Brien said, "The existence of a dual housing market in Evanston and elsewhere gives rise to severe hardships for Negro citizens. Among other things, it affords a significant opportunity for exploitation and over-charging. Rents often are very much higher than that charged for equivalent accommodations in white neighborhoods.

"In certain areas," he stated, "the practices of a few real estate brokers or operators have seriously retarded neighborhood efforts toward integration."

Rev. George Pestruie, of the Evanston Ridgeville Community Association, related how the building in which he lives in South Evanston had been sold, Negroes began to move in, rents were increased from \$100 to \$150 a month, and, because of the great increases in rent, all white families are leaving and being replaced by Negro families.

He said, "While at first I had thought that the new owners would work for integration, I now realize that it was their intent from the onset to make our building a totally Negro isolated living complex."

Brokers Block White Buyers

Mrs. Malcolm Rippeteau, of the Dewey Community Conference in Evanston, told how real estate brokers discourage white buyers from looking at housing in interracial neighborhoods of Evanston. "White buyers wanting to live in our area had to conduct a tedious search on their own, or demand that dealers show the houses available."

She stated that "all of the symptoms of the dual housing market" have been at work in the Dewey area — "panic peddling," premium prices for homes purchased by Negroes resulting in contract buying, not enough money available for maintenance, and overcrowding.

Mrs. Rippeteau told of the intensive work of the Dewey conference to overcome these unscrupulous practices. She told of its calls to real estate offices, bankers and savings and loan personnel, asking their cooperation in stabilization of the neighborhood; and of its constant contact with the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors and city officials regarding malpractices in the community. The conference holds "cof-

(Continued on Page 3)

Civic Leaders Call For State Fair Housing Law

Some form of "social planning," statewide fair housing legislation, stronger city ordinances and other measures were urged by Chicago area civic leaders at the hearing.

The witnesses represented the housing industry, lending institutions, religion, education, and human rights groups.

Among the comments was that of James C. Downs, Jr., board chairman of the Real Estate Research Corp., who said that if there is to be some real headway in housing integration, "we have to find a way to do this in the single-family complex.

"I am convinced," he said, "after all these years of study, that the average middle to upper-middle income white family in the United States does not object to being associated with non-whites, to living next door to them and sharing public facilities.

"They have, however, the feeling that if non-whites move onto their block or into their neighborhood, it is only a matter of time until that block or that neighborhood becomes all non-white.

"It is not the association, but it's the fear of domination, which is the one thing we have to plan around; and it's difficult

to do this in single-family areas. Basically, it has to be planned and it has to be on a step-by-step planned basis. We have no legal background for social planning. As a matter of fact, most social planning, or 'quota systems' that I would think of are presently illegal."

Other Means to Stability

However, Downs cited instances where buildings, operated under an unofficial quota with a reasonable understanding that the number of non-whites would be limited to a certain percentage, have been extraordinarily successful.

"The only place a quota can be practiced today . . . is where the Negro leadership . . . recognizes the desirability of the end and allows private owners to do this with some sanctions."

Social planning also was advocated by the Rev. Robert I. Christ, director of the Presbytery of Chicago's Commission on Religion and Race. He stated:

"I propose that the Chicago metropolitan area engage in a serious consideration of quota integration, that this quota be established at the rate of 14 to 1,

and that it be 'enforced' by the same informal community attitudes and practices which now maintain the quota of 14 to 0.

"Frequent objection is raised to quota integration on the basis of morality. That objection assumes that there is a 'moral' alternative to quota integration; however, the only alternative is continuance of the segregated, ghetto housing pattern which now prevails."

"Quota integration," the Reverend Christ continued, "utilized as an interim measure . . . becomes the lesser of two evils confronting the metropolitan community.

"The 14 to 1 quota ratio is set sufficiently high to open rather than limit opportunity to avoid tokenism and restriction. Further, it is proposed . . . to establish the precedent of integration, to demolish apprehensions of both white and Negro about residential integration. After five years, quota integration will be abandoned, and the normal, non-racially discriminatory market factors will operate."

Stronger Laws

Bert Williams, president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, Inc., stated that his organization favors "strong fair housing legislation on the city, state and federal levels." "Moreover," he said, "we demand the enactment of laws that would subject both the property owner and the broker to punitive action if either practices racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing."

Also urging statewide fair housing legislation were the League of Women Voters of Chicago and the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Strengthening of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, too, was advocated by Dempsey J. Travis, chairman of the housing committee of the Chicago Branch, NAACP; Mrs. Abner Mikva, of the Illinois Division of American Civil Liberties Union, and others.

Travis, a licensed real estate broker and mortgage banker, said:

"The structure and philosophies of trade organiza-

(Continued on Page 6)



—Chicago Sun-Times Photo

Downs



Albert H. Johnson, left, real estate broker and past president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, and A. L. Foster, right, executive director of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, pictured at the open hearing.

(Continued from Page 3)

munity organization composed of white and Negro residents working together, were Martin Rosene, president of the South Shore Commission, and Donald Hartigan, executive director of the South East Community Organization.

Call for New Plan

The Organization for the Southwest Community called upon the city and state "to immediately convene meetings of representatives from civil rights and other Negro groups, the Chicago Real Estate Board and suburban real estate boards, banks, religious groups and white civic groups for the purpose of developing a plan to be implemented before the end of the year which would alter present housing patterns."

In its statement, OSC said:

"Many white people wish to remain in Chicago, but they will not live in all-Negro communities; and experience has shown that any community lacking extraordinary controls cannot maintain an integrated residency.

"As far as the OSC can determine, the only alternative to total change of the entire southwest side is an implemented open-housing market. Fair housing legislation for the State of Illinois is needed to end discrimination in the sale of homes, the financing and insurance of home purchases."

Albert H. Johnson, past president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, commented:

"I have said many times the main cause of massive racial transition is the lack of true open occupancy, wherein an individual can select his place of residence according to his needs, personal desires, and economic ability to purchase and maintain."

Marc Brincivalli, Jr., executive secretary of the Roseland Area Planning Association, called for an end to "panic peddling" tactics and the flagrant kinds of practices which are designed to spread fear among homeowners.



Discussing their neighborhood programs prior to testifying at the open hearing are, from left, the Rev. Gerald O'Brien, of the Austin Community Organization; Mrs. Hugh Brodkey, of the Marynook Homeowners' Association, and Martin Rosene, of the South Shore Commission.

CREB Takes Bland Stand On Role in Desegregation

A director of the Chicago Real Estate Board said that many realtors "have been and are ready to work with local groups" toward an open metropolitan housing market.

Gordon A. Groebe, a Chicago realtor, said at the housing hearing:

"The achievement of a metropolitan housing market free of racial and religious discrimination will require cooperative effort by citizens and groups working in individual communities on local problems. To this end, our policy statement declares that many realtors have been and are ready to work with local groups in this direction."

Groebe presented the CREB's first official statement concerning its policy on integration in housing, which said in part:

"The Chicago Real Estate Board does not actively support either segregation or integration in housing, but recognizes that it is a social and moral problem to be solved in the mind and conscience of those the realtor represents."

"The decision as to the realtor's appropriate role in his community is an individual matter. The realtor's conscience and personal principles are the guides, not his associational affiliation."

"Realtors have been and are ready to work with local groups truly representing the community in their secular or spiritual educational programs to develop a climate facilitating freedom of choice in housing."



—Chicago Sun-Times Photo

Groebe

Metropolitan Concern

(Continued from Page 1)

can be eliminated, and what actions should be taken or have been taken to encourage and maintain stabilized integration. Several suburban communities are well on their way to making mistakes that were made in Chicago in the 1920s, 30s and 40s . . .

"We are concerned with the establishment of a single, equitable metropolitan housing market, free from racial or religious discrimination of any kind, in which all citizens will be able to shop for housing in all areas according to their individual means. We are aware that it will take great effort on the part of all segments of the community and the housing industry to achieve this, and that substantial common understanding of the problems involved and agreement on the means for their solution must be arrived at if progress is to be made."

(Continued from Page 2)

fees" to which prospective buyers are invited to meet neighbors and talk with community leaders. The conference also helps to curb any fears of the present residents.

But, she said, "As a volunteer organization, we need help in opening up the market, in obtaining stronger housing and zoning codes, and ordinances which will take the profit out of the ghetto, and allow any person to buy the house of his choice at one price."

Recount Own Experience

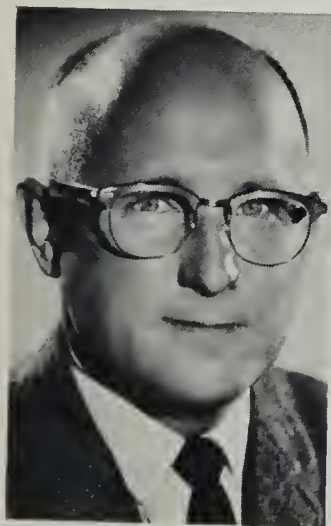
Mr. and Mrs. McLouis Robinet, residents of Oak Park, related the numerous problems they encountered when they turned to house hunting in the western suburbs. Mrs. Robinet said, "After one realtor discovered we were Negro, all real estate offices refused to give us descriptions of houses." She told how the realtors accused them of "testing us" or say "I might as well go out of business, if I sold you a house." She said they obtained their present home through a Presbyterian minister friend who purchased the home and then resold it to them. "Our neighbors gave us an overwhelmingly pleasant welcome," she concluded.

Robinet endorsed the "quota system" of integration. He said, "Quota integration is indeed artificial, but so is ghetto segregation. To break a long established pattern, we must establish a new pattern and enforce it until neighborhoods are sufficiently stable to maintain normal population tactics."

Successful Housing Integration

Bernard G. Cunningham, village president of Park Forest, told the hearing panel that Park Forest has successfully integrated 21 Negro families who purchased single-family residences, and 29 other Negro families who now live in the village's multi-family area. "These 50 dwellings are located in all of the village's 18 subdivisions," he said.

Cunningham said this has been accomplished by an attempt not to cluster the non-whites in one area, and by the initiative of the village board and human relations commission to make neighborhood calls to welcome the newcomers and allay any fears of their neighbors.



Witt

Elmer Witt, chairman of the South Suburban Human Relations Council (SHURE), a voluntary association of citizens and organizations representing some 51 communities in south suburban Cook County, called for cooperation from governmental agencies and the real estate industry in the elimination of racial bias.

Other suburbanites who testified at the hearing in-

Role of Community Organizations Cited

In the opinion of City community organization spokesmen, the key to stabilized integrated housing lies in real estate practices, governmental administration, zoning, city neighborhood services, schools, business communities and community organizations—all of these together.

At the hearing, almost all of the witnesses favored a statewide fair housing law—one with teeth—but indicated that *today*, this is not the sole answer to the dilemma of massive neighborhood social change.

Mrs. Hugh Brodkey, of the Marynook Homeowners' Association, said:

"The importance of maintaining integrated, high-quality schools cannot be overemphasized as a means of maintaining housing stability.

"We in Marynook have been plagued for six years by a high school which has been unacceptable to the community. This situation, in turn, has helped to accelerate the racial change at our elementary school, which then affects the willingness of still other white families to remain in Marynook."

Residents Unite for Integration

Mrs. Brodkey also outlined the need for a good community organization working for racial integration and high standards in a community. She said, "We in Marynook think we are a unique Chicago community, for we have proved that it is possible to maintain a stable integrated housing pattern in the face of assertions to the contrary . . . Marynook has shown to the rest of the city that integration does work."

She explained how the Homeowners Association fought off "panic peddlers" who sought to spread racial prejudice and fear when the first Negro families moved in; how it actively seeks white home buyers; how it fights to maintain city services and high standards; and how it plans social events whereby all newcomers are able to get acquainted with their neighbors. Today, after four years of integration, she said, "Marynook is 40 per cent Negro and 60 per cent white."

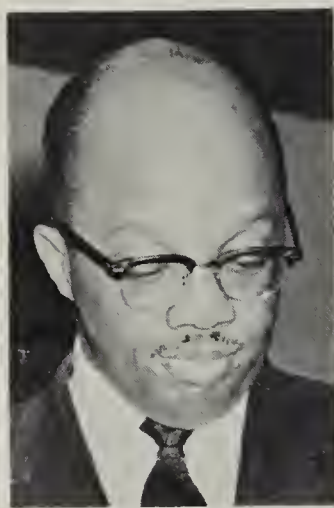
Re-emphasizing the need for a strong, cohesive com-

(Continued on Page 4)

cluded: Alexander Whitfield, of Homewood; Louis Friedman, of Markham Commission on Human Relations; Herman Albertine, Geneva; Donald P. Perrille, of the Skokie Commission on Human Relations; Dr. J. Knudson, of Maywood Human Relations Council; Rev. LeRoy Kennel, of Lombard; Mrs. Muriel Adler, Skokie Fair Housing Committee; John Cruzat, a real estate broker, of Maywood; and Robert Hale, of West Suburban Lutheran Human Relations Association of America.

(Continued from Page 5)

tions such as the Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Mortgage Bankers and the savings and loan leagues, have done more to contribute to Negro containment, or complete ethnic change, in a community than all other factors. This has been accomplished through anti-Negro educational programs (such as the information that appeared in real estate board codes until recently) and the use of financial persuasion against both mem-



—Chicago Sun-Times Photo

Travis

bers and non-members who attempted to break in or out of the philosophical ranks."

Travis continued:

"Although these trade associations represent less than two per cent of the people who work in the industry . . . they are the largest organized body and the lobby and hence the spokesmen for the disorganized ninety-eight per cent. The obvious solution to the present housing problem is to reorganize or organize new trade associations or institutions that will adhere to fair housing practices."

Pooling Financial Interests

Appraiser Jack Witkowsky told the hearing panel: "I have recommended a pooling of financial interests to provide lending funds for marginal buyers of sound housing. I believe that the implementation of such a financing pool would act to provide home ownership for many of the minority groups at competitive interest rates.

"This would strengthen the real estate market, particularly in older areas, and would further result in the stabilizing of values in these communities."

Dr. Paul Mundy, chairman, department of sociology, Loyola University, recommended:

1. "That the public accommodation nature of real estate brokerage and sales be explicitly recognized, de-

fined, and incorporated into the Illinois civil rights laws, making such present practices (of racial discrimination) punishable by appropriate and specific penalties.

2. "That the Department of Registration and Education administering the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen Law be required to specify such appropriate questions calling for specific answers in the licensing and renewing of licenses to assure competency to 'safeguard the interests of the public' now being violated.

3. "The vigorous implementation and enforcement of this provision by the exemplary suspension or revocation of licenses of brokers and salesmen whose practices demonstrate the fact of unworthiness or incompetency to safeguard the interests of the public."

Open Housing Market Essential

Dr. Mundy explained:

"Since real estate brokers and salesmen provide a necessary public accommodation, they must not be permitted to continue the present widespread and flagrant practices of denying full and equal services, as state licensed businessmen and women, by refusing to serve as agent for the homeseller who wishes to offer his home to every eligible buyer, and by denying service to minority-group citizens in the market for a new home, through sale or rental."

John Baird, president of Baird and Warner, said an open housing market is essential. "If the entire housing supply were available to all those who could afford it, regardless of race, pressures for change in any one neighborhood would be greatly lessened, and the stability of all neighborhoods would be greatly increased," he said.

"It is not a consequence whether this be accomplished with or without the aid of legislation. Personally, I feel that little progress has been made voluntarily, and that we must look to the next session of the legislature for open occupancy legislation for any material help of this kind."



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
Ralph D. Robinson, *Secretary*
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Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Director*

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MCNR Aids Employers With On-Job Education

Special in-plant education classes are being set up in Chicago area manufacturing plants with the assistance of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The programs are aimed at helping companies meet problems of automation by providing employees — mainly those who are unskilled or semi-skilled — with the information and often the skill they will need in new situations.

Classes range in content from basic literacy, English and arithmetic, to drafting and blueprint reading. They are taught by professional teachers from the Americanization Division of the Chicago Board of Education.

Aaron Briggs, a staff member of the Mayor's Committee, serves as coordinator between companies wishing to establish some program for their employees and the Board of Education.

Campbell Soup Company, Leaf Brands Products, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, and Zenith Radio currently have in-plant programs. Campbell Soup set up its program about two years ago, and others have been started recently.

Briggs added:

"Companies are becoming aware that, with the new methods of automation, it is beneficial to upgrade the education of current employees to meet the challenges of technology."

Briggs said the company is asked merely to provide space—a vacant room, a spot in the cafeteria, or almost any available location. Classes are scheduled to coincide with shifts so that there is a minimum of inconvenience to all involved. They are given on the employee's own time and are scheduled so that there is no interference with regular plant work schedules.

"There is no cost involved for the company, other than for space and teaching materials," he emphasized.

"The classes do not follow any rigid curriculum," Briggs stated. "The teacher adapts the curriculum to the needs of the particular group being taught. Always an effort is made to relate the content of the course to

(Continued on Page 4)

CRS Cites Our Compliance Program as Nation's Model

Chicago's non-discrimination compliance program for all contractors which do business with the city government is being cited by the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Conference of Mayors as a model for other cities throughout the nation to follow.

"It would appear to be among the most comprehensive undertakings of this kind at the city level in the country," the federal organization said in a report just issued to mayors of member cities.

The report, entitled "City Contractors and Fair Employment," is devoted entirely to the Chicago program, which has been administered for more than 15 years by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. It details how the Commission implements and administers the clause contained in every city contract prohibiting the contractor from discriminating against any employee or job applicant because of race, creed or color.

(Continued on Page 3)



Chicago Commission on Human Relations officials met April 20 with Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson and his chief officers at their annual pre-Summer conference. Shown seated left to right are: Deputy Police Superintendent James B. Conlisk, Jr.; Edward Marciniak, director of the Commission; Atty. Jerome J. Friedman, Commission member and chairman of its law and order advisory committee; Superintendent Wilson, and Atty. Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman. Standing from left are: Edmund Brooks, director of civil rights services for the Commission; Samuel W. Nolan, deputy director of the Commission, and Deputy Superintendent of Police John D. Madl.



Mayor Richard J. Daley shaking hands with school children who attended the Career-O-Rama held in April at the Halsted Urban Progress Center, 1935 S. Halsted Street, as Mrs. Arney H. Johnson, chairman of the event, looks on. The employment fair was held at three locations on the west side to acquaint inner-city young people and adults with job opportunities in industry and government. Some 44 exhibitors represented industry, government and the professions. More than 5,000 persons attended the three-day fair.

AJC Honors Ely M. Aaron At Rights Appeal Dinner

Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was guest of honor at the American Jewish Committee's 1966 Appeal For Human Relations dinner on May 3 in the Pick-Congress Hotel.

Aaron was cited for his many contributions in "advancing the cause of man's understanding of his fellow man." The dinner marked AJC's 60th anniversary.

Aaron, a lawyer and partner in the firm of Aaron, Aaron, Schimberg and Hess, has served as chairman of the Commission since 1960. He also served many years as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Commission. He is national vice-president of the American Jewish Committee and honorary chairman of the Chicago chapter, and is a past president of the Jewish Vocational Service. Last year, Aaron received the 1965 Esther Kohn Award of the Immigrant's Service League for his outstanding work on behalf of new residents.

"Your Civil Rights"

A brand new revision of *Your Civil Rights* in a red, white and blue cover is among the publications available from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The 48-page coat-pocket sized booklet is an up-to-date summary of Chicago and Illinois civil rights laws. Since its first printing in 1948, *Your Civil Rights* has been one of the Commission's most popular publications. It is available without charge.

Unique Program Opens Housing Opportunities

Chicago area community and religious groups have begun a new grass-roots program to encourage further residential integration in Chicago and suburbs.

Purpose of the project is to help Negro families find housing in suburbs and predominately white communities in the city, and to attract white families to the south side where Negro families already are living.

The program is co-sponsored by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race and American Friends Service Committee's Home Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) project and many community organizations.

They have established two information centers on the south side where both Negro and white families can obtain information about housing available for sale or rental on a non-discriminatory basis. Plans are to operate them on a temporary basis until June 30.

One center is in Chatham-Avalon Park Community Council office at 7923 South Park Avenue. The other is in the Organization for the Southwest Community office at 747 W. 79th Street.

The Chatham office is open Wednesdays and Fridays from 7 to 9 p.m. and the OSC office Tuesdays and Thursdays at the same hours. Both are open Saturdays from noon to 4 p.m. and Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m.

Howard W. Smith, director of housing for the Conference on Religion and Race, said the centers will provide:

1. Listings of homes and apartments available for sale or rental on a non-discriminatory basis;
2. Information on financing a new home;
3. Help from suburban people who can give facts about schools, taxes, cost of living, transportation, community life, and show homes;
4. Assistance from the Chicago and Illinois Commissions on Human Relations;
5. Introduction to religious institutions in the communities.

Smith said fair housing committees in Chicago suburbs have reported they are having increasing success in obtaining the names of property owners willing to rent or sell their homes or apartments to any person, regardless of religion and race, but these committees are often frustrated because they have little contact with potential buyers.

He said there are many indications that whites, especially those living in suburbs far from areas of Negro concentration, are increasingly hopeful of having Negroes as neighbors so their children can grow up in an integrated neighborhood.

"Suburban representatives are asked to encourage white suburbanites to consider moving to Chicago's south side. North Avalon, South Shore, Marynook,

(Continued on Page 4)

Radio, Television To Air New CCHR "Commercials"

A series of new television and radio spot announcements, advising the public as to ways the Commission on Human Relations can help in problems of discrimination, housing and employment will be seen and heard shortly in the Chicago area.

These announcements, which are similar to the regular commercials, will be aired as a public service through the courtesy and cooperation of our local radio and television stations. Productions of the highest caliber, they were produced by a top professional creative staff of the Needham, Harper & Steers advertising agency, which volunteered its services.

The project is under the direction of Robert F. Steinhoff, a Needham vice-president who is also a member of the Commission's public relations committee.

Cite Compliance Program

(Continued from Page 1)

"The importance of this program," the CRS said, "lies not only in the contribution which it is making to enlarged job opportunities for Chicago minorities but also in the fact that it is concrete evidence of the city's leadership and determination to provide a broad climate for fair employment practices."

The organization encouraged cities not having the funds to staff such a comprehensive program to institute some of its procedures "such as reporting and discussions with contractors reviewing personnel practices, by assigning these responsibilities to the city's purchasing or finance officer.

"Where appropriate, the local community relations commission might also be assigned an active role in contractor compliance," it said.

Briefly, Chicago's compliance program includes the filing of annual employment reports by the contractors, review by the Commission, on-site inspections by the Commission, and technical assistance in the implementation of merit employment policies. The contractors also agree that each subcontractor will abide by similar non-discrimination in employment.

CRS stated:

"Recent compliance reports have shown a substantial gain in job opportunities for nonwhite workers. The reporting firms employed 168,247 workers, of whom 16,580, or approximately 10 per cent, were Negroes. Figures for a year earlier showed that of 143,450 employees, 12,167, or a little over 8 per cent, were Negroes.

"Between 1963 and 1965, 67 contractors located near the O'Hare Airport industrial complex received priority attention. During this period, they increased their Negro employment force from 897 to 1,764."

Copies of the report are available in limited quantity from the Commission.



Shown discussing the Mayor's Committee on New Residents comprehensive directory of "Volunteer Tutoring in Chicago" are, from left, Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee; and Daniel L. Overmyer, director of the Commission's new residents services division. They were photographed at the Committee's ninth annual luncheon meeting in the Bismarck Hotel. Mayor Richard J. Daley, who was the principal speaker, addressed 82 civic leaders affiliated with the Committee who attended.

Police Reaffirm Policy On Individual's Rights

A general order issued by O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, consolidates and reaffirms the Chicago Police Department's policy regarding rights of individuals.

The directive calls for enforcement of all laws pertaining to the rights of each person without regard to race, creed, national origin, or economic status.

All citizens of this country are guaranteed protection against unlawful arrest and unreasonable search or seizure, the order states.

A person may be taken into custody only when a warrant exists for his arrest or when the person has committed or is committing a crime. The order also details the grounds on which a private dwelling may be invaded.

Police personnel are instructed to act without bias or prejudice against any race, religion, or other group or individual. All persons are to be treated with courtesy and respect. Policemen are warned to avoid all derogatory terms which have racial or religious overtones.

The order recognizes the rights of all citizens to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, peaceful picketing, and the lawful distribution of handbills.

However, the directive points out, the exercise of these rights may not conflict with governmental responsibility to keep public streets and facilities open for public use, may not violate any law or ordinance, and may not include the use of inflammatory remarks when there is a clear and present danger of a riot.

Police are to maintain order and protect both participants and nonparticipants.

Equality in Medical Care Aim of Catholic Project

Education and action to secure racial equality in all phases of medical care and public health is the aim of a new nationwide project announced by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Raymond M. Hilliard, director of the Cook County Department of Public Aid and conference chairman, said the conference board recently authorized a Medical Education Services Project to help "bring an end to discrimination in the field of medicine, and to stimulate programs to meet the serious public health needs faced by minority groups in the United States."



Sister Maureen

Sister Maureen Mulcahy, O.S.B., has been appointed to organize the projected medical service programs. Sister Maureen, a specialist in the field of medicine, has been temporarily released from her hospital assignments by the Benedictine motherhouse at St. Benedict's, Minn. She is working out of the conference's headquarters at 1307 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and also its southern field office in New Orleans, with Sister Mary Peter Traxler, S.S.N.D., director of educational services for the conference.

The medical project originated in July, 1965, at a workshop on discrimination in medicine held in Atlanta. The workshop was part of a Catholic leadership meeting on race relations in the South, co-sponsored by the Catholic Archdiocese of Atlanta and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Twenty southern Catholic hospital administrators attending the meeting asked for a training team to prepare their personnel for hospital desegregation. The project also will direct its efforts to overcoming the national shortage of Negro nurses and physicians and national public health problems.



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Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, Director

In-Plant Education

(Continued from Page 1)

the terminology and arithmetic used by the individuals in their work."

Classes usually cover the following general areas:

1. Basic arithmetic. Wherever feasible, class material is tied into actual plant situations.

2. Basic English. Vocabulary and reading skills are related to terminology used in the plant.

3. Consumer credit information. Materials are being developed for the Mayor's Committee to teach the marginally literate, as well as more educated groups, the techniques of wise credit buying, and how to avoid assignments and garnishments on their wages.

Employers wishing more information on the program are urged to contact Briggs at the Commission office, telephone 744-4107.

Open Housing Program

(Continued from Page 2)

South Avalon, Chatham and other south side communities have descriptive literature and people willing to speak to suburban church and other groups."

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is assisting in interpreting the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance to individuals and families, and in handling complaints.

Copies of a brochure, "New Facts About Open Housing," which tells about the program are available to the public from the two centers and the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, 116 S. Michigan Avenue.

Other groups cooperating in the new housing program include the Chatham Presbyterian Church; the Crerar Memorial Presbyterian Church board of deacons; St. Clotilde Church; Social Action Committee of the First Universalist Society of Chicago; Stony Island Heights Civic Association; West Avalon Community Association, and the North Side Cooperative Ministry.

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Vol. 8

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Chicago Skilled Trades Opened to All



Newly appointed Commissioner Claudio Flores and Chairman Ely M. Aaron discuss a point at the recent City Hall hearing on Puerto Rican affairs, at which they presided along with Robert C. McNamara Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. After reviewing testimony of 60 witnesses, the Commission will prepare a summary for referral to appropriate agencies and additions to the existing 18 points set down by Mayor Daley to improve conditions in the Spanish-speaking community.

State-wide Open Housing Ordered by Gov. Kerner

Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing by real estate brokers in Illinois has been prohibited by executive order of Governor Kerner.

However, a temporary injunction against enforcement of the order has been granted.

As with the Chicago Ordinance, which is a law and unaffected by the controversy, Governor Kerner's order does not cover the sale of homes by private owners to individuals in which real estate brokers are not involved.

(Continued on Page 2)

The City of Chicago has become the first large city in the country in which there are Negroes in all of the building trades.

With the acceptance of Negro apprentice Henry Brice by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the structural iron-worker trade, every apprenticeship training program offered at Washburne Trade School now has Negroes enrolled.

Brice is employed by the American Bridge Company, Division of United States Steel Corporation.

Since last December, 30 members of minority groups have been enrolled in building trade programs at Washburne. Included in this figure are Negroes, Spanish-speaking, and American Indians.

The opening to non-whites of the few remaining apprenticeship programs at Washburne which were previously closed is the culmination of three years of concentrated effort on the part of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to achieve integration of these trades.

In December of 1963, at the request of the City Council, the Commission found that eight building trades with apprentice programs at Washburne had no Negro apprentices. Since then, continual work with city contractors, building trade unions, government and private agencies, has resulted in open apprenticeship for all ethnic groups in these trades.

This effort was accelerated with the establishment of a recruitment program by Mayor Richard J. Daley in December of 1965. The Mayor's program has the active support of the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council, the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, Inc., Chicago Urban League, NAACP, Board of Education, Apprentice Information Center, and the United States Department of Labor.

The Apprentice Information Center, operated by the Illinois State Employment Service at 321 S. State Street, continues to recruit qualified applicants.

Open Housing Ordered

(Continued from Page 1)

The fair housing order went into effect legally by the state's Department of Registration and Education adoption of rules based on the governor's fair practices order of July 10, 1963, which stated in part:

"State agencies with the power to license or regulate activities whose services are available to the public shall take all appropriate action within their legal power to assure that such services are extended by the licensees on a non-discriminatory basis."

The Registration and Education Department's rules state that:

"No registrant shall enter into a listing agreement which prohibits the sale or rental of real estate to any person because of race, color, creed, religion or national origin."

"No registrant shall act or undertake to act as a real estate broker or real estate salesman with respect to any property the disposition of which is prohibited to any person because of race, color, creed, religion, or national origin."

On July 22, the day the new rules went into effect, the Illinois Human Relations Commission issued to real estate brokers and salesmen a memorandum containing suggested guidelines to be followed in complying with the rules. They are:

1. No broker should accept a new listing where the agreement includes a discriminatory prohibition. Should owners indicate this, the broker should point out that he runs the risk of losing his license and attempt to obtain the listing on a non-discriminatory basis. If this fails, decline the listing.

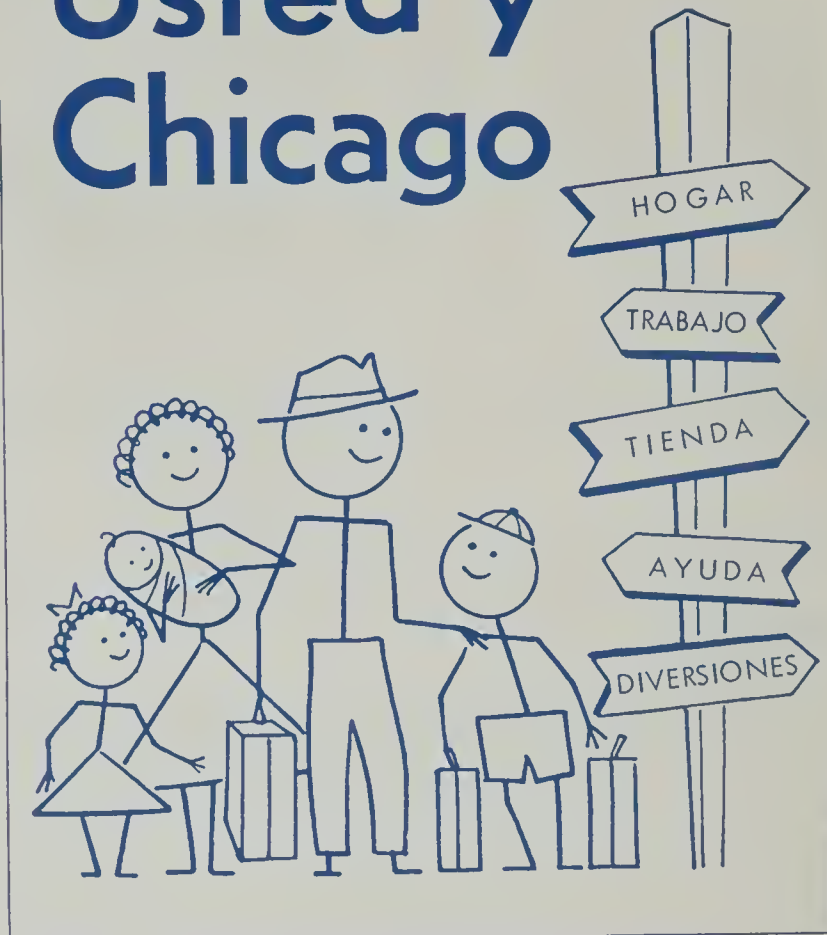
2. In older listings, where some discriminatory restrictions exist, the owner should be contacted for a new listing without the discriminatory provision. If this is not forthcoming, the owner should be told that no further effort will be made to sell the property. Where no discriminatory restrictions are indicated in a listing, it should be regarded as non-discriminatory.

3. Brokers belonging to multiple listing services are urged not to work on any property which they believe has restrictions.

4. Until new listing forms with non-discriminatory clauses can be printed, the Commission recommends that the old ones be imprinted or rubber-stamped with: "This property is offered to any purchaser regardless of race, color, creed, religion or national origin."

5. Any policy adopted on non-discrimination should be completely disseminated among all of the firm's employees.

Usted y Chicago



This photo is the cover of the new edition of *USTED Y CHICAGO*, the Spanish translation of the popular booklet *YOU AND CHICAGO*. It is a guide to the city and its services published in Spanish by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Designed for newcomers, this handy green and white booklet provides helpful information about how to use public transportation, how to find a job, a place to live and to have fun. Copies of both Spanish and English editions are available at no cost from the Commission, 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 812, telephone 744-4111.

Adopt Fair Lending Code

The Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association has told its members to "maintain equal standards for financing without regard to race, color or creed."

The statement is part of a new Code of Ethics adopted by the Association's board of directors. It is the obligation of every member to adhere to the code, according to the Association. Mortgage bankers finance most real estate transactions.

In the event of complaints of discrimination in Chicago, complainants should continue to file them with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by calling 744-4111. For information and assistance in filing complaints outside the city, they should call the Illinois Commission, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, at 346-2000, or in Springfield at 525-2964.

Claudio Flores Named Commissioner By Mayor

Claudio Flores, of 935 N. Racine Avenue, has been appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley as a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Flores is the owner of six travel agencies operated in Chicago, with central offices at 440 W. North Avenue. He also is owner and publisher of the newspaper *El Puertorriqueno*. He has served as a member of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

Born in 1924 in Puerto Rico, Flores came to Chicago 12 years ago.

Fund Agencies Seek Multi-Racial Boards

The Community Fund of Chicago has strengthened its policy of non-discrimination for membership on the boards of its 132 participating agencies in the metropolitan area.

It has called upon all red-feather agencies in the Chicago area to "actively seek and obtain" minority group representatives on their boards. This action bolsters the Fund's existing requirements of non-discrimination in service, personnel and board membership.

Mr. Frank Keller, budget director for the Community Fund, said the policy affects member agencies operating in Chicago as well as the suburbs.

The budget committee, which recommended the policy revision, observed:

"Unless there is such involvement in all welfare programs on the part of Negro leaders, for example, a disservice is being done to voluntary health and welfare programs by not concerning the leadership of a large and growing part of the population with the future direction, development and support of such services."

The recommendation adopted by the Fund's board states that.

"The Community Fund notify all agencies, in writing, that the policy concerning non-discrimination in relation to board membership means that agencies actively seek and obtain qualified board members (qualified representatives from racial, religious or cultural groups forming a part of the community or clientele) from the community-at-large; and further, that agencies under religious or national group auspices be strongly urged to broaden their board representation from the community-at-large where deemed reasonably appropriate."

It also requires "that reviewing committees be instructed, in the future, to scrutinize the make-up of agency boards in relation to compliance with the policy."



HELPING A YOUNGSTER with her reading skills is Miss Ruth Thienpont, one of 28 persons from Montgomery Ward who is participating in the volunteer tutoring program in Chicago. Once a week the tutors meet with children from the nearby Cabrini-Green public housing project or similar locations elsewhere in the vicinity. The tutors volunteered for this service in response to an appeal from the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

'Operation LITE' Plan Helps Minority Workers

The Chicago MERIT Employment Committee is currently engaged in a program designed to show local leaders the best ways of finding jobs for minority group employables.

According to committee Chairman John D. Gray, it is called "Operation LITE" (Leaders Information in Training and Employment), and was motivated by the need of minority group leaders for basic information about employment and training opportunities.

Information distributed by the committee is designed to present a comprehensive picture of how to take advantage of job opportunities with merit employers, training programs and service agencies.

"LITE" is being conducted by 60 teams of specially trained volunteers from business, churches, private and public agencies. The teams distribute a kit containing three booklets which serve as a practical guide for agency heads, clergy and other leaders who receive daily requests concerning employment and job training programs.

The subject matter includes brochures on how to help people find jobs, Chicago placement agencies and merit employers.

In operation, the team members discuss the kit's contents and answer questions. Thus far, 600 leaders have been contacted and over 1,000 kits distributed.



Gray

A booklet describing the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants has been published in Spanish by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations in cooperation with the Lincoln Park Conservation Association.

Entitled "Dueno-Inquilino, Sus Derechos Y Responsabilidades," the 10-page publication spells out laws governing the landlord-tenant relationship, and was published as an additional means of assisting newcomers.

The booklet originally was published in English by the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference in conjunction with the Chicago Urban League.

Copies may be obtained from the Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, or by telephoning 744-4111.

Consumer Sales Fraud Ordinance Introduced

A proposed ordinance to protect consumers from unscrupulous credit practices has been introduced into the City Council by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The measure would expand the activities of the Department of Weights and Measures into the field of consumer sales. The new department will be named the Department of Consumer Sales, Weights and Measures, and will receive and investigate complaints of fraud in connection with any sale for cash or credit or in deceptive advertising.

"The object of this proposed ordinance is to afford greater protection to the consumer and attempt to more effectively reduce fraudulent and deceptive practices on the part of unscrupulous vendors of merchandise," Mayor Daley said.

The proposed ordinance provides that the department



Gayle Misako Masada (seated at desk) learned about the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations from (center) Samuel W. Nolan, deputy director, and Edward Marciniak, director, as she prepared to "take over" as director of the Commission for the recent Junior Officials Day. In photo, Marciniak shows her the Commission's new "Your Civil Rights" booklet which is available to the public. Miss Masada, 13 years, old is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Masada, of 4928 N. Kenmore Avenue. She is an eighth grade pupil at Goudy Elementary School. Her sponsor for the Chicago Youth Week activities was the McCormick Y.W.C.A., where she is active in teen groups.

will report to the corporation counsel, the state's attorney, the attorney general, and such other governmental agency as may have jurisdiction or an interest in the subject matter, the names and places of business of all persons suspected of having engaged in fraud, false pretense, misrepresentation and other deceptive practices in connection with any sale or advertisement.

Violators of the ordinance would be subject to fines of \$25 to \$500 for each offense. A violation also could be grounds for revocation of any license granted by the city.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
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Edward Marciniak, Director

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A Metropolitan Fair Housing Program

A far-reaching program toward the creation of a fair housing market in the entire Chicago metropolitan area was announced last month by civic, business, labor, religious and civil rights leaders.

The agreement on the program resulted in a cessation of the neighborhood demonstrations conducted by the Chicago Freedom Movement. The immediate steps pledged to attack discrimination in housing in the city and suburbs were described as "historic" in the annals of metropolitan efforts to cope with this problem.

The steps were agreed upon at a "summit conference" convened by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race. The conference adopted a subcommittee report submitted by Thomas G. Ayers, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, its chairman.

Members of the Commission on Human Relations who took part in the conference were attorney Ely M. Aaron, chairman, William G. Caples, vice president,

Inland Steel company and William R. Ming, Jr., attorney. Edward Marciniak, commission director, and Samuel W. Nolan, deputy director, also participated in the session.

In its report, the subcommittee pointed out that: "Although all of the metropolitan areas of the country are confronted with the problem of segregated housing, only in Chicago have the top leaders of the religious faiths, commerce and industry, labor and government sat down together with leaders in the civil rights movement to seek practical solutions."

Full text of the report follows:

For the last week, this subcommittee has been discussing a problem that exists in every metropolitan area in America. It has been earnestly seeking immediate, practical, and effective steps which can be taken to create a fair housing market in metropolitan Chicago.

In the City of Chicago itself, the policy of fair housing has been established by the clear statement of purpose in the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in 1963. (See Box)

The subcommittee has addressed itself to methods of making the Chicago Ordinance work better, the action which can be taken by various governmental groups, the role of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and how to make further progress towards fair housing in the months ahead. It would be too much to expect complete agreement on either the steps to be taken or their timing. Nevertheless, the representatives at the meetings have undertaken specific and affirmative measures to attack the problem of discrimination in housing. Carrying out these commitments will require substantial investments of time and money by both private and public bodies and the wholehearted effort of all Chicagoans of good will, supported by the cooperation of thousands of others.

In the light of the commitments made and programs here adopted and pledged to achieve open housing in the Chicago metropolitan community, the Chicago Freedom Movement pledges its resources to help carry out the program and agrees to a cessation of neighborhood

CHICAGO FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE

Chapter 198.7-B—Municipal Code of Chicago

DECLARATION OF POLICY

1. It is hereby declared the policy of the City of Chicago to assure full and equal opportunity to all residents of the City to obtain fair and adequate housing for themselves and their families in the City of Chicago without discrimination against them because of their race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

2. It is further declared to be the policy of the City of Chicago that no owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee, managing agent, or other person, firm or corporation having the right to sell, rent or lease any housing accommodation, within the City of Chicago, or any agent of any of these, should refuse to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise deny or withhold from any person or group of persons such housing accommodations because of the race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of such person or persons or discriminate against any person because of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental or lease of any housing accommodation or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith.

demonstrations on the issue of open housing so long as the program is being carried out.

The subcommittee believes that the program can be a major step forward. It has confidence that this program, and the more extensive measures bound to flow from it, will achieve the objective of affording every resident "full and equal opportunity to obtain fair and adequate housing without discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

The participants in this conference have committed themselves to the following action:

Brokers to Post Ordinance

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is already acting to require every real estate broker to post a summary of the City's policy on open housing and the requirements of the Fair Housing Ordinance in a prominent position in his place of business. To obtain full compliance with the Fair Housing Ordinance, the Commission will give special emphasis to multiple complaints and will follow up on pledges of non-discrimination resulting from prior conciliation proceedings. The Commission will increase its enforcement staff and has already requested budgetary increases to support a significantly higher level of effective enforcement activity. This will include year-around inquiry to determine the extent of compliance in all areas of the City, but without placing undue burdens on any broker's business. The Commission will initiate proceedings on its own motion where the facts warrant. It will act on all complaints promptly, ordinarily initiating an investigation within 48 hours, as is now the case. In order to facilitate proceedings on complaints, it has



William G. Caples
of the State Legislature.

changed its rules to provide for the substitution of attorneys for Commissioners to preside in conciliation and enforcement hearings. Where a formal hearing justifies such action under the ordinance, the license of an offending broker will be suspended or revoked.

The City will continue its consistent support of fair housing legislation at the State level and will urge the adoption of such legislation at the 1967 session

CREB to Advise Compliance

In a significant departure from its traditional position, the Chicago Real Estate Board announced at the August 17 meeting that its Board of Directors had authorized a statement reading in part as follows:

"As a leadership organization in Chicago, we state the fundamental principle that freedom of choice in housing is the right of every citizen. We believe all citizens should accept and honor that principle.

* * *

"We have reflected carefully and have decided we will—as a Chicago organization—withdraw all opposition to the philosophy of open occupancy legislation at the state level—provided it is applicable to owners as well as to brokers—and we reserve the right to criticize detail as distinguished from philosophy—and we will request the state association of Real Estate Boards to do likewise but we cannot dictate to them."

While not willing to dismiss its appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County upholding the validity of the City's Fair Housing Ordinance, the Board has committed itself effectively to remind its members of their duty to obey the ordinance and to circulate to them the interpretation of the ordinance to be furnished by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The individual representatives of the Board also committed themselves to join other realtors to participate in a continuing organization, should one be formed, to promote effective action implementing the principle of freedom of choice in housing.

CHA to Upgrade Public Housing

The Chicago Housing Authority will take every action within its power to promote the objectives of fair housing. It recognizes that heavy concentrations of public housing should not again be built in the City of Chicago. Accordingly, the Chicago Housing Authority has begun activities to improve the character of public housing, including the scattering of housing for the elderly across the city, and initiation of a leasing program which places families in the best available housing without regard to the racial character of the neighborhood in which the leased facilities are provided. In the future it will seek scattered sites for public housing and will limit the height of new public housing structures in high density areas to eight stories, with housing for families with children limited to the first two stories. Wherever possible, smaller units will be built.

In addition, in order to maximize the usefulness of present facilities and to promote the welfare of the families living in them, a concerted effort will be made to improve the opportunities for satisfactory community life in public housing projects. In order to achieve this improvement the participation of all elements in the surrounding communities will be actively enlisted and utilized.

Public Aid to Join Effort

The President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners has advised the chairman of the subcommittee by letter that the Cook County Department of Public Aid will make a renewed and persistent effort to search out the best housing for recipients available within the ceilings authorized by the legislature, regardless of location. Each employee of the Department will be reminded that no recipient is to be prohibited or discouraged from moving into any part of Cook County because of his race, color, or national origin. The

Department will not be satisfied if recipients live in less satisfactory accommodations than would be available to them were they of a different race, color or national origin.

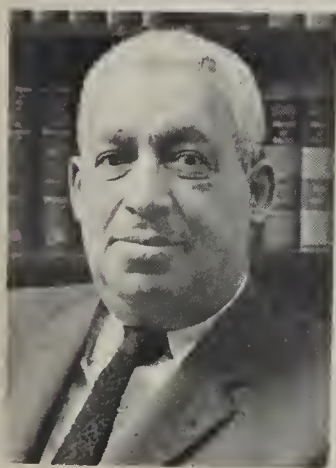
Department employees will be instructed to report any discriminatory refusal by real estate brokers to show rental listings to any recipient to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations or the State Department of Registration and Education through the Chief of the Bureau of Housing of the Public Aid Department. Department employees will also encourage recipients who encounter discrimination in dealing with brokers to report such experiences to the same agencies. The Chief of the Bureau of Housing will maintain a close follow-up on all matters that have been thus reported.

Urban Renewal Seeks Stability

The Urban Renewal Program has had some success in achieving stable residential integration in facilities built in renewal developments with the cooperation of property owners, property managers, community organizations, and neighbors to that end. The Urban Renewal Program will devote itself to producing the same results in its relocation activities and will earnestly solicit the support of all elements of the community in the city, county and metropolitan area in these efforts.

In relocating families, the Department of Urban Renewal will search out the best housing available regardless of location. Each employee of the Department will be reminded that no family is to be prohibited or discouraged from moving into any part of the Chicago metropolitan area because of his race, color, or national origin. Department employees will be instructed to report any discriminatory refusal by a real estate broker to show listings, to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations or to the State Department of Registration and Education through the Director of Relocation. They will also encourage families who encounter discrimination in dealing with a broker to report such experiences to the same agencies. The Director of Relocation will maintain a close follow-up on all matters that have been thus reported.

Equal Service in Mortgage Loans



William R.
Ming, Jr.

The Cook County Council of Insured Savings Associations, by letter, and the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association, at the Committee meeting on August 17, 1966, have affirmed that their policy is to provide equal service and to lend mortgage money to all qualified families, without regard to race, for the purchase of housing anywhere in the metropolitan area.

Query Set on Federal Lending

Assistant Attorney General Roger Wilkins, head of the Community Relations Service of the United States Department of Justice, has advised the chairman of the subcommittee that the Service will inquire into the questions raised, under existing law, with respect to service by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to financial institutions found guilty of practicing racial discrimination in the provision of financial service to the public. While the matter is a complex one, it will be diligently pursued.

Religious Leaders Pledge Aid

The leaders of the organized religious communities in the metropolitan area have already expressed their commitment to the principle of open housing.

The Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, which is co-sponsored by the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the Chicago Board of Rabbis and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, pledges its support to the program outlined and will enlist the full strength of its constituent bodies and their churches and synagogues in effecting equal access to housing in the metropolitan area for all people. They pledge to:

- (1) Educate their membership on the moral necessity of an open and just community.
- (2) Urge owners to sell or rent housing without racial restriction.
- (3) Support local real estate offices and lending institutions in their cooperation with this program.
- (4) Cooperate with and aid the establishment of responsible community organizations and support them in the implementation of these programs.
- (5) Undertake to secure peaceful acceptance and welcome of Negro families prior to and at the time of their entrance into any community.
- (6) Use their resources to help make housing available without racial discrimination.
- (7) Establish, within 30 days, one or more housing centers, with the assistance of the real estate and housing industry and financial institutions, to provide information and help in finding suitable housing for minority families and to urge them to take advantage of new housing opportunities.

Business Leaders to Cooperate

The representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Commercial Club, the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association, Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council, Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, and other secular groups represented in these discussions recognize that their organizations have a major stake in working out the problems of fair housing. Each such representative welcomes

and pledges support to the program outlined in this report. Further, each undertakes to secure the support of his organization and its members, whether individuals, corporations, locals or groups, for the program and their participation in it, including education of their members on the importance to them of fair housing throughout the Chicago metropolitan area.

Leaders to Carry Out Program

The Chicago Conference on Religion and Race will initiate forthwith the formation of a separate, continuing body, sponsored by major leadership organizations in the Chicago metropolitan area and built on a nucleus of the representatives of the organizations participating here. This body should accept responsibility for the education and action programs necessary to achieve fair housing. It should be headed by a board



Thomas G. Ayers

consisting of recognized leaders from government, commerce, industry, finance, religion, real estate, labor, the civil rights movement, and the communications media. Its membership should reflect the diverse racial and ethnic composition of the entire Chicago metropolitan community.

The proposed board should have sufficient stature to formulate a strong and effective program and to provide adequate financing and staff to carry out that program. To the extent of available resources, it should carry forward programs such as, but not limited to, the convening of conferences on fair housing in suburban communities to the end that the policy of the City of Chicago on fair housing will be adopted in the whole Chicago metropolitan area. There

must be a major effort in the pulpits, in the school systems, and in all other available forums to educate citizens of the metropolitan area in the fundamental principle that freedom of choice in housing is the right of every citizen and in their obligations to abide by the law and recognize the rights of others regardless of race, religion, or nationality. The group should assist in the drafting of fair housing laws and ordinances. It should make clear the stake that commerce, industry, banking, real estate, and labor, indeed all residing in the metropolitan area, have in the peaceful achievement of fair housing. The group should emphasize that the metropolitan housing market is a single market. The vigor and growth of that market is dependent upon an adequate supply of standard housing available without discrimination. The group should promote such practical measures as the development of fair housing centers after the model now being established by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race. The group should in the immediate future set up specific goals for achievement of fair housing in the Chicago metropolitan area. Finally, the board should regularly review the performance of the program undertaken by governmental and non-governmental groups, take appropriate action thereon, and provide for public reports.

Chicago Leads Nation

Although all of the metropolitan areas of the country are confronted with the problem of segregated housing, only in Chicago have the top leaders of the religious faiths, commerce and industry, labor and government sat down together with leaders in the civil rights movement to seek practical solutions. With the start that has been made, the subcommittee is confident that the characteristic drive of Chicagoans to achieve their goals, manifest in the Chicago motto of "I Will," enables the Chicago metropolitan area to lead the rest of the nation in the solution of the problems of fair housing.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
 Ralph D. Robinson, *Secretary*
 Morris Bialis
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 William G. Caples
 Claudio Flores
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Mrs. Wendell E. Green
 Daggett Harvey
 William R. Ming, Jr.
 Hale Nelson
 Peter R. Scalise
 Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Director*

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OF CHICAGO

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Highlights of the Year 1965

- Commission-staffed Mayor's Special Committee on Staff Appointments for Negro Physicians submitted its final report, showing the number of Negro doctors in non-government hospitals more than tripled between 1960 and 1965. Mayor Daley asked the committee to remain on a standby basis.

- Volunteer tutoring programs, directly assisted by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, added 70 new sites in 1965, bringing to 212 the number of places where Chicago's 6,400 tutors help 12,500 children and adults improve their learning skills.

- Nearly 1,200 job seekers found employment through referrals from the Commission's South Side Information Center.

- Circuit Court Judge John J. Lupe upheld legality of the Commission-administered Fair Housing Ordinance.
- Thirty thousand rental units in Chicago became available on a non-discriminatory basis as a result of complaints filed under the Fair Housing Ordinance. Commission research pinpointed an additional 40,000 units voluntarily opened by brokers.

- Chicago area industrial plants cooperated with the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and the Board of Education in a new program of in-plant basic education classes.
- Commission's public hearing on consumer credit abuses resulted in legislative proposals to protect unwary buyers.

In the human relations year of 1965, one significant fact came sharply into focus. Things have changed.

As compared to the lack of awareness of ten years ago, the nation at large and our city in particular is keyed to support President Lyndon B. Johnson's statement on Negro equality this year:

"Freedom is not enough. It is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All must have the ability to walk through the gates. We seek not just freedom, but opportunity; not just equality, but human ability; not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact."

In Chicago, the Commission again stepped up its efforts to achieve the goal of equality in fact—not only for Negroes, but for people of all ethnic origins, race, color and creed.

- The Commission's 'Chicago Plan' of news coverage of tension situations was chosen by U.S. Community Relations Service as a model for other cities facing racial conflict.
- Commission's 'momentum control' program, (mobilization of neighborhood leadership), played a key role in containing West Garfield Park disturbances and restoring peace to the troubled area.
- Commission recruited and placed first Negroes as journeymen sheetmetal workers in a continuing effort to open all building trades to minority applicants.
- Board of Education took action for upgrading the quality of education in Chicago public schools on recommendations made by Commission Chairman Ely M. Aaron.



RICHARD J. DALEY
MAYOR

CITY OF CHICAGO
211 WEST WACKER DRIVE

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60606 PHONE 744-4111

October 1, 1966

The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor
and Members of the City Council
City Hall
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Gentlemen:

The Commission on Human Relations is pleased to submit
this annual report of its activities for the year 1965.

We are grateful to the many private citizens and groups who
have assisted the Commission in carrying out its program,
particularly those who served on our advisory committees.

With the continued support of the Mayor and the City Council,
we will renew and strengthen our efforts to further equal rights
under the law for all men, in all places and at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

Ely M. Aaron
Ely M. Aaron
Chairman

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Community Organization

Chairman
Richard Jaffe, Assistant Director
National Opinion Research Center

Education

Co-Chairmen
Mrs. James Mason
Charles R. Monroe, Dean
Wilson Junior College

Employment

Chairman
William G. Caples, Vice President
Inland Steel Company

Health

Chairman
Dr. Edsel Hudson
University of Illinois Research &
Educational Hospitals

Housing

Chairman
Jack Witkowski
Real Estate Appraiser

Law and Order

Chairman
Jerome J. Friedman
Attorney

Public Relations

Chairman
Hale Nelson, Vice President
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

Mayor's Committee on New Residents

Chairman
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Scott, Foresman and Company

Credit Legislative Committee

Chairman
Jerome Schur
Special Assistant Corporation
Counsel

Tutoring Planning Committee

Chairman
Emrik Carlson
General Wood Boys Club

Research Committee

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Special Committee on Hospital Appointments

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John W. Barrett
John C. Eller
Edwin F. Hirsch, M.D.
Laurel E. Keith, M.D.
Will F. Lyon, M.D.
Clyde W. Phillips, M.D.
E. Lee Strohl, M.D.
John C. Troxel, M.D.
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Chicago Commission on Human Relations

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Department, United Auto
Workers, AFL-CIO

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Claudio Flores, Editor,
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Hale Nelson, Vice President
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

Peter R. Scalise, Attorney

Dr. Marshal L. Scott, Dean
Presbyterian Institute of
Industrial Relations

Director

Edward Marciniak

Hiring of Nonwhites Continues to Increase

A survey made in the fall of this year showed significant results in the Commission's merit employment program with city contractors. A poll of 160 companies who had hired their first Negro in 1963 or 1964 revealed that 90 percent of these firms had hired additional Negroes in 1965. In fact, 40 percent (64 companies) had hired many more Negroes in other positions. Only 10 percent (16 companies) remained about the same.

The hiring of Negroes by city contractors has increased in all jobs—white collar, skilled, sales, professional and technical.

This year the nondiscrimination clause in city contracts was amended to include the following language: "To demonstrate compliance, the tenant (contractor) and his contractors and sub-contractors will furnish such reports and information as requested by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations."

Vice President Hubert Humphrey in several speeches to groups of mayors recommended the Commission's city contractor compliance program as a model for other cities.

And it was at the suggestion of the Commission that the national convention of private employment agencies included for the first time a general session on merit employment.

Following a review of employment practices and policies of banks having city money on deposit, the Employment Division received from them requests for assistance in locating minority group applicants.

Through constant contact with city contractors, staff from this division encourage them to refer job openings to the Commission's South Side Information Center. This Center was also successful in persuading many employers to relax requirements for a high school diploma for certain jobs and to discontinue the use of pre-employment examinations for others.

Chicago citizens who feel they have been victims of discrimination are encouraged to file a complaint with the Commission. In 1965 the various departments served nearly 150 more complainants than in 1964.

TOTAL COMPLAINTS	1965	1964
Law and Order	298	203
New Residents	23	61
Health	23	5
Education	16	15
Employment	51	33
Public Accommodations	41	25
Housing (non-ordinance)	9	8
Housing (ordinance)	107	75
Totals	568	425

An area of major concern in 1965 was apprenticeship. In December Mayor Richard J. Daley announced a massive program of recruitment, qualification, training and jobs for minority youth interested in entering the building and construction industry. The Commission assisted the Mayor by arranging and staffing an initial meeting of representatives from various city, state and federal agencies, private organizations, employers and union officials.

The Commission continued to assist the Apprentice Information Center of the Illinois State Employment Service. A result of the Center's efforts was the active recruitment and training of minority group apprenticeship candidates by trades previously closed to them.

The Employment division also participated in employment fairs including the West Side Career-O-Rama and the Employment Opportunity Fair held at the South Parkway YWCA.

In addition, staff continued to lend technical assistance and to give planning aid to the Apprenticeship Information Center, the Illinois State Employment Service and the MERIT Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Annual Awards Luncheon Attracts 1000 Guests

Mayor Richard J. Daley presented six awards for outstanding contributions to better human relations in Chicago at the Commission's 20th Annual Awards Luncheon attended by nearly 1,000 guests in December.

Recipient of the 1965 Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award for long term and distinguished service in human relations was the Rev. Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler.

Awards were presented to Aldens, Inc. a mail order and retail merchandiser; Norman Ross, a radio-television commentator and newspaper columnist; Robert L. Thompson, a general insurance broker and civic leader; the Chicago MERIT Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry; Job Opportunities Through Better Skills, a cooperative project of the Chicago Boys Clubs, the Chicago Youth Centers and the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago; Marynook Homeowners Association and the Organization for the Southwest Community.

Winners were selected by the Commission's 1965 Awards Committee from a field of nominations sent in by individuals and organizations throughout the Chicago area.

Law and Order Staff Develops New Methods

New techniques were developed by the Law and Order department in 1965 to cope with a new dimension in violent outbreaks. In contrast to previous disturbances, set off by move-ins of minority families into previously all-white neighborhoods, this year's single major flare-up took place totally within a disadvantaged Negro community.

By assigning staff to serve as liaison with the various civil rights organizations and by establishing year-round community law and order committees composed of public and private agency personnel as well as neighborhood residents, the Commission has been effective in quelling and preventing tension situations.

Techniques Tested

A critical test of these techniques was provided by the August disturbance in the West Garfield Park area. Quick application of the Commission's program of "momentum control," immediate utilization of all the resources of local community leadership, was a key factor in controlling this outbreak. While racial violence was simultaneously exploding elsewhere in the country, Chicago was able to contain this single flare-up which resulted from an unfortunate accident and lasted five days.

Staff also cooperated with tenant relations counselors, floor captains and community organizations in and around Ida B. Wells, Harold Ickes and Robert Taylor Homes public housing projects to develop constructive programs.

Lectures at Police Academy

The Commission continued its lecture series at the Chicago Police Academy in order to keep all police officers informed about the city's intergroup and inter-racial problems and to impress upon them the necessity for impartial handling of potentially dangerous situations.

Eighteen sessions were held for 716 men, from recruits to district and area commanders. As a result of this program, police commanders often call on the Commission's Law and Order division for advice and counsel. The Commission also distributed 12,000 copies of "Your Civil Rights" to policemen to help them with their work in human relations.

During 1965 this division investigated 298 cases covering 20 different categories. Most cases concerned interpersonal tension, picketing demonstrations, property damage, assault, community tension and move-ins.



Cooperation with the Chicago Police Department is an integral part of the Commission's law and order work. Civil rights director Edmund Brooks, right, gives Superintendent O. W. Wilson "Your Civil Rights" which was widely distributed to police personnel.

Forty-one public accommodations cases were investigated in 1965. These involved a refusal of service by various establishments such as taverns, restaurants, barber shops and hotels. Compliance with the city and state laws was obtained in 21 cases, 4 cases were referred to appropriate enforcement agencies, 2 were closed when the owner went out of business, 2 were closed for lack of cooperation by the complainant, 2 were outside the Commission's jurisdiction, 5 were closed when no evidence of discrimination was found, and 5 cases remained open at the end of the year.

Financial Report for 1965

Account	Appropriation	Expenditure
Salaries	\$286,240.00	\$262,023.81
Office Conveniences	700.00	695.78
Postage and Postal Charges	5,000.00	4,999.78
Publications	11,000.00	11,753.34
Rental of Property	17,000.00	18,946.00
Rental, Equipment & Services	350.00	349.11
Maintenance of Equipment	350.00	340.12
Subscriptions and Dues	500.00	498.66
Heat, Light & Power (Public)	500.00	672.93
Auto Allowance (Mileage)	1,600.00	1,598.02
Reimbursement for Travel	1,000.00	811.00
Local Transportation	1,000.00	1,000.00
For Commodities	3,300.00	3,660.76
For Contingencies	1,000.00	697.29
For Newcomers Activities	22,000.00	18,988.99
For Fair Housing Activities	35,000.00	31,264.22
Total	\$386,540.00	\$358,299.81

Chicago News Media Plan Cited as Nation's Model

Public Information staff met this spring with chief executives of the press, radio and television. An estimate of summer tension possibilities was presented and the now-famous "Chicago Plan" for news coverage of racial disturbances was reviewed and updated.

Cited in 1965 by the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department as a model for other cities, the "Chicago Plan" is a voluntary code followed by media in publicizing the early stages of a situation. Under the code the media assume responsibility for broadcasting such news only after the danger of attracting troublemakers to the scene has passed.

The acting director of the Community Relations Service told a national group of editors: "Every big city, in our opinion, could use a Chicago plan . . . what frequently spelled the difference between an incident and a riot, we're convinced, has been this simple, common-sense procedure of the Chicago press."

Throughout the year the Commission serves as a round-the-clock news source.

This year special attention was focused on the Commission's public hearing on consumer credit abuses, the 20th annual awards luncheon, the annual meeting of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, two city-wide tutoring conferences and the awards presented annually to high school editors for outstanding articles on human relations.

The division compiles data and serves as a source for information on minority groups and human relations in the city, maintains a library of human relations research materials and conducts surveys to gather current data, e.g. population, income, housing and education statistics.

The division also publishes a newsletter, "Human Relations News," of which 56,000 copies were distributed. Other publications included 70,000 copies of "You and Chicago," a fact book for newcomers on city living; 15,000 copies of "Usted y Chicago," its Spanish edition;

55,000 copies of a brochure explaining Commission services and 28,500 copies of "Your Civil Rights," a guide to civil rights laws.

The department serves as host to the many foreign visitors to the Commission. In 1965, scholars, editors and officials from 20 nations were briefed. A highlight of the program was the orientation of 25 high-ranking participants in a U.S. Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, held under the auspices of the State Department.

A vital Commission function is to conduct a comprehensive information program to keep Chicagoans aware of the latest developments in human relations. The Commission relies not only on its own newsletter, reports and studies, but also on the voluntary and generous cooperation of Chicago's mass media.

Aaron's Letter to Board Speeds Action on Schools

Beginning in early June, and continuing throughout the summer, the city was the scene of almost daily demonstration marches by civil rights groups. The marches were directed against "de facto" segregation in Chicago public schools.

Commission Chairman Ely M. Aaron sent a letter to Frank M. Whiston, president of the Board of Education, urging the Board to consider a six-point program for upgrading education in the city.

The letter suggested that the Board take the following steps:

1. Share with the public news of the machinery and timetable established to select a new superintendent of schools.
2. Immediately deny the use of the Washburne Trade School facilities to "those few apprenticeship trades which still bar racial and ethnic minorities."

(Continued on Page 6)



Publications about the Commission's work and other related subjects keep Chicagoans well informed.

Credit Hearing Yields Legislative Proposals

Six recommendations to the Illinois legislature resulted from the consumer credit hearing held early in 1965 in City Council chambers by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

After evaluating testimony from 37 representatives of public and private agencies, the Commission proposed laws that would: (1) outlaw the referral sales device, (2) establish a 30-day period during which a buyer might cancel a contract with a seller who misrepresents his goods or services, (3) set a maximum limit on finance charges for retail installment sales, (4) abolish deficiency judgments, (5) increase from \$45 per week to \$65 per week the minimum wage to be exempt from all wage attachments and (6) establish a one-week "cooling off period" before a signed contract becomes valid.

One Proposal Made Law

One proposal—recommending restraints on referral sales rebates—was enacted into the law by the 1965 session of the legislature.

Along with its concern for better credit legislation, the Commission stands committed to providing effective consumer credit education. The consumer credit education program included speeches made by members of the MCNR's Credit Legislation Committee and informative materials distributed by the staff. Besides making available materials already published, this year the MCNR wrote and circulated 10,000 copies of "The Ten Commandments . . . A Positive Approach to Credit Problems For People Who Can Think for Themselves."

Consumer credit courses were also made part of an in-plant education program organized in the fall in several large Chicago area industries. Cooperating with the Board of Education, which provided experienced teachers, the MCNR established classes at the Coca Cola Syrup plant, Zenith Radio Corporation, R. R. Donnelley, Florsheim Shoe, Link Belt and Campbell Soup.

Assists Volunteer Tutoring

In its role of providing direct assistance to volunteer tutoring projects in various Chicago areas, the MCNR sponsored two major tutoring conferences, each attracting more than 300 tutors. Two editions of a city-wide tutoring directory were published, listing winter and summer sites.

The total number of tutoring locations increased from 152 last year to 212 this year, and more than 6,000 tutors met regularly with more than 12,000 school children and adults.

A special slide film explaining how and why volunteer tutoring was prepared by the MCNR for recruit-

Action on Schools

(Continued from Page 5)

3. Fill the Board's post of assistant superintendent for integration immediately with someone who is of outstanding ability and "solidly committed to a program guided by the Hauser and Havighurst reports."

4. Make clear that decisions on new high schools and redistricting of existing ones will carry out the proposals of the Department of City Planning to change the trends of massive racial transition and seek to achieve harmoniously integrated neighborhoods attractive to all races and creeds.

5. Reiterate its willingness to meet with groups of citizens who have concrete ideas on executing the recommendations of the Hauser and Havighurst reports.

6. As soon as possible outline what additional programs in compensatory education can be initiated out of state, federal and other funds.

Positive Steps Taken

The Board reacted promptly.

1. It appointed Dr. Virginia F. Lewis, a distinguished educator, as assistant superintendent for integration.

2. It took a racial head count at Washburne Trade School.

3. As a consequence of the count, the Board passed a resolution requiring all joint apprenticeship committees who use Washburne facilities to have a non-discriminatory policy in the selection of apprentice candidates.

In other activities, the education department served in an advisory capacity to public and private school officials, community leaders and city agencies in their efforts to achieve equal educational opportunities for all students throughout Chicago.

In addition to complaints received jointly with the department of civil rights services, 16 others, involving various discriminatory situations in public, private and vocational schools were processed by the department. Also during the year, the staff successfully helped in the resolution of tension situations which occurred at schools in different parts of the city.

ment and shown throughout the year to industrial, educational and religious groups.

At the request of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity the Commission conducted a three-month study of volunteer tutoring in Chicago. The report suggested a yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of tutoring projects.

To help expand the tutoring program, a number of grants from private organizations made it possible for the MCNR to add two new staff positions this year, a volunteer coordinator and an educational advisor.

The MCNR also operates a South Side Information Center, 622 E. 63rd Street, whose major function is helping new residents find jobs. More than 2,100 job referrals were made this year, and just under 1,200 of these positions were filled. In addition, the Center handled some 12,000 telephone service calls plus more than 4,000 visits to the Center.

Helpful Publications Available at Commission

(The following is a list of reading materials produced or reprinted by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. They are offered to the public without charge upon request.)

General

- Your Civil Rights*, 1966 edition, a 48-page booklet of state and city civil rights laws, directions for filing complaints and listing of related agencies.
- You and Chicago*, a guide to the city for newcomers and young people, and
- Usted y Chicago*, the Spanish version.
- Annual Report 1964*
- Citizens Advisory Committees of the Commission on Human Relations, 1965-1966.*
- The Work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations*, a brochure briefly explaining the overall work of the Commission.

Special Reports

- The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago*, October, 1962.
- "The Human Rights Challenge Today," a 1965 year-end report, December Supplement, *Human Relations News*.
- "Recent Desegregation in Suburbs of Chicago," January, 1966 *Human Relations News*.
- "Urge Laws, Education to Curb Credit Abuses," a report on the Mayor's Committee on New Residents open hearing on consumer credit problems, February, 1966 *Human Relations News*.
- Foundations—What They Are and How to Approach Them*, reprint of a paper by Kendall I. Lingle.
- "Experimental Funds At Work," by Richard Taft, a reprint from *Interracial Review*, December, 1965, describing grants made for interracial projects.
- Broadening the Resources of Intergroup Relations Agencies*, a reprint of a report by Robert H. McRae before the NAIRO Convention, October, 1965.
- City Contractors and Fair Employment*, a report by the Community Relations Services of the U. S. Conference of mayors.
- "Report on Integration in Building Trades," reprinted articles and editorials from Chicago newspapers, September, 1966.

Community Organization

- Directory of Human Relations Commissions and Committees in Cook County*, January, 1966, compiled by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.
- Offices of Community Organizations in Chicago*, April, 1966.
- Local Human Relations Commissions and Councils in Illinois*, Spring, 1966, compiled by the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Hospitals

- "Physicians, Hospitals and the Negro Patient," an article by Edward Marciniak, reprinted from *New City* magazine, April, 1962, updated to March, 1963.
- Final Report to the Mayor from the Special Committee on Staff Appointments for Negro Physicians*, July, 1965.
- Program for Integrating Negro Physicians on Hospital Staffs in Chicago*, an address by Edward Marciniak before the American Public Health Association, October, 1965.
- Negro Physicians and Medical Students Affiliated with Chicago Hospitals and Medical Schools as of October 23, 1965.*
- "Hospitals and Human Rights," reprint from *Hospitals*, April, 1965.
- Negro Births in Chicago Hospitals*, prepared by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Fair Housing Legislation

- Conozca Sus Derechos en la Venta, Compra y Alquiler de Propiedades*, an explanation in Spanish of Chicago's ordinance.
- A Guide to Chicago's Fair Housing Ordinance*, a pamphlet published by the League of Women Voters.

Rules Governing Practice and Procedure before the Chicago Commission on Human Relations relating to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

Opinion of Judge John J. Lupe of Circuit Court in case of Chicago Real Estate Board vs. City of Chicago, December, 1965.

"Open Housing Works," reprint of an editorial in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, September, 1965.

"Fair Housing Report," reprint of an editorial in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, August, 1965.

Report on two years of administration of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance by Edward Marciniak, September, 1965, to National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Report of Complaints Received Under The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, September, 1966.

Housing

- "Breaking the Housing Barrier," an article by Edward Marciniak, reprinted from the *Commonweal*, March, 1963.
- "They Chased the Gloom Peddlers out of Marynook," reprint of an article by Naomi Brodkey in *New City* magazine.
- Remedies for Panic Peddling*, April, 1965, prepared by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.
- "Integration in Suburbia," an article by Hal M. Freeman, reprinted in the *Chicago Daily News*, January, 1966.
- "An Economic Analysis of Property Values and Race," a commentary by Anthony Downs on a study by Luigi Laurenti, reprinted from *Land Economics*.
- "Negroes Passing Upkeep Tests of Home Owners," reprint of a special report by Albert Jedlicka in the *Chicago Daily News*, March, 1966.
- Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood*, a survey prepared by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, June, 1962.
- What Will Chicago's Residential Areas Be Like in 1975?*, reprint of a speech by Anthony Downs to the Brokers' Forum of CREB March, 1964.
- "Managing Neighborhood Stability," by Harry N. Gottlieb, reprinted from *New City* magazine, 1966.
- "How One Chicago Block Faces Integration," reprint of an article by Wesley Hartzell in *Chicago's American*, April, 1966.
- "Fundamentals of Management for Integrated Housing in Chicago," reprint of an article by Charles E. Fox, vice-president, Draper and Kramer, in the *Journal of Property Management*, Jan.-Feb. 1966.
- Dueno-Inquilino Sus Derechos Y Responsabilidades . . . Cooperacion Para Construir un Mejor Vecindario.* (Spanish language translation of booklet *Landlord-Tenant Rights and Responsibilities . . . Cooperation to Build a Better Community*. Published in English by the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference in cooperation with the Chicago Urban League.)
- "New Trends in Open Housing," *Human Relations News*, Spring, 1966.
- "A Metropolitan Fair Housing Program," *Human Relations News*, September, 1966.

New Residents and Tutoring

- A Bibliography for Volunteer Tutoring*, August, 1965.
- Suggested Approaches for the Volunteer Tutor*, November, 1965.
- Tutoring Reading at After-School Study Centers*, prepared by The Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning.
- After-School Study Centers: Volunteer Work in Reading*, by Gayle Janowitz, 1964.
- Cultural Enrichment Guide*, a listing of tours and activities for individuals and groups prepared by MCNR.
- Ten Commandments of Credit Buying*, (also in Spanish).
- Volunteer Tutoring Directory*, prepared by MCNR.

Court Upholds City Fair Housing Ordinance

Judge John J. Lupe's Circuit Court ruling justified the City Council's passage of the Fair Housing Ordinance which is administered by the Commission. Referring to this law, a lead editorial in the Chicago Daily News stated, "Changing times require changing methods and the hullabaloo that greeted the City Council action nearly two years ago seems to have subsided as, in actual practice, the ordinance apparently has hurt no one and helped many."

An increased awareness of the ordinance was indicated by the 107 complaints filed and processed this year, as compared to 75 complaints in 1964.

Works With Other Agencies

The housing division continued to cooperate with the Department of Development and Planning, the Department of Urban Renewal and the Chicago Housing Authority and various other public and private agencies working to eliminate blight and segregation.

In October the Commission's director reported to the Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, that some 30,000 housing units in the city were being rented on a non-discriminatory basis as the direct result of adjustments of complaints under the ordinance. Voluntary compliance of many other brokers, he said, had opened up 40,000 units known to the Commission.

As a result of the ordinance, Negro families have moved uneventfully into communities such as Near North, Lincoln Park, Lakeview, Uptown, Edgewater and Rogers Park, areas far from those predominantly populated by Negroes. In cooperation with the Chicago Police Department the Commission covered these "move-ins" to safeguard neighborhood stability and tranquility.

The Chicago Housing Authority this year adopted the Commission's program for families whose increased incomes make them ineligible for public housing. The program is designed to inform them about how to obtain private accommodations.

The Commission submitted to the city's Department of Development and Planning recommendations for programs under the National Housing Act of 1965 which would advance stable interracial housing throughout the city. In addition, it made an evaluation study and report on the city's overall planning document, "Basic Policies for the Comprehensive Plan of Chicago." Investigating another area, Commission staff prepared a study for the Department of Urban Renewal on the feasibility of achieving racial residential integration in the Roosevelt-Halsted Urban Renewal Area.

"Desegregation of Chicago Suburbs," an article by the division's director Hal M. Freeman, was published in the Autumn, 1965 *Journal of Intergroup Relations*.

Participates in Conventions

In November the Commission staff assumed an active role in the annual convention of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials with the Commission's director serving as chairman. This was followed by participation in the annual convention of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Institutional housing, too, was scrutinized in 1965 in the form of a survey made of student accommodations provided by the city's various colleges and universities. The survey produced increased commitment to the principle of fair housing on the part of these institutions.

Finally, staff continued to work with those organizations and individuals in the city and state who are promoting a state-wide fair housing law.



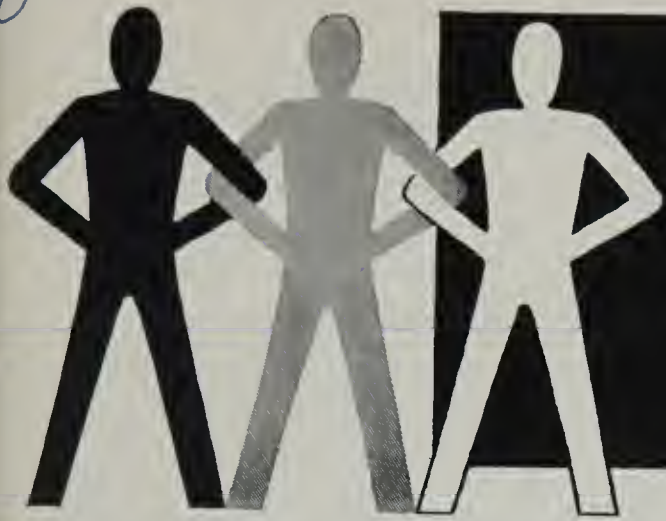
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Vol. 8

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Annual Luncheon to Feature Documentary

"Chicago '66: Historic Year In Human Relations"—a documentary presenting the scenes and sounds of change—will highlight the program at the Twenty-First Annual Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Invitations have been mailed for the luncheon, which will be held Monday, Dec. 5, promptly at 12:00 noon in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

Puerto Rican Hearing Proposals Released

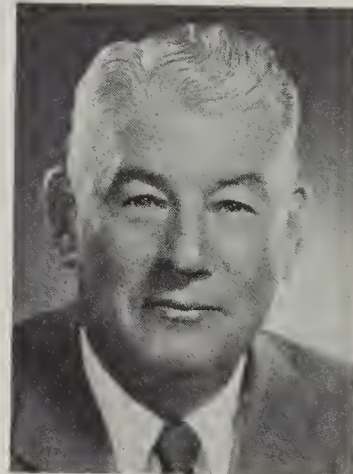
The Commission has published a 23-page report of its July 15-16 open hearing on problems confronting the Puerto Rican community.

Included in the report is a list of 37 new programs put into effect by Nov. 1 to serve Spanish-speaking residents.

- The Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity opened an outpost with Spanish-speaking staff at 2120 West Division Street to offer employment, counseling and educational programs and to service a Neighborhood Youth Corps. This outpost was also made available to Operation Champ, the Urban Career Corps and Operation Push-Up.
- The Commission on Youth Welfare assigned Spanish-speaking personnel to work with the Police Department in its community relations program.
- The Board of Education set up four summer programs offering English classes in the Division Street area.
- The Commission on Human Relations issued in Spanish a new guide, "Landlord-Tenant Rights and Responsibilities—Cooperation to Build a Better Community" as well as its popular handbook of city services, "Usted y Chicago."
- The League of Women Voters of Chicago published a Spanish translation of the 1966 version of its booklet, "Your Vote Does Make A Difference." This booklet instructs the voter concerning registration and voting procedures and described the offices involved in the November election.

(Continued on Page 2)

Program participants will include Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, James W. Cook, chairman of the Metropolitan Leadership Council for Open Housing, and the Honorable Richard J. Daley, mayor, City of Chicago.



James W. Cook

"This year for the first time the annual luncheon program will be a comprehensive report on various aspects of human relations in the metropolitan area," announced Chairman Aaron. "The practice of citing individuals and groups for their outstanding contributions, as in past years, has been discontinued in order to recognize the progress of the community as a whole."

All persons planning to attend the luncheon have been requested to make their reservations early to facilitate seating arrangements and ticket mailing. Further information about the luncheon may be obtained by calling the Commission office, 744-4111.

Pre-Luncheon Forum Set

Special guests of the Commission at the Annual Luncheon will be the some 100 chairmen of human relations councils and commissions throughout the metropolitan area.

At 10 a.m. on the luncheon day these chairmen and other representatives of their organizations will attend

(Continued on Page 3)

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Jewish Labor Committee Cites Ely M. Aaron

"For years of service in behalf of all ethnic groups toward the achievement of full citizenship opportunities" is inscribed on a special Civil Rights Award presented to Commission chairman Ely M. Aaron last month by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago.

Aaron received the plaque at the 12th Labor Conference on Civil Rights Oct. 22, at which he was the principal luncheon speaker.

Commissioner Morris Bialis is chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

In his speech Aaron said, "We know that as a nation we believe in law which governs with our consent, as the governed, and that it is through lawful means and not through violence or revolution that we achieve the correction of the social and economic evils which are present in our body politic."

He stressed that bias, poverty and ignorance are probably common to all people of all races and ethnic groups.

Jewish organizations, he said, learned a long time ago that they must fight for the equal rights of all Americans in order to win equal rights for Jews.

As an example of the progress being made in Chicago, Aaron cited the opening of all building trades apprenticeship programs to minority group applicants, a breakthrough recently announced by the Commission.

Tutoring Conference Most Successful Ever



Mrs. Gayle Janowitz, Department of Political and Social Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, leads a workshop at the Tutoring Conference '66, co-sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a Commission division. The Oct. 15 program was the most successful volunteer tutoring conference ever held. Some 400 project directors, tutors, social workers and community leaders participated in the day-long confab at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus.

Puerto Rican Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

- Chicago Post Office Spanish-speaking supervisors have trained some 300 Spanish-American citizens for employment with the postal system.

Proposals for additional action also appear in detail.

Derived from the testimony of 54 witnesses, these recommendations cover the following areas: (1) police-community relations, (2) courts and law, (3) education, (4) employment, (5) unions, (6) social services, (7) community organizations and leadership training, (8) health and housing facilities and (9) press, radio and television.

The Commission has referred each suggestion to the appropriate public or private agency, organization or group.

Six Basic Problems

The testimony pointed up six basic problem areas:

1. Finding ways to bridge understanding between Puerto Rican residents and law enforcement bodies;
2. Improving educational opportunities for both adults and children to learn English and to adjust to urban living, as well as encouraging Puerto Rican residents to learn to speak English;
3. Increasing employment opportunities for Spanish-speaking residents;
4. Persuading governmental and private agencies to improve their understanding of Latin-American people and their culture, particularly through the employment of Spanish-speaking staff.
5. Exploring ways and means for upgrading the quality of housing facilities.
6. Adding recreational facilities in areas of the city with a high concentration of Spanish-speaking residents.

Response to Disturbance

The hearing was held to inquire into the conditions surrounding a civil disturbance in June along the heavily Puerto Rican area on Division Street between Damen and California. This civil disorder, which was primarily directed against the police and government, caused great concern among all the responsible leaders of the city, including the Puerto Rican community.

Presiding at the hearing was Commission chairman Ely M. Aaron, along with Robert C. McNamara, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, and Commissioners Claudio Flores, Jerome J. Friedman and Dr. Marshal L. Scott.

William A. Muniz, manpower coordinator for the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, headed the planning staff for the hearing. He was assisted by Anthony Perdomo, assistant state's attorney of Cook County.

(Concluded on Page 4)

**"Sorry.
This house
has just been sold."**



Would you believe it?

North, South, East, West—time after time—too many Americans find doors closed to them in this "Free Society." The problem of fair housing reaches to the very roots of so many other problems in America.

Equal and well-balanced education and job opportunity, for example. And true justice. And true brotherhood.

Thoughtful people know the time has long since passed when we can afford prejudice—yes, even in real estate.

Yet even thoughtful people sometimes turn emotional at the idea of a Negro or other minority-group family in "their" neighborhood.

How about you? Examine your conscience deeply. A good place to start is in your church or synagogue.

Look at what the very roots of your Faith have to say about brotherhood.

It just may make you the strongest person on your block—the one with the strength to take a stand.

PHOTO BY HAROLD HALMA

Prepared as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council and Religion in American Life

Advertising Council Promotes Fair Housing

This advertisement on fair housing has been prepared as a public service in cooperation with the Advertising Council and Religion in American Life, Inc., for distribution to cooperating media in Chicago and across the country. These media donate their advertising space.

The Advertising Council is a private, non-profit communications organization supported by American business and advertising. Its sole function is to conduct advertising campaigns on programs dealing with national problem areas.

Commissioner Harvey Receives NCCJ Award

Commissioner Daggett Harvey is the recipient of the 1966 annual brotherhood award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The presentation was made Oct. 20 at a dinner sponsored by the N.C.C.J. and the Food Industries of Chicago.

As board chairman of Fred Harvey restaurants he was cited for his contributions to civic affairs and his distinguished leadership in the food industry.

CAEC Offers Institute on Negro History

The Catholic Adult Education Center will repeat their current institute on "The History of the Negro in American Life" beginning in February. Under a grant from The Field Foundation of Illinois the CAEC began the first ten-week institute in October.

Vaile Scott, CAEC director, has announced that the program is designed to serve both public and parochial school teachers and social workers in the Chicago area. Eighty participants from the city and suburbs are enrolled in the series of ten two-hour sessions.

Sister Rose Albert Thering, Ph.D., a staff member of the Catholic Adult Education Center, is director. Faculty and lecturers include Sterling Stuckey, chairman, the AMISTAD Society, Chicago; Miss Beatrice Young, director of educational services, Illinois Commission on Human Relations; Sister Francis Raphael, O.P., supervisor, Chicago Archdiocesan School Board and director, Center for Urban Education; and John Hope Franklin, professor of American history, University of Chicago.

Also, Lerone Bennett, Jr., senior editor, Ebony Magazine; Gilbert Osofsky, Guggenheim Fellow, Washington, D.C.; Sterling Brown, poet and professor of English, Howard University; August Meier, professor of history,

Roosevelt University; and Paul Mundy, professor of sociology, Loyola University.

Applications for the next institute, beginning in February, may be filed after December. Further information may be obtained by calling the CAEC at 663-0080.

Pre-Luncheon Forum

(Continued from Page 1)

a forum on fair housing sponsored jointly by the Illinois and Chicago Commissions on Human Relations.

The purpose of the session will be to discuss ways in which suburban and city groups can cooperate in implementing the August "summit agreement."

Presiding will be Lestre Brownlee, vice-chairman of the Illinois Commission. The president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Thomas G. Ayers will give the opening speech.

Rogers Park Leaders Welcome All Residents

Religious and community leaders in Rogers Park and Northtown have issued a statement welcoming persons of all races and creeds in their community anytime and anywhere.

The statement was released after a conference called by the Rogers Park Community Council and the Inter-faith Clergy of Rogers Park and Northtown.

Excerpts include:

"Rogers Park has enjoyed the privilege of a long history as a harmonious community of people representing all races, cultures and religious traditions.

"It is the fundamental aim of the Rogers Park Community Council to create a dynamic and vital community and to develop its physical, cultural, educational, economic and religious resources in order to make this a more desirable place in which to live.

"In keeping with these key aims, we believe that welcoming all new residents to the community, whatever their diverse backgrounds, is in keeping with American tradition and is basic to the ultimate good of the community."

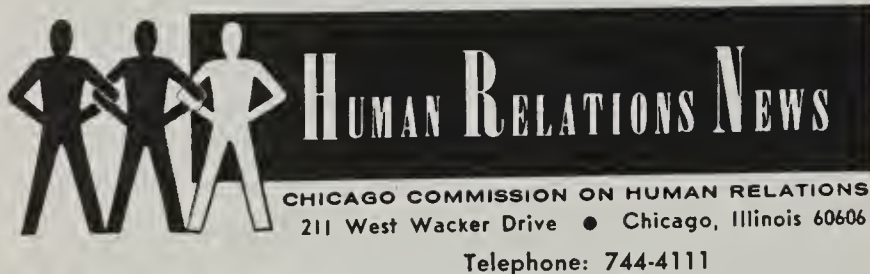
Clergy members were urged to meet with real estate men, bankers and property owners, under the auspices of the Rogers Park Community Council, to discuss fair housing.

A spokesman said the step was taken by the group "in an effort to act from a constructive viewpoint rather than out of fear."

Kit on Integrated Texts

A kit containing twenty articles on ethnically integrated and ecumenically oriented textbooks is now available for \$3.00.

Titled "Selected Readings on Integrated Textbooks," the kit can be ordered from: Director of Educational Services, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 1307 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois, 60605.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

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Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
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Daggett Harvey
John H. Johnson
William R. Ming, Jr.
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Edward Marciniak, *Director*

Area Teens Discuss Intergroup Relations



Lincoln's statue sets the stage for the High School Intergroup Relations Conference held at Thornton Twp. High School for 1,700 area teens. Discussing an address by Dr. William Graham Cole, chairman of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, are (left to right) Brenda Johnson, Harrison High; Kris Lems, Evanston Twp.; and Mari Sandler, New Trier.

(Sun-Times Photo by Joe Kordick)

Puerto Rican Hearing

(Continued from Page 2)

The City of Chicago and various other public and private groups have instituted new programs and expanded present ones to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking Chicagoans.

Sponsors of these special services include the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, the Chicago Board of Education, the League of Women Voters and the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Copies of the hearing report are available from the Commission without charge upon request.

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JANUARY 1967



HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS OF CHICAGO

Vol. 9

MAR - 8 1967

No. 1



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CFHO Constitutional: State Supreme Court

The constitutionality of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance was upheld in a unanimous decision handed down in January by the Illinois Supreme Court.

This decision was the result of an appeal of the 1966 ruling by Judge John J. Lupe, Circuit Court of Cook County. Judge Lupe had ruled the CFHO valid in the suit by the Chicago Real Estate Board, et. al., vs. City of Chicago, et. al.

The Real Estate Board filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance adopted by the Chicago City Council to be enforced by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

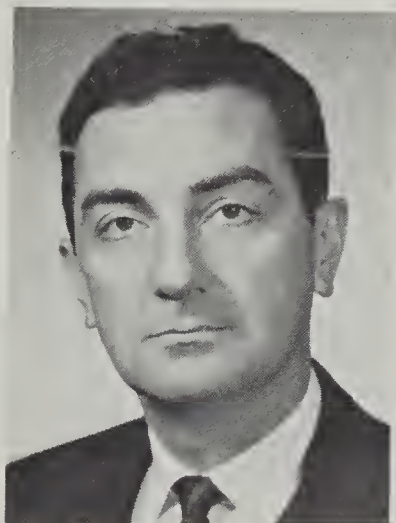
Commissioners Appointed

Robert Johnston and Leonard Frank Miska have been appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley as members of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Their appointments to three-year terms which expire Oct. 21, 1969 are subject to approval by the City Council.



Johnston



Miska

Johnston, 52, is director of Region 4, United Auto Workers of America, 5132 W. Harrison St., and Miska, 45, is president of the Southtown Music Corporation and the Hartford Finance Corporation, 2108 W. 51st St.

Johnston has served as director of the Illinois Department of Labor and has been Region 4 director since 1956. He is also a vice-president of the Illinois

The Supreme Court decision said, in part: "The ordinance was enacted to cope with problems resulting from discrimination in housing.

"The imposition of restrictions on real estate brokers alone was reasonably related to the objectives of the law, and was not arbitrary, in view of the fact that the restrictions affect the housing market to a far greater extent than do individual property owners.

"Consequently, this ordinance in no way infringed the constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection of the law. Nor does it offend any other constitutional provision."

Copies of the opinion are available from the Commission, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Room 812.

Panic Peddling Decision Upheld

In another January housing decision Circuit Court Judge Charles S. Dougherty upheld a Commission finding that a South Side real estate broker had acted in violation of the CFHO. The broker had been charged with panic peddling.

The judge also denied a request for an administrative review of the Commission decision.

AFL-CIO and a member of the UAW International executive board.

While on the Region 4 staff Johnston was chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Iowa State CIO Council. He also helped organize the community services program in that state.

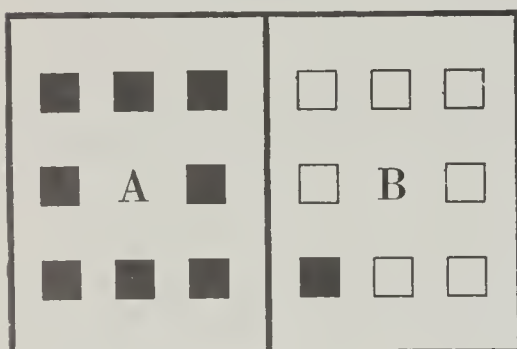
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Metropolitan Fair Housing: Patterns of Cl

Cook tells how movement occurs

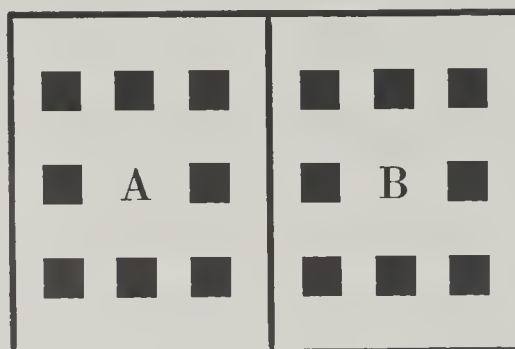
"The problem of freedom of residence for Negroes has been around long enough for certain facts to have crystallized," observed James W. Cook, president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company and chairman of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, at the 21st Annual Luncheon of the Commission. Cook called attention to the patterns of residential change:

FACT 1.



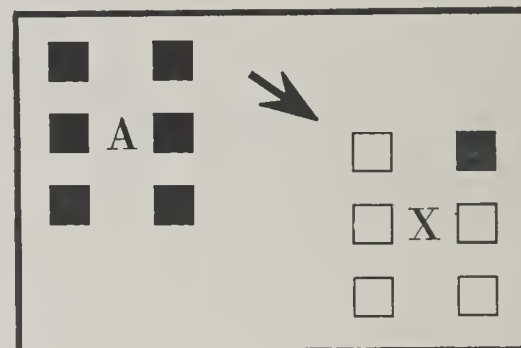
When Negro residential area "A" is immediately adjacent to white residential area "B", and the demand for Negro housing exceeds the supply, eventually a Negro family will move from "A" to "B."

FACT 2.



With few exceptions, it will be only a matter of time before the whites move out of area "B" and the area becomes Negro. Some whites will suffer financial loss in the process and their fears are intense enough, sometimes, to produce violence.

FACT 3.



When the move from Negro area "A" is to a *non-adjacent* white area, "X", the same pattern almost *never* occurs. Negro inundation does not follow and violence is rare.

Successful solutions to these situations will be the deciding factors in the socio-economic future of the metropolis, Cook concluded.

Reserve Free Film Now

A 16 mm. sound motion film entitled "Chicago '66: Historic Year in Human Relations" is now available, without charge, from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Narrated by Fahey Flynn, WBBM-TV news broadcaster, the 25-minute documentary depicts the scenes and sounds of change in the human rights year, culminating in the "summit conference" and the formation of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

The film may be obtained by reserving a date, at least two weeks in advance, through the Chicago Commission on Human Relations Film Library, c/o Sterling Movies, Inc., 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 100, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (Phone 939-6056).

The film was produced through the combined efforts of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, WBBM-TV news, and Commission staff.

Human Relations Groups In County Increase 10%

Over 70 human relations commissions and committees are functioning presently in the Cook County area. This figure represents an increase of over 10% from 1965.

More than one quarter of the organizations are official governmental agencies created by the municipalities, and a number have been given law enforcing responsibilities.

A complete directory of city and suburban commissions and committees in Cook County is available at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 W. Wacker Dr., 744-4111. A listing of local human relations commissions and councils in Illinois, published by the Illinois Commission, is also available.

ge Stated, Program Suggestions Outlined

Suburban action guide presented

City and suburban dwellers face the same problems of panic peddling, discrimination in real estate offices, racial segregation and the complete changeover of neighborhoods from all-white to all-Negro. This conclusion was reached at a conference on "A Metropolitan Program for Fair Housing" held prior to the Commission's 21st Annual Luncheon in December. Representatives from nearly 100 suburbs were present. The conference was sponsored jointly by the Chicago and Illinois Commissions on Human Relations.

The following suggestions outline a course of action for suburban commissions and committees to further fair housing practices:

1. *Through local commission work, strive to pass a Fair Housing Ordinance for your community. Clergymen and other civic groups should be enlisted for support.*
2. *Cooperate with suggestions coming from the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, 155 N. Wacker, 236-9850.*
3. *Work with the Illinois Committee for Fair Housing Law to further state fair housing legislation. Suite 1307, 111 N. Wabash, 332-1471.*
4. *Make employment inventories to discover the policy and actual practice of merit employment by large employers, school districts, public libraries, colleges, hospitals, and local governmental bodies with regard to white collar and other middle class jobs. The entrance of Negroes into previously all-white communities frequently follows their employment there.*
5. *Engage in tutoring programs between the city and suburbs. Under the Commission's volunteer program, each week nearly 6700 volunteers, many of them high school and college students, come into the inner city from every corner of the city and suburbs to give homework help and assist in remedial reading.*
6. *Develop exchange programs between such groups as an inner city church and one of similar denomination in your community for cultural enrichment opportunities.*
7. *Write to your state representative and state senator to urge passage of fair housing laws.*
8. *Become aware of the opportunities offered by the federal government.*
 - a. *Find out about new housing and repossessed housing in your area that is financed by the Federal Housing Administration. FHA financing requires its sale without discrimination.*
 - b. *Try to establish communication between federal agencies such as Urban Renewal Administration, Public Housing and VA and your community organization to make known the availability, nature, costs and location of the units controlled by federal non-discrimination provisions.*
 - c. *Investigate a WORKABLE PROGRAM for community improvement. Under this program federal financial assistance for construction of middle and low income housing in the suburbs is available. The details of the WORKABLE PROGRAM are available from the Regional Director, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 316 N. Michigan, Chicago, 60601.*
 - d. *Obtain copies of the pamphlet published by the Illinois State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights entitled "Aids for Metropolitan Housing Desegregation." Write U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Midwest Field Office, 219 S. Dearborn, Room 1428.*

First Illinois Consumer Conference Scheduled

Citizens representing labor, business, minority and civic groups pursuing a better understanding of the rights and responsibilities of the consumer will meet at the first Illinois Consumer Conference, Wednesday,

1000 Reports Distributed

Nation-wide interest has been aroused since publication of a 23-page report on the July open hearing held for the Puerto Rican residents of Chicago.

The program-oriented report has been requested by both local and out-of-state colleges, universities, and human relations commissions. Approximately 1000 copies have been distributed.

The report is available without charge at the Commission, 211 W. Wacker Dr., 744-4108.

Commissioners Appointed

(Continued from Page 1)

As director of the Illinois Department of Labor, Johnston was responsible for reorganization of the department and the increase in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation benefits.

A Chicago native, Miska attended Western State Teachers' College, Inter-American College in Saltello, Mexico, and the University of Chicago.

He serves as a director of the First National Bank of Oak Lawn, St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless and the South Side Planning Commission; as a trustee of St. Procopius College in Lisle, Ill.; as a member of the President's Advisory Council of DePaul University and past South Side finance chairman of the Boy Scouts of America.

Miska is a member of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the South-West Realty Board and the Knights of Columbus.

Feb. 22, at Loyola University, 41 East Pearson St., Chicago. John Nolan, staff member of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, has been appointed chairman of the Consumer Protection Subcommittee for the Conference.

Workshops will seek answers to such questions as:

- What additional legislation may be necessary to meet the needs of the consumer?
- Should the schools consider a pilot project of consumer education?
- Would the creation of a state consumer organization more effectively meet the needs of the consumer?
- Would the establishment of an office of Consumer Counsel in state government better represent the consumer?

Organizations may obtain further information by writing Alvin F. Friedman, vice-chairman, Illinois Consumer Conference, c/o Amalgamated Bank, 111 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 60690.

New Guide for Tutors

A new edition of "Suggested Approaches for the Volunteer Tutor" has been published by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a Commission division.

This 25-page booklet, designed for study by those who tutor, contains hints on how to build rapport with students, improve their reading skills and teach them to cope with their environment through various special projects.

Free copies of the booklet are available in limited quantity upon request from the Commission, 211 W. Wacker Dr. For further information, call Tom Jager, 744-4106.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
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Dr. Preston Bradley
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CONSUMER CREDIT ISSUE—FEBRUARY 1967



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OF CHICAGO

Vol. 9

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No. 2



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MCNR Credit Bills Filed in State House

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, has initiated twelve proposals for legislation to remedy consumer credit abuses. The MCNR credit legislative committee, chaired by Jerome Schur, Special Assistant to Circuit Court Chief Judge John S. Boyle, drafted the proposals.

The bills were introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives on January 17 under the major sponsorship of Paul F. Elward, Chicago; John P. Touhy, Chicago; and Clyde L. Choate, Anna.

Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee, acknowledged in his announcement of the program that public attention focuses on spectacular cases of credit abuse, while each year in Illinois, less publicized occurrences cost countless persons their jobs, their possessions and even their families because of exorbitant finance charges and ruthless collection practices.

McNamara stated: "The Committee's legislative recommendations are designed to correct serious and long-standing abuses that plague both consumers and honest merchants. In formulating these proposals, careful attention has been given to the fundamental rights and needs of both seller and buyer. We believe that enacting these proposals into law will create a healthier economic atmosphere in our community from which every citizen will benefit."

City Council Endorses Proposals

A resolution passed by the Chicago City Council on January 20 gave full endorsement to the MCNR proposals. The bills also carry the complete support of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Testimony on the proposals is scheduled to be heard before the House Judiciary Committee in March in the State Capitol Building in Springfield.

A similar package of credit reform bills has been introduced in the Illinois Senate by Arthur R. Gottschalk.

For the past six years, a vital part of the Mayor's Committee program has been campaigning for credit reform. An MCNR-sponsored open hearing, held last year in the City Council chambers, preceded the development of the current legislative proposals.

THIRTY-THREE LEGISLATORS INTRODUCED CREDIT PROPOSALS OF THE MCNR IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THEY ARE:

Tobias Barry, Ladd
Lewis A. H. Caldwell, Chicago
James Y. Carter, Chicago
Mrs. Eugenia S. Chapman, Arlington Heights
Clyde L. Choate, Anna
Otis G. Collins, Chicago
Corneal A. Davis, Chicago
Lawrence DiPrima, Chicago
John P. Downes, Chicago
Paul F. Elward, Chicago
E. J. Giorgi, Rockford
Kenneth Hall, East St. Louis
Thomas J. Hanahan, Jr., McHenry
John J. Hill, Aurora
John J. Houlihan, Park Forest
Harold A. Katz, Glencoe
James C. Kirie, River Grove
Robert E. Mann, Chicago
John S. Matijevich, Chicago
Elmo McClain, Quincy
John Merlo, Chicago
William A. Redmond, Bensenville
Matt Ropa, Chicago
Joe W. Russell, Piper City
Anthony Scariano, Park Forest
Gerald W. Shea, Riverside
Isaac Sims, Chicago
Calvin L. Smith, Chicago
John P. Touhy, Chicago
Sam M. Vadalabene, Edwardsville
Edward A. Warman, Skokie
Harold Washington, Chicago
Frank C. Wolf, Chicago

Credit Proposals of Mayor's Committee on New Residents

The bill number refers to the proposal as introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives.

1. THE BUYER'S DAY IN COURT—

House Bill No. 206

Most retail sales contracts include the 'confession clause.' The buyer who signs such a contract often does not understand the legal effects of what he is signing. Actually, he surrenders his right to defend himself in court.

Proposal: To abolish the confession clause in all retail installment sales contracts, thus giving the buyer 'his day in court.'

2. NO FURTHER PAYMENT ON REPOSSESSED ARTICLES—

House Bill No. 165

A merchant can repossess an automobile or other merchandise, then resell it at auction. The difference between what is realized on the auction and the original contract balance is called 'the deficiency' and can be assessed against the original buyer. In effect the buyer keeps paying for the car he no longer has.

Proposal: To provide seller, in case of default, with an option either to repossess the merchandise, or to sue for the balance, but not both, in all retail installment sales transactions.

3. CEILINGS ON FINANCE CHARGES—

House Bill No. 210

Illinois is one of the few states that has no ceilings on finance charges in retail installment sales. Merchants can charge whatever they want. Actual interest rates sometimes exceed 100%.

Proposal: To establish ceilings on finance charges for:

- a. Automobiles—from \$7 per \$100 per year for new cars to \$11 per \$100 per year for cars older than two years.
- b. Revolving charge accounts— $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per month on the unpaid balance.
- c. Other retail merchandise—\$12 per \$100 per year for sales up to \$750; \$10 per \$100 per year for sales over \$750.

4. EXEMPTING PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM SEIZURE—*House Bill No. 212*

In Illinois \$400 worth of personal goods is exempt from seizure for debt in the case of family heads. This figure has not been changed since 1933. It is no longer adequate in view of present day living costs.

Proposal: To increase the amount of personal property exempt from seizure for debt to \$1,000 for single persons and \$1,400 for married persons.

5. BLANKS IN SIGNED CONTRACTS—

House Bill No. 205

Often unsuspecting buyers are asked to sign contracts, confession notes and wage assignments that are not properly filled in, and in some cases, blank. Correction of such contract defects is a responsibility which should be properly placed on the seller.

Proposal: To make the seller responsible by criminal penalties for violations of the Retail Installment Sales Act, e.g., failure to fill out contract which buyer signs.

6. PROTECTING THE CO-SIGNER—

House Bill No. 139

A co-signer generally is not made fully aware of his obligations. Often he does not know that he may be sued in court for payment of the amount due, even though the buyer may be working or have funds to pay the balance due under the contract.

Proposal: To make clear the liability of a co-signer by requiring that a co-signer sign a separate instrument fully informing him of all obligations.

7. NO PAYMENT ON UNFAIR DEBT—

House Bill No. 166

Many retail installment sales contracts are immediately sold to banks, finance companies, or acceptance corporations. The contract purchaser may sue the buyer for money due under the original sales contract. The buyer, however, has no effective way to make the finance company fulfill the contract. If the goods are defective, the buyer must pay the finance company and try to sue the original seller. No buyer should have to pay an unfair debt.

Proposal: To establish a 15-day notice period before the bank or finance company or other purchaser of a retail installment sales contract becomes a 'holder in due course' and thus immune from some defenses raised by the buyer. The purchaser of the contract would be required immediately to notify the buyer, thus giving him the opportunity to make a complaint about the merchandise.

8. LICENSING FINANCE COMPANIES—

House Bill No. 211

A number of companies engage in the business of purchasing contracts, promissory notes or other 'paper' from retail sellers. Many such companies are entirely legitimate but significant abuses have occurred. Frequently the finance company is a dummy corporation set up by the dealer to claim the shelter of the 'holder in due course' doctrine. The State of Illinois regulates banks and small loan companies but has no regulations for such finance companies.

Proposal: To license by the State of Illinois finance companies and other transferees of such commercial notes to set ethical standards of practice and bar persons of questionable character from engaging in the finance business.

9. LICENSING AUTO SALESMEN—

House Bill No. 159

Many complaints are received about auto salesmen who make misrepresentations and defraud purchasers. Some salesmen skip from used car lot to used car lot, changing their names or the names of their businesses with great frequency. They cannot be located to correct a wrong or sue them.

Proposal: To require licensing of all automobile salesmen by the State of Illinois.

10. SAFETY VALVE FOR HIGH PRESSURE SELLING—

House Bill No. 167

Many door-to-door salesmen prey on the unsophisticated. The buyer signs complicated contracts, confession notes and wage assignments that he does not understand. High pressure sales techniques and lavish promises of 'free' gifts are often the stock-in-trade of the door-to-door salesman.

Proposal: To establish a five-day cooling off period in door-to-door sales after execution of the contract or delivery of the merchandise, whichever is later, during which time the contract can be cancelled; to make liable only the spouse who signs the contract.

11. INCREASED EXEMPTION FROM WAGE ATTACHMENTS—

House Bills Nos. 142, 143

Consumer credit is often given by merchants to persons who are poor credit risks. The employee whose wages are attached often faces economic deprivation, the breakup of his family and a place on the relief rolls. In addition, the reduction of his income prevents him from paying other creditors who also rush to file additional wage assignments. Present laws do not guarantee the worker enough money on which to live.

Proposal: To raise the minimum exemption from \$45 per week to \$75 per week in the case of wage assignments and wage deduction orders. In other words, the first \$75 of the weekly wage cannot be touched.

12. PROTECTING AGAINST LOSS OF JOB—*House Bill No. 228*

Illinois collection agencies have found an involuntary ally in the employer. Employers resent the legal and bookkeeping expenses brought about by wage assignments and wage deduction orders. To avoid paperwork, the employer may pressure the worker to settle the debt whether or not it is a fair one. Some employers promptly discharge an employee whose wages have been attached. This results in undue economic hardship and the swelling of relief rolls.

Proposal: To limit the right of an employer to discharge or suspend an employee on account of wage attachments. An employer could exercise such discharge or suspension only after the employee in question has had five or more wage attachments in one year.

At credit press conference, WBKB-TV's Mike Neigoff interviews, l. to r., Edward Marciniak, Ely M. Aaron and Robert C. McNamara, Jr.



Evidence Pinpoints Need For Legislative Reform

Overwhelming evidence to show the need for credit reform can be found in the files of the Fraud and Complaint Department of the State's Attorney's office, the Consumer Fraud Bureau of the Attorney General's office, the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities of Chicago and the Family Financial Counseling Service.

Also, the records of the Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago's Legal Advice Clinics, the Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish-speaking, the Urban Progress Centers of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity and the Special Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to reviewing consumer credit litigation document the need for further credit legislation reform.

Other evidence exists in cases called to the attention of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. The following true life story tells of a credit problem handled by the MCNR.

Case Illustrates Problem

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. have lived in Chicago for five years; they have nine children. They are proud of their oldest boy, Samuel, who has been working for six months and intends to replace the battered television set with a new color TV.

Mr. M. asked how he could manage such a purchase on a \$47-a-week-take-home-pay. Samuel said that he had met a man outside the plant who specialized in color TV sets that had been scratched or slightly dented. He could get a set for only \$400

plus carrying charges and a \$5 down payment. The salesman was coming that night with the new set.

At 7:00 that evening two burly workers carried the huge console into the living room. The set gleamed with fresh varnish. However, when the set was turned on, the colors seemed hopelessly confused and mixed.

Had anyone brought the defuser? The salesman asked his helpers. They had forgotten it, but the salesman could bring it around first thing in the morning.

There was one problem, however. Since Samuel had only been working for six months, would Mr. M. co-sign the contract and also sign the wage assignment just as a matter of form and Samuel could make the payments from his earnings.

The matter was discussed and finally Mr. M., unwilling to see his son disappointed or embarrassed, signed the documents.

The next day Mrs. M. waited for the defuser to be delivered. But the salesman never came back.

The salesman sold the TV contract to a finance company. Samuel had been laid off at the plant so the finance company went after the co-signer. Mr. M. lost his job at the foundry when his wages were assigned. This was company policy.

Mr. M. is now a very bitter man. His family is getting a supplementary check from the Cook County Department of Public Aid to fill out the small amount Mr. M. earns as a church janitor.

The finance company is trying to find out where he is working now so they can assign his wages again.

If Samuel gets another job his wages could also be assigned. The M. family now has big debt problems and no color TV.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Ely M. Aaron, *Chairman*
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Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
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Employment Survey Shows "White Collar" Rise - 8 1967

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

An employment survey, completed recently by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, shows major gains in Negro "white collar" employment.

The survey covered 606 employers who did business with the City of Chicago during 1964 and 1966. All firms are located in the Chicago metropolitan area.

While the total number of employees in these firms increased 26 per cent, Negro employees showed a 58 per cent increase. The net gain in new jobs for Negroes was 5,611.

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, cited as "particularly significant" the increases in Negro "white collar" employment: management, professionals, technical, sales and office. Negro "white collar" employees in firms increased by 80 per cent.

Commission findings are substantiated by a recent survey of the Merit Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Some 1,050 member firms showed a net gain in one year of 14,000 non-white employees. Not only are city contractors extending merit employment, but the business community in general is opening up additional job opportunities.

In one year alone, the total wages represented by these additional jobs for Negroes was conservatively estimated at more than \$100 million.

Commission's Program Cited

The Commission's compliance program, cited by the

United States Conference of Mayors as a model for other cities, involves regular review of the employment practices of banks, insurance companies, construction companies and manufacturing firms in city and suburban areas which do business with the city.

Aaron stated: "Our continuing compliance reviews indicate greater job opportunities than ever before for all minority groups, including Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals and American Indians. However, the pace of recruitment for apprentices from minority groups is far too slow and the growing labor market areas in the northwest Cook County are not sufficiently utilizing non-white workers."

The Commission assisted in many placements through its South Side Center at 622 E. 63rd St. In 1966, 1,568 persons found employment through the services of this office.

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

606 CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA FIRMS HAVING CITY CONTRACTS IN 1964 AND 1966

Occupation	Total Employees		Negro Employees		% Negro Employees	
	1964	1966	1964	1966	1964	1966
Management	8,496	10,828	126	202	1.5	1.9
Professional	5,578	8,563	60	152	1.1	1.8
Technical	3,787	4,084	141	244	3.7	6.0
Sales	6,329	5,744	168	288	2.7	5.0
Office	19,023	25,754	1,290	2,332	6.8	9.1
Skilled	23,813	24,587	1,981	1,973	8.3	8.0
Apprentices	734	609	61	64	8.3	10.5
Semi-skilled	15,176	25,648	2,786	5,934	18.4	23.1
Service	2,546	2,922	972	1,359	38.2	46.5
Un-skilled	6,704	7,405	2,161	2,809	32.2	37.9
Totals	92,186	116,144	9,746	15,357	10.6	13.2

Teamsters Official Rep Appointed Commissioner

Mrs. Clara Day has been appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley to a three-year term as a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The appointment, which extends through October 21, 1969, is subject to approval by the city council.



Mrs. Day, Assistant Business Representative of Local Union #743, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, represents the union at conventions throughout the United States. She headed the union delegation to the historic march on Washington in August, 1964.

Mrs. Day is correspondence secretary of the 1800 South Lawndale Block Club and a member of the Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission from which she received a citation for service to youth in the Lawndale community.

Mrs. Day serves as a volunteer consultant to the Board of Directors of the Chicago Urban League and as a member of the Commission's Employment Advisory Committee.

The appointment of Mrs. Day fills the term left vacant by the resignation of Ralph D. Robinson.

Negro Physicians on Increase

The number of staff appointments held by Negro physicians at non-governmental hospitals in Chicago has more than quadrupled over the past six years according to a report by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

There currently are 139 appointments with admitting privileges held by 86 Negro physicians as compared to 29 shared by 21 Negroes in 1960. The report excludes Provident, Louise Burg and Ida Mae Scott where another 150 Negro doctors have appointments.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations began issuing reports on hospital appointments after Mayor Richard J. Daley appointed a special committee in 1960 to expand staff positions for Negro physicians in Chicago. The committee now is on a stand-by basis.

Since the last report was issued in October, 1965, some 36 new hospital staff appointments have been made. This is double the number of new appointments for the previous year. During 1966, five hospitals (Edgewater, Garfield Park, St. Anne's, Sheridan Pavilion and Northwest) appointed Negro doctors for the first time.

"Not only are Negro physicians getting more appointments, they are being promoted as well," reported

(cont. on p. 4)

New Publications

The Illinois Commission on Human Relations has prepared two new publications now available for distribution. A directory of "Local Human Relations Commissions and Councils in Illinois" for Spring 1967 and "Chicago Suburban Housing Desegregation 1966: A Report of Changing Housing Patterns," are both obtainable at the Illinois Commission, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, 60601.

Reprints of an article written by Edward Marciniak for *The Christian Science Monitor* entitled "We Are Making Headway" are available at the Chicago Commission, 211 W. Wacker Dr.

A study of the cultural background of the Puerto Rican and its influence on his urban living is outlined in "Some Aspects of Puerto Rican Adaptation to Mainland U.S.A." by Juan Cruz and George R. Ricks. This publication is also obtainable at the Chicago Commission.



Three women skilled in speaking the Spanish language are providing a new service to Spanish-speaking residents of Chicago through Illinois Bell Telephone Company. The Spanish-English interpreters answer a special number—727-7878—to translate for the customer and the company representative. The program is called "Servicio Amigo"—service of a friend.

The women handle calls Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. During other hours and weekends, electronic recording devices copy customer requests so that the "Amigo" girls can reach them. For emergency requests, the recording device tells whom to call for aid.

Representatives of Illinois Bell met with the 18th District Community Police Council to explain the program to the Spanish-speaking residents.

The service averages 25-35 calls per girl per day.

1000 Tutors Needed for Summer Program

Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, expressed the need for 1000 volunteers to staff the summer tutoring projects. "During the summer," McNamara said, "a different approach is taken in working with children. The one tutor-to-one child relationship during the school year expands into a one tutor-to-six children ratio during the summer months. Tutoring takes new forms and dimensions as arts, crafts and games predominate program schedules." Volunteers may contact Tom Jager, 744-4106.

Volunteer tutoring takes place in nearly 200 locations throughout Chicago.

Three years ago volunteer tutoring meant one person helping a child with homework and reading. Today volunteer tutoring encompasses many varied aspects of supplementary education. The sites vary from churches and recreation centers to housing projects and orphanages, and the programs themselves meet a wide range of needs.

While homework help and remedial reading continue to be the mainstay of volunteer tutoring, cultural enrichment and teaching English as a second language have been incorporated in some projects.

Helping the student is the primary goal of volunteer tutoring; yet tutoring often yields great benefits to the volunteer.

GROWTH OF VOLUNTEER TUTORING IN CHICAGO

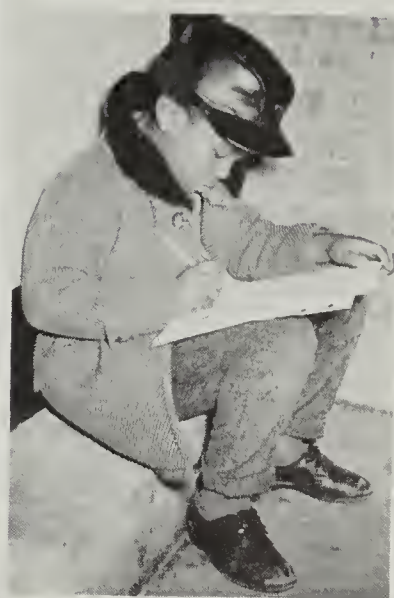
	1964	1966
Locations	151	190
Tutees	8,500	11,334
Tutors	3,600	6,700

Orphanages have achieved success with tutorial programs. Present students include residents of Angel Guardian, 2001 W. Devon; Lawrence Hall, 4833 N. Francisco; and Uhlich Children's Home, 3737 N. Mozart.

Business organizations have responded to the MCNR call for volunteers by organizing tutoring corps of their employees. Generally the employees assemble at 5 p.m. and then tutor at a nearby center.

Companies represented at the Cabrini-Green Homes, 418 W. Oak, are Illinois Bell Telephone, Montgomery Ward and Commonwealth Edison.

Continental Can Company employees volunteer at the New Friendship Baptist Church, 848 W. 71st St., and they are assisted by the principal and teachers of the local elementary school.



Improving reading skills of elementary school children is the goal at the North Park Study Center, 1364 N. Sedgwick. Tutors come from Science Research Associates and Encyclopedia Britannica.

An unusual and challenging program meets every weekday at Christian Fellowship Church, 912 W. Sheridan Rd. Children of Cuban refugees participate in this Project Push-Up so that they can learn the English language. Many of their tutors are employed by the North Side branch of Commonwealth Edison.

An example of a cultural enrichment program is PREP, conducted at Project House, 3543 W. Jackson Blvd. Volunteers escort small groups of pre-adolescents on various excursions to explore the communities and resources of the city.

Teenagers serve as tutors in nearly every Chicago center including Lawndale Tutoring Project at the Sears YWCA, 3210 W. Arthington. Among the volunteers are students from schools such as Cicero's Morton, Evanston Township, Northwestern University and Elmhurst College.

Tutoring also evidences the ecumenical movement as seen in projects such as the five-location program of the Christian Action Ministry. Afternoon and evening sessions are conducted at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Garfield Park Baptist Church, Bethel Lutheran Church, St. Michael Baptist Church and St. Mel High School. Tutors include employees of the West Side office of Commonwealth Edison, local teenagers and teachers and members of various suburban churches.

Adult education calls for tutoring, too, and the Tutoring Project for Mothers, 6457 S. Woodlawn Ave., not only provides direct help for mothers but also offers

(cont. on p. 4)



South Shore residents from varying backgrounds come together to share a common interest — the Art League Workshop formed by the South Shore Commission. Shown above are faculty members who conduct a Scholarship Class for young people in the area. The class includes children from each of the seven schools in District 22 and affords an opportunity for them to work together and come away with a mutual respect for one another's talents and ability, without reference to race or religion. (Sun-Times Photo)

Tutoring (cont. from p. 3)

supervised activities for their pre-school children during the Tuesday and Thursday morning tutoring sessions.

Projects similar to these — and dozens of others, too — receive direct assistance from the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. The MCNR aids tutoring projects through an annual tutoring conference, seasonal workshops and the recruiting, orientation, training and placing of volunteers. Program suggestions and tutoring resources are also made available.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor
Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Morris Bialis
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Mrs. Clara Day
Claudio Flores
Jerome J. Friedman
Daggett Harvey
Robert Johnston
William R. Ming, Jr.
Leonard F. Miska
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott
Edward Marciniak, Director

Physicians Report (cont. from p. 2)

Edward Marciniak, Commission director. "Each year physicians holding courtesy appointments are elevated to higher positions on the hospital staff."

There are 68 non-governmental hospitals in Chicago.

While citing the increase in the number of Negro physicians with staff appointments, the report noted a significant change in the number of Negro physicians practicing medicine in Chicago.

In 1960, the report stated, there were 215 Negro doctors in Chicago, fewer than in 1938. Today, there are 250 Negro physicians in private practice in Chicago or holding full-time positions with medical schools and hospitals in the city.

The report also disclosed that the number of Negro interns and resident physicians in Chicago has increased since 1960, but that the number of Negro medical students has remained about the same over the past decade.

There were 16 interns and residents in 1960 as compared to 41 today. The number of medical students increased from 16 to 20 during the period.



Judge Parsons, Daniel Becco



Judge Napoli, Congressman Annunzio

Federal Judge James B. Parsons and Alexander J. Napoli were honored by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans on Friday, February 24.

As spokesman for the Italian community in Chicago, the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans takes special pride in Judge Napoli's appointment to the Federal bench. Appointed by President Johnson on October 17, 1966, he is the first Italo-American on the United States District Court for Northern Illinois.

Judge Parsons was feted for what the committee called "his liberal and constructive practices in human relations which have benefited all ethnic and racial groups in the community."

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JUL 21 1967

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Report Indicates Fair Housing Advances



Robert Marder (seated) discusses the work of the Commission with Director Edward Morciniok in anticipation of recent Junior Officials Day. "Commission Director of the Day," Marder is a senior honor student of Harper High School.

Aaron Announces Appointment Of New Committee Chairmen

Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, has recently announced the appointment of two new advisory committee chairmen. Dr. Marshal L. Scott will head the Community Organization Committee and Mr. Herbert N. Lustig the Housing Committee.

Dr. Scott is Dean of the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations and a Professorial Lecturer at the McCormick Theological Seminary. He has directed the Institute since its founding in January 1945. Scott was born in Greensburg, Indiana, graduated from Muskingham College and has done post-graduate work at McCormick Theological Seminary, Ohio State University and Columbia University, where he received his Doctor of Education degree.

The new chairman of the Housing Committee, Herbert Lustig, became vice-president of Arthur Rubloff & Company when he merged his firm, Lustig Realty, with the Rubloff Company. He served two years as president of the North Side Real Estate Board, is past director of the Chicago Real Estate Board and past president of the Lake View Citizens' Council. As chairman of the advisory committee of the Lake View council, he recently acted as negotiator for the Chicago Housing Authority. He was born and educated in Chicago.

A report issued by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations indicates that Chicago's real estate practices are visibly being altered by the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

Commission chairman Ely M. Aaron said:

"The Chicago law has provided an effective, though limited, remedy for victims of racial, religious or ethnic discrimination in real estate offices. Many new opportunities for housing have been opened up by the law for members of minority groups."

Aaron also pointed out: "While the constitutionality of the Chicago ordinance was being considered in the courts, many brokers were led to believe that the legality of the ordinance was in doubt. The Commission now expects a new attitude from the brokers towards the law since on January 19, 1967 the issue was finally settled when the Illinois Supreme Court affirmed the validity of the ordinance."

"As with any law, the degree to which individuals seek relief under the ordinance is directly related to their belief in the effectiveness of the remedy provided," Aaron said. "In some circles, it is fashionable to downgrade the ordinance while simultaneously stating that citizens are cynical about filing complaints."

"The fact is that the law has been able to help victims of racial, religious or ethnic discrimination."

City's Largest Realtors Included in Check

During the three and a half years of administration of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, 82 Chicago real estate firms have adjusted or conciliated complaints brought against them to the satisfaction of the complainant. The 82 included the city's largest dealers in residential property for sale, lease or rent and firms located on the north, south, west and southwest sides of the city. A substantial portion of the city's residential realty business is handled by these firms. As part of a year-round program to verify real estate broker compliance with the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, the sales and rental practices of these 82 Chicago brokers were checked by the Commission staff during the first four months of 1967. The checking report disclosed that:

1. Seventeen of the 82 brokers had no real estate listings to offer at the time of the checking. A subsequent check verified that the 17 firms had no listings.

(Cont. on p. 2)

Housing Report

(cont. from p. 1)

2. Forty-four of the 65 remaining brokers offered their listings on a non-discriminatory basis.
3. Twenty-one brokers were in violation of the law by discriminating against Negro house or apartment seekers.

Based on this information, the Commission on Human Relations proceeded against each of the 21 brokers with the following results:

- Three cases were satisfactorily resolved and the discriminatory practices ended.
- Eleven cases resulted in the Commission initiating a complaint.
- One case was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on Commission jurisdiction.
- Six cases are being processed.

As a result of the checking program and three years of enforcing the ordinance, the Commission on Human Relations concluded that:

1. Compliance by brokers with the ordinance is directly related to the status of the complainant in the initial complaint against a broker. Where the complainant was actively seeking a house or apartment, the positive results in achieving subsequent compliance by the broker are strikingly evident. In only one case did the broker make a racial distinction during the 1967 Commission check where, in the initial complaint, the bonafide seeker of housing had obtained an apartment or house. It is clear that once a broker begins transacting his business on a nondiscriminatory basis, the next sale or rental comes easier.

2. Chicago based brokers handling residential property in the suburbs have begun to apply their nondiscriminatory policy to their suburban listings.

3. In several cases of a possible violation of the ordinance, the racial distinction was no longer encountered at the office of the broker but at an apartment building from a resident manager employed by the firm. In these cases, the Commission's task was to make the nondiscriminatory policy company-wide.

4. The Commission found more compliance in some sections of the city and less in others. The brokers making distinctions which involved possible violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance were distributed throughout the city as follows:

- North, one of twelve brokers treated Negroes differently from whites
- Near North, one out of seven
- South, one out of seven
- Southeast, two out of thirteen
- Southwest, eight out of eighteen
- Northwest, two out of three
- West, three out of five

5. In part, the increasing compliance by brokers may be traced to two other factors: the cooperation of the Chicago Real Estate Board in urging its members to obey the ordinance and the work of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities and the

(cont. on p. 4)



Director of Housing and Community Services Ernest Yancey, far right, reviews housing complaint with staff members, from left, Mimi Petersan, departmental administrative assistant Larry Ambrase and Richard Bowe.

Others Note Changes In Chicago Housing

As the Commission's housing report (see page one story) was being prepared, comments from other sources substantiated the report's thesis that Chicago's real estate practices were changing.

Lee Schooler, chairman of the Chicago Executive Committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, reported to his membership on the effectiveness of the Commission's enforcement of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in changing the policy of a large cooperative apartment building which had excluded Jews. Schooler stated: "A most useful handle in resolving this situation was the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance."

Front page articles by Sam and Betty Washington in the *Chicago Daily Defender* recounted the experiences of the two reporters as they searched for housing on Chicago's North Side. The first article began:

"Leaping racial boundary lines to find housing outside the ghetto may not be as difficult as it's cracked up to be.

"That's the conclusion of two *Daily Defender* reporters after three days of apartment hunting—not in Cicero or Gage Park, please!—but in North Side neighborhoods of Chicago.

"They found that Negroes can rent apartments outside the ghetto—frequently at lower rentals than they have been accustomed to paying."

Commenting on these articles, James W. Cook, president of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, told a City Club audience:

"Before you think that the millenium has arrived, had the . . . reportorial team visited a number of other neighborhoods in the metropolitan area their story would not have read the same way. But it is interesting that this kind of progress has been found on the North Side by one of our important daily newspapers. Something has happened to the climate in those neighborhoods and

(cont. on p. 4)

Enforcement of CFHO Yields Results

Case histories dramatize stories of change

The following case histories, selected from our files, demonstrate the effectiveness of the law:

I

A Negro mechanic's helper was asked to leave a newly rented apartment in West Garfield Park after the real estate broker discovered he was a Negro. After the mechanic's helper filed a complaint with the Commission and upon its insistence, the real estate broker complied and the man remained in the apartment.

II

A white accountant who shared an apartment with a Negro teacher was asked to vacate his apartment in the Edgewater Community when the presence of the Negro was discovered. After filing a complaint with the Commission and the Commission's investigation of it, the broker managing the building complied and both men remained in the apartment.

III

A Negro attorney, his wife and two children, were refused the opportunity of renting a townhouse in a South East side neighborhood which was all white. After the attorney filed a complaint with the Commission against the real estate broker involved, the broker stated that it was all a mistake and the attorney rented the house.

IV

A retired Negro railway employee and his wife were refused the opportunity of inspecting and renting an apartment in the South Shore area. After filing a complaint with the Commission and after its investigation of the complaint, which had disclosed an act of discrimination, the Commission insisted that the real estate broker make the apartment available to the retired railway worker and his wife. After inspecting the apartment the retired railway worker rented the apartment.

V

A young Negro woman, who is a part-time student at George Williams College, subleased an apartment

in East Hyde Park from the outgoing tenant. When the real estate broker managing the building discovered she was a Negro, he asked her to vacate the apartment. She complained to the Commission and on the same day of the complaint, after it had been investigated, the real estate broker entered into a one-year lease with the woman.

VI

A Puerto Rican, his wife and one child, who recently came to Chicago from Philadelphia, were refused rental of an apartment in South Shore. After the Puerto Rican filed a complaint with the Commission and during the investigation of it, the real estate broker managing the building said it was all a misunderstanding and offered the apartment to the complainant.

VII

A Negro physician and his wife attempted to purchase an apartment in a North Lake Shore Drive condominium, but their application was delayed for reasons of what the couple believed to be their race. After filing a complaint with the Commission on Human Relations against the real estate firm handling the condominium, the couple was allowed to purchase the apartment.

VIII

Two Jewish couples attempted to purchase an apartment in a cooperative building in East Hyde Park. One couple was informed by the real estate broker handling the building that the apartment had been withdrawn from the market, and the other was told that the broker did not believe Jewish persons were allowed to live in the building. After complaints were filed with the Commission on Human Relations and conciliation conferences were held, the complainants were offered the accommodations, but refused to accept them. Meanwhile, the Board of Directors had issued a policy statement making it clear that apartments in the building were available without regard to race, religion or national origin.



An "appreciation party" is staged for policemen of the Wood St. Station by the Association of Spanish-Speaking People of America. The party, held on West Division St., was attended by, among others, Police Captain Thomas Hayes (second from left), Commander Merlin Nygren and Commander Thomas Frost. They are enjoying a songfest provided by local talent. (Sun-Times Photo)



Edmund Brooks, assistant director of Compliance and Investigation, lectures to Chicago Meter Maids on community human relations problems. From left to right are Meter Maid Supervisors Irene Chorley, Ida Turnipseed, Peona Walker and Carol Booth. Brooks' lecture was but one of an on-going Commission program of the Police Training Academy wherein he speaks to recruits and in-service police personnel on various aspects of human relations.

Housing Report

(cont. from p. 2)

Conference on Religion and Race in gaining acceptance of fair housing from the citizens of Metropolitan Chicago.

Mr. Aaron noted: "The checking program is but one aspect of the total Commission work in the housing field. During the first four months of 1967, the Commission handled 46 complaints, initiated 11 complaints on its own motion and conducted five public hearings. Several "panic peddling" complaints were resolved and community restlessness eased as a result. In addition, over 200 real estate firms and 75 community organizations were contacted to extend compliance with the fair housing ordinance."

Mr. Aaron also stated: "Our report shows that some brokers are living up to the ordinance. What we are interested in is nothing less than universal compliance with the law, and I earnestly appeal to those other brokers for their cooperation."



Eleonor Dungan, left, director of educational services of CCHR, presents medallion awards to high school editors who contributed outstanding articles on human relations. From left, they are Kathryn Ogletree, Barbara Petroff, Gary Born, Nadine Wilder and Jo Softcheck. Looking on is George Zillioc, associate director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
 Morris Bialis
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 William G. Caples
 Mrs. Clara Day
 Claudio Flores
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Daggett Harvey
 Robert Johnston
 William R. Ming, Jr.
 Leonard F. Miska
 Hale Nelson
 Peter R. Scalise
 Dr. Marshal L. Scott
 Edward Marciniak, Director

High School Editors Feted

Five high school editors who contributed the best articles on aspects of human relations were honored at a ceremony Thursday, May 25.

The quintet won a contest for the best news story, feature article or editorial written by a student editor attending the high school press conference held on April 8 at the Center for Continuing Education at 1307 E. 60th St.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Chicago Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews sponsored the conference. The contest was the final event in the conference.

The contest winners and runner-ups are:

Editorials

1st Place: Kathryn Ogletree, *The Harrison Herald*, Harrison High, Chicago; 2nd Place: Jo Softcheck, *The Focus*, St. Francis Academy, Joliet.

Features

1st Place: Gary Born, *Proviso Pageant*, Proviso East High, Maywood; 2nd Place: Nadine Wilder, *Proviso Pageant*, Proviso East High, Maywood.

News Story

1st Place: Nadine Wilder, *Proviso Pageant*, Proviso East High, Maywood; 2nd Place: Barbara Petroff, *The Harrison Herald*, Harrison High, Chicago.

John F. O'Keefe, secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Publisher's Assn., presented medallions to the winners.

More than 100 student editors from public, private and parochial schools in the city and the county attended the high school press conference. Each student was eligible to submit an entry in the writing contest.

Housing Changes

(cont. from p. 2)

our job is to see what can be done to have it happen in others."

A nine part series of articles by Sel Yackley appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* during the month of April describing "peaceful integration" in various neighborhoods of Chicago and suburbs. Many of the new "move-ins" by Negro families have been into apartments rented through real estate offices.

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New Credit Reform Bills Passed by State Legislature

In the 75th Illinois General Assembly, which adjourned June 30 in Springfield, credit reform bills which will have a direct effect on the buying and paying practices of millions of consumers in Illinois were passed by the legislature and approved by Governor Otto Kerner.

Fitzpatrick Takes Over As Commission Chairman

Mayor Richard J. Daley has appointed Peter Fitzpatrick, a practicing attorney, as chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Fitzpatrick succeeds Ely M. Aaron who has retired.

Fitzpatrick has a long record of human relations experience to recommend him to such an appointment. In addition to serving in numerous city-wide organizations, he has worked very closely with his own community toward establishing racial equality.

Fitzpatrick and his wife Alma moved to their present neighborhood on the South Side in 1939 and have watched it become an almost totally Negro area. When other white families began to move away, he decided that he could best demonstrate his beliefs to his children, which now number sixteen, by staying in the community and working toward harmonious relations.

For their human relations work, Fitzpatrick and his wife received the Chicago Interracial Council Good Citizens Award and the James M. Yard Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

(cont. on p. 2)



Mayor Richard J. Daley swears in Peter Fitzpatrick as new Commission chairman. In center is Fitzpatrick's wife, Alma.

Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, and other expert witnesses recruited by the MCNR testified during the credit reform hearings. McNamara opened the MCNR presentation with an address urging the passage of a variety of credit reform bills.

The new legislation, most of which will go into effect January 1, 1968, provides checks on 19 different areas of credit.

Among the chief credit reforms are the following:

Door-to-Door Sales

The new legislation provides that an unsolicited door-to-door contract for \$50.00 or more made at the buyer's residence may be voided by the consumer within three business days from the date of sale. If the consumer notifies the seller within three days and returns the merchandise, his down payment must be returned.

Return of Down Payment

If after a contract is made, the seller rejects the buyer's credit application and the deal does not go through, any down payment made by the buyer must be returned to him in full.

Notice of Defense

The general commercial practice is for the merchant to sell the customer's note to a bank or finance company. Under the old law the bank then had the right to sue the customer for payment even if the goods purchased were defective. Under the new law, the buyer must be notified when the bank or finance company acquires the note and has five days within which to say in writing that the goods are defective. He is still bound by the contract, but if the goods are defective, he has the right to raise a defense against both the original dealer and the bank or finance company. This legislation does not apply to automobiles.

Garnishment Exemptions

The wage deduction order exemption has been increased. It is now \$50.00 for an employee who is not the head of the family, or 85 percent of gross wages per week, whichever exemption is greater. For an employee who is the head of a family and contributes substantially to its support, the exemption is \$65.00 per week or 85 percent of the weekly wages, whichever is greater.

(cont. on p. 3)

Fitzpatrick New Chairman

(cont. from p. 1)

Fitzpatrick's professional record is outstanding also. He has lectured and written about law, has been a member of local, state and national bar associations and was president of the Illinois State Bar Association. He is currently a member of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit, the Society of Trial Lawyers and a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

His non-professional activities include service as past president of the Organization of the Southwest Community and of the Christian Family Movement. He is presently a member of the board of the Catholic Adult Education Center, the Union League Club, the Citizens' Committee to Study Police-Community Relations and a director of the Calvert Foundation.

A native of Hilltown, County Down, Ireland, Fitzpatrick came to the United States on November 7, 1907 and has been a resident of Illinois since 1927. He earned his B.A. at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, and his LL.B. at Chicago Kent College of Law. Admitted to the Illinois Bar on October 12, 1933, he has practiced law in Chicago since that time.

Three Brokers' Licenses Suspended Under CFHO

Mayor Richard J. Daley suspended the licenses of three Chicago real estate brokers under the city's 1963 fair housing ordinance.

The brokers were charged with refusing to show homes to Negroes. After attempts to reconcile the differences between brokers complainants, the Commission took the cases to public hearing.

Brokers involved are William J. Soltes of Soltes Realty and Insurance Co., 5434 S. Kedzie Ave., Juosas Bacevicius of Bell Realty and Insurance Agency, 6455 S. Kedzie Ave. and Victor Strmic of Vic Realty Co., 3352 W. 63rd St.

Peter Fitzpatrick, Commission chairman, said, "We urged suspensions to the Mayor after investigation, hearings and efforts at conciliation."



A new coffee house, set up as a non-profit organization by 15 local business firms, opened on the West Side. Participating in the ribbon-cutting at 3258 W. Roosevelt are, left to right, Commissioners Leonard F. Miska and Mrs. Clara Day, Alderman George Collins, Captain Thomas Hayes of the Chicago Police Department Community Relations Council and one of the many teenagers who were on hand for the gala opening. The Lawndale area coffee house plans to provide entertainment for West Side teenagers three nights a week.

—Chicago Sun-Times Photo by Jack Lenahan



Mayor Richard J. Daley looks on as Ely M. Aaron submits resignation as Commission chairman at press conference in City Hall. Aaron was winding up a 20-year service with the Commission. Mayor Daley praised Aaron for his "outstanding contribution in helping to ease the transition of newcomers . . . to an urban life. Your feeling for the new people in our city, for their confusion and their concern, reflected itself in making the city's new residents program one of Chicago's most important services." The Mayor continued: "In your six years as Chairman of the Commission, you have constantly sought the rights of everyone. You have given countless hours of your time and the full devotion of your energy in making Chicago a better place for all of us."

Public Service Spots Dub 744-4111 "Do-Line"

The "Do-Line" is the "hot line" at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. It is the name given to a telephone number—744-4111—at the Commission in four spot announcements being aired as a public service on Chicago's television stations.

The announcements tell the viewer that what he should do if he has a problem involving human relations such as housing, jobs, credit and public accommodations is to get on the "Do-Line."

The announcements were produced by the Chicago office of J. Walter Thompson Company as a public service. They are aimed at helping prevent racial unrest and therefore reducing potential danger to the citizens of the metropolitan community of Chicago and to make the community aware of a service whereby the Commission on Human Relations offers practical assistance to citizens whose civil rights have been infringed upon.

The announcements were sent to the seven television stations, WBBM-TV, WBKB, WMAQ-TV, WGN-TV, WFLD-TV, WCIU-TV and WTTW, by Peter Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Commission.

The four announcements provided the television stations include two 60-second spots and two 20-second spots.

As the result of a call involving a specific complaint, the Commission may invite the caller to come into its office and file a formal complaint. If the Commission finds the complaint is valid it seeks to resolve it with the management or individual involved. If the issue cannot be resolved, legal action may be taken to obtain relief for the aggrieved.

No professional actors were used in the announcements, thus supporting the strong documentary style execution. The cases presented in each announcement

(cont. on p. 4)

WVON Radio Executive Appointed Commissioner

Mrs. Bernadine Washington, a radio executive, has been appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley as a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Mrs. Washington, of 7401 S. Indiana Ave., is women's director and assistant to the president of radio station WVON.

She was born in New Orleans, La., and was graduated from Chicago public schools. She attended Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Washington formerly served as a buyer for a South Side department store, a radio broadcaster and a fashion commentator and coordinator for numerous women's events and church affairs.

She also wrote a column on women's fashions which appeared for years in newspapers throughout the United States.

She is a member of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 3301 S. Indiana Ave.



Samuel W. Nalan begins appointment as deputy chief in charge of the Police Department's newly formed Community Services Division. Nalan served as deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for the past 20 months while on leave from the Police Department. The new Community Services Division was formed by Police Supt. James B. Conlisk. Nalan is the highest ranking Negro police official in the United States.

Credit Reforms

(cont. from p. 1)

Periodic Payments Advertising

The total cash sales price of a purchase must be included with any statement of weekly, monthly or other periodic payments. Thus the old routine, "a dollar down, a dollar a week" is outlawed, unless total price is also stated.

In addition to the approved legislation, a bill requiring instruction in consumer credit for public high school students has been approved. Such instruction would include installment purchasing, budgeting and comparison of prices.

An explanation of the new credit reform bills in easy to understand, non-legal language is now available at the Commission.

"Rumor Central" Logs Over 3600 Phone Calls

During the last days of July and the entire month of August, the Commission manned a communications system to quell the rising fears of citizens inundated with news of racial outbreaks in other parts of the country.

Coined "Rumor Central" by radio, TV and press, a 24-hour phone network was set up to take calls from citizens of reported rumors. The rumors were logged and checked out through the Police Department, staff members in the field and hundreds of agency contacts throughout the metropolitan area. Those reporting the rumors were informed of the facts.

In the first 4-day period of its existence, "Rumor Central" received approximately 1900 calls. The following 7-day period brought in almost 1500 calls, and by the middle of August approximately 200 more rumors had been received and investigated.

The gradual decline in the number of calls is attributed to the fact that needless panic was avoided by having a legitimate outlet for public fears.

GOOD NEIGHBOR DECLARATION

"I believe that all men should be able to live where they want to live and can afford to, including my neighborhood, without restrictions because of race, color, creed or national origin."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Here is a copy of the Good Neighbor declaration card which is being distributed through churches, discussion groups and other organizations. Persons wishing to make the pledge may fill out this declaration and mail it to Project: Good Neighbor, Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, 155 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, 60606.

CCHR South Side Office Sponsors Open House

Rainy weather did not discourage people from attending an open house at the Commission's South Side office, 622 E. 63rd St.

Some eighty persons, representative of the residents of the Woodlawn community, attended the affair.

Gus Harvey, director of the office, welcomed Robert C. McNamara, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, and Mrs. McNamara; Commissioner Leonard Miska; Alderman Kenneth Campbell (20th ward); Alderman Leon Despres (5th ward); Russell DeBow, administrative aide to the Mayor; ministers from churches serving the general Woodlawn community; representatives from public and private agencies; business people and many others.

Commission staff acted as hostesses.

A press conference preceded the open house and was covered by WGN-TV, WBKB-TV, WVON radio and the Chicago Tribune.



"Do-Line"

(cont. from p. 2)

October Tutoring Conference Features Studs Terkel

Studs Terkel, well-known interviewer and author, will be guest speaker for the 1967 Tutoring Conference, "New Approaches to Supplementary Education," Saturday, October 7, 9 a.m. until noon, at the Lecture Center of the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus.

The conference, an annual event co-sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning, will include workshops on remedial reading, creativity in tutoring, the new math, the role of parents in the tutoring process and how to organize a tutoring project.

Persons interested in supplementary education are invited to pre-register by calling 744-4104.

were obtained from the Commission files, each a documented complaint.

The Chicago office of J. Walter Thompson through Don Rice, vice president of the agency and a member of the public relations committee of the Commission, accepted the volunteer project to produce a set of announcements to aid the work of the Commission.

The announcements were conceived and written by Burt Manning, Tom DeMint, Marion Dawson and Bill Lyman and were produced by Joseph Tanski, Jr., all of the creative department of the Chicago office of J. Walter Thompson. The announcements were filmed by Wilding Studios.



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

Peter Fitzpatrick, *Chairman*

Morris Bialis

Dr. Preston Bradley

William G. Caples

Mrs. Clara Day

Claudio Flores

Jerome J. Friedman

Daggett Harvey

William R. Ming, Jr.

Leonard F. Miska

Hale Nelson

Peter R. Scalise

Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Mrs. Bernadine Washington

Edward Marciniak, *Director*

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Chicagoland Firms Boost In-Plant Education

At a luncheon co-sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the valuable aspects of in-plant education and on-the-job training were explained and discussed. This entire issue is devoted to an in-depth survey of in-plant education.

In-plant education classes, ranging in content from basic literacy, English and arithmetic are now being held in 16 companies in Chicago.

The classes are taught by professional teachers from the Americanization Division of the Chicago Board of Education. Preliminary arrangements for the classes are made by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

The company is asked merely to provide space: a vacant room, a spot in the cafeteria or almost any available place. Classes are scheduled to coincide with shifts so that there is a minimum of inconvenience to all involved. Classes are given on the employee's own time. They are slated so that there is no interference with regular plant work schedules.

There is a \$4.00 per student cost involved for the company in addition to the allotment of space and teaching materials.

These classes do not follow any rigid curriculum. The teacher adapts the curriculum to the needs of the particular group being taught.

An effort is made to relate the content of the course to the terminology and arithmetic used by the individuals in their work. For example, the Coca Cola Company, when commencing to diversify its products, prepared a list of terms and a series of problems relating to new products for use by the teacher in the class at the Coca Cola plant. Thus, people who had for many years been working simply with Coca Cola syrup were able to readily adjust to handling concentrates of all kinds: soups, orange juice, etc. Here a direct, valuable service was performed.

In-plant programs can help companies meet problems of automation by providing old-time employees with the information and often the skill they will need in new situations.

Classes usually cover the following general areas:

(1) Basic arithmetic

These courses reach from "one plus one equals two" to whatever level the class can take. The progress and complexity of material depends greatly on the teacher's evaluation of his class. The concern is not with speed, but with solid learning in fundamentals under personal guidance. Where feasible, class material is tied in with actual plant situations.



Companies from throughout metropolitan Chicago were represented at a luncheon co-sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry to explore the various aspects of in-plant education. Several of the luncheon speakers are pictured above. Left to right, John Coulter, Secretary, Chicago Area Research and Development Council, CACI; Edward Marciniak, Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations; and Ken F. Dubis, Supervisor of Training and Development, Campbell Soup Company.

(2) Basic English

Materials are used here which were designed specifically for adults who may not have had more than a second grade education. Writing practice is given under the personal supervision of the teacher. Vocabulary and reading skills are related to terminology used in the plant. English classes are offered for both the foreign-born and native-born American.

(3) Qualification for the High School General Educational Development Examination (G.E.D.)

Many reliable employees were unable to complete their high school education. Both they and the plant can profit by their receipt of a high school diploma.

There are currently 1,697 employees in basic education classes located in plants all over Chicago. To date approximately 2,870 employees have successfully completed courses of instruction.

(cont. on p. 4)

Case Histories Demonstrate

Three firms adapt program



Mr. John Bollord, Chicago Board of Education instructor, provides assistance to a student enrolled in Campbell Soup Company's In-Plant Education Program. The lesson is geography, one of several subjects covered during the school term.

Campbell Soup Pioneer In Plant-Wide Programs

In November of 1964, Campbell Soup Company embarked upon a plant-wide program of basic education for its employees. Since then, the program has become a tried and tested "model" for other companies.

The Basic Education Program of 1964 is the cornerstone of a continuing project designed to upgrade and develop employees. Initially, educational activities were limited to a pilot project in the Warehouse Shipping Department. By singling out a specific operating area it was discovered that a workable program could more easily be formulated because 1) participants knew one another, 2) hours of work were the same for each shift, and 3) administrative problems were discussed with a limited number of supervisors.

Through experience it was determined that training without first educating employees is detrimental to the success of a broad development program. Success in any training program depends upon the ability to read and communicate effectively.

Analysis of employee backgrounds indicated that many of the Chicago plant personnel lacked basic verbal and mathematical skills. Others had difficulty in using the basic skills which they had learned while attending school.

Realistic objectives were then set up. These goals are to enable participants of in-plant programs to become more efficient, promotable employees, more dedicated parents who can set examples for their children to follow and more responsible citizens who actively and effectively participate in civic and community affairs.

The program costs the participant nothing but his time. The company purchases the text material and initial school supplies, arranges to have coffee served during each class and provides classroom space.

The teachers are provided and compensated by the Chicago Board of Education. Each teacher is a college graduate specially trained in adult education.

The school term runs from November until June of every year, with classes arranged for the convenience of the majority of students. Placement tests are administered at the start of each school term. The results are used to place the students in the proper level.

Leaders are selected in each class, serving as spokesmen for fellow-students, thus keeping the channels of communication open for improved instruction.

There are currently 110 employees participating in the program. Ages of the students range from the early 20's to the middle 60's, with the average age approximately 45.

There are three levels within the program: 1) Basic—Grades 1-4, 2) Intermediate—Grades 5-7, 3) Advance—Grades 8-12.

The subjects taught in all classes are reading, English, math, spelling and government. The higher the level of instruction the broader the curriculum. For example, in the intermediate and advanced phases of the program, science and American history are also taught.

Many improvements have resulted from the program. The major advantage has been a marked increase in the morale of all employees. Management has shown that they want to assist anyone who wishes to improve himself through education. More specifically, however, there are examples of current or former students who have or are accomplishing important objectives:

1. A former participant recently became a first-line supervisor after attending classes for more than one year.
2. A woman who had been a participant for two years is now a B-minus student at a local evening college.
3. An apprentice mechanic used the program as a stepping-stone to the current training opportunity from which he will emerge as a journeyman machine repairman.
4. A former student left the program after receiving a high school equivalency certificate.
5. Current students are preparing themselves for demanding outside courses in which they hope to enroll, taking advantage of Campbell's Tuition Aid Plan.

Benefits of In-Plant Education

...to particular needs

Improved Communication: Goal of Zenith Program

The concept of good communication has been the catalyst behind the formation of English language classes at Zenith Radio Corporation. Management at Zenith has found that good communication becomes an increasingly important requisite as more and more divisions are added to the corporate chain of command.

This type of communication problem is compounded by the fact that all employees do not speak the same language. These are the foreign-born men and women who speak little or no English.

To help these people—and the company at the same time—Zenith has been offering classes in English for the non-English speaking employees. Beginning and intermediate English has been offered.

Two instructors from the Chicago Board of Education take over the classes. Approximately 150 or more enroll each year. The dropout rate goes up to 50 per cent, mostly during the second month when the difficult work begins. At course end, the students remaining are those who want to learn.

Most of the men and women who enroll and complete the course speak Polish, Italian, Greek and other European languages. There is also a relatively large number of Spanish-speaking employees at Zenith.

The European-born employees have an added incentive to learn English: their effort in classes at Zenith helps them in their studies toward U.S. citizenship. Most of the Spanish-speaking employees, on the other hand, are Puerto Rican and already citizens.

The classes are conducted in English and start with fundamentals. Although instructors are given a basic vocabulary of job terminology which each Zenith employee should understand, the teachers conduct their own classes without any auditing whatsoever. Groups meet twice a week, with sessions lasting approximately two hours each. Classes start at 4:15 p.m., after working hours, so that the student makes an investment in his extra time after the work day has ended.

The English language program offers another bonus to Zenith. Breaking down the language barrier helps non-English employees to adjust better to their life in Chicago, both on and off the job. This helps in two ways: communication is better with supervisors and fellow employees, and the tension and frustration that might otherwise build up from not being able to communicate is eased.

James Nardini, Employee Relations Manager at Zenith, says:

"Many of our men and women have ability and talent to offer us once they can understand us and be understood themselves. These people advance in their jobs and Zenith benefits from their talent—talent that otherwise might remain beneath that barrier of language."



As an added service to its foreign-born employees, Zenith conducts after work hours English classes. Zenith, with two Chicago Board of Education teachers, launched the program two years ago. The company has since found that those who have completed the course can communicate better while on the job, and many with ability and talent can better express their ideas.

Special English Program Developed at Skil Corp.

Skil Corporation developed its in-plant education program after evaluating the job qualifications of its employees.

Many employees required special consideration in the area of further education and training. They fall generally into three categories: those from minority groups who have been subjected to an inferior quality of teaching in areas of the country where overt discrimination prevails; products of good education systems, but persons who, for one reason or another, chose to "drop out" of school prematurely; and the vast majority being newcomers from foreign countries who suffer from communication difficulties.

Called the Special English Program, Skil's in-plant program is conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Education's Division of Americanization. The Division of Americanization provides a qualified instructor and Skil supplies the study materials and the meeting place or classroom. There is no student fee requirement.

The majority of participants are men and women in semi-skilled or unskilled blue collar jobs, although several individuals employed in office and technical positions attend sessions. Most students are over 25 and many are married with families of their own.

Classes meet twice weekly for two hours from September through June, beginning immediately after the day shift suspends activities at 4:30 p.m. No formal examinations are required. Instead interested parties can take a test at the end of the academic year, and, if they pass, can qualify to receive an eighth grade diploma. In 1966, 24 members of the class took this examination and successfully qualified for a diploma. In 1967, 32 passed.

(cont. on p. 4)

How an In-Plant Program Could Be Helpful in Your Company

Guidelines for management of companies or corporations whose employees would benefit from educational upgrading:

1. Q. How does in-plant education differ from on-the-job training?
A. On-the-job training generally means *job-related* training, whereas in-plant education means a broader education in basic academic training.
2. Q. Is your organization large enough?
A. Most successful programs have taken place in companies of 500 or more employees. The Board of Education usually requires 15 or more students to warrant an instructor. If your company is smaller than 500 and you feel you can get this number of interested students you are still eligible.
3. Q. What are the problems or needs that would lead you to inquire about in-plant education?
A. A large number of employees who speak predominantly a foreign language, employees who lack basic literacy or mathematical skills which are necessary to on-the-job training or employees who need to complete high school education would indicate reasons for starting a program.

If you are interested in in-plant education, contact the Mayor's Committee on New Residents for preliminary conversations and arrangements with the Board of Education. Call 744-4108 for an appointment.

Skil Corporation

(cont. from p. 3)

Actual course content is aimed at those employees who wish to improve their English speaking and writing abilities beyond that of a fifth grade level, at the same time learning some of the basics of history, geography and math. The company and the instructor encourage the English Program graduates to attend classes which eventually lead to the equivalent of a high school diploma via the state-administered G.E.D. (General Educational Development) examinations.

Jerome Hefner, manager of office personnel at Skil Corporation, says:

"By completing the class, the employee prepares himself for a gratifying and rewarding career in industry. He is upwardly mobile and no longer doomed to semi- or unskilled work. All in all, and this is echoed over and over by our graduates, this employee is better able to fulfill his or her responsibility as an enlightened American, and if not already, in the near future, a proud citizen."

In-Plant Increase

(cont. from p. 1)

In-plant basic education classes taught by Board of Education teachers are currently being offered in the following companies:

Campbell Soup Company	Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons
Kuppenheimer Company	(Ryerson Steel)
Florsheim Shoe Company	Zenith Radio Corporation
Leaf Brands, Inc.	Skil Corporation
Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Inc.	Appleton Electric Company
Spiegel, Inc.	Rauland Corporation
Armour Grocery Products Company	The Palmer House
Hotpoint Company	Eckrich Sausage Company
	Western Electric

The following companies are planning to open classes this fall:

Allied Radio Corporation	Hammond Organ Company
Link-Belt Company	(two Chicago plants)
Belden Manufacturing Company	Sweetheart Cup Company
Ingersoll Products Company	International Harvester Company (three plants)
Victor Comptometer Corporation	Kinthead Industries
	J. L. Clark Company



Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*
 Peter Fitzpatrick, *Chairman*
 Morris Bialis
 Dr. Preston Bradley
 William G. Caples
 Mrs. Clara Day
 Claudio Flores
 Jerome J. Friedman
 Daggett Harvey
 Robert Johnston
 William R. Ming, Jr.
 Leonard F. Miska
 Hale Nelson
 Peter R. Scalise
 Dr. Marshal L. Scott
 Mrs. Bernadine Washington
 Edward Marciniak, *Director*

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James Burns, left, new Commission director, receives congratulations from former director Edward Marciniak. After seven years of service, Marciniak left the Commission to become Deputy Commissioner for Community Resources and Services, Department of Development and Planning.

New Commission Director and Deputy Named

The Commission executive offices have a different look these days. A new director and a new deputy director have been appointed by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

They are James E. Burns, 35, of 8616 S. Kimbark Ave., director, and Mrs. Rachel Rebecca Ridley of 2345 W. Monroe St. Burns has been acting director since the resignation of Edward Marciniak on November 1. Mrs. Ridley, a former Commission staff member, succeeds Samuel W. Nolan who returned to the Chicago Police Department last August to become Deputy Chief in charge of the Community Services Division.

Burns has been with the Commission since January 1, 1956. He first worked in the civil rights department and later was head of the compliance and investigation division. Prior to joining the Commission staff he was a probation officer for the Family Court.

Burns received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Loyola University in Chicago. He also taught sociology at Loyola and edited Community Magazine for two years.

Burns and his wife Therese are the parents of five children.

Mrs. Ridley earned a B.A. in sociology from Roosevelt University. Having worked at the Commission from 1954 to 1960, she left to join the staff of the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare where she was unit director of the Englewood office, and later the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, where she served as assistant director of the Manpower division.

Mrs. Ridley also has been a member of the staff of the Chicago Urban League and the Chicago Defender newspaper.

Among other distinctions, Mrs. Ridley is the recipient of the annual award given by the National Association of Club Women for community leadership, the Sun-Times Merit Award and the St. Stephen A.M.E. Church award as outstanding woman in the West Side community.

She is married and has one daughter and three granddaughters.

Burns Evaluates Commission's Role

"On a day such as this you can easily understand how I might reflect on some of the changes that have taken place in this city during my twelve years with the Commission. When I began this work Chicago had no fair housing ordinance. Indeed many of us wondered if we would ever be able to pass a state fair employment practices law. On the national scene we had had no civil rights legislation passed since 1875. Although city contractors had a non-discrimination clause in their contracts, we had no systematic program to insure that these firms would live up to it.

"Today we have what I believe is an effective fair housing ordinance — not perfect — and not yet perfectly enforced, but effective. As you know, Illinois now has a good and enforceable fair employment practices law.

"Nationally, these twelve years have seen our Congress enact several much needed civil rights laws. And the Commission's contractor compliance program was cited a year ago by the United States Conference of Mayors as a model to other cities which are seriously interested in enforcing fair employment practices by firms doing business with local government.

"Twelve years ago Woodlawn was a racially changing neighborhood. Many of our communities had 'improvement associations' set up to keep Negroes out. Two neighborhoods that come to mind which had several such restrictive organizations were Englewood and Chatham. I don't have to tell you that they failed in their purpose. But today many of Chicago's neighborhoods are organized into strong community councils dedicated to achieving interracial stability.

"Twelve years ago, some of the policemen who were assigned to the Trumbull Park housing project to protect its new Negro residents turned their backs when rocks were thrown at those Negroes. Just a few days ago the Police Department joined with us in urging real estate offices to inform us in advance of the move-in of Negro families so that adequate protection could be afforded and bombings such as happened last week could be prevented.

"Twelve years ago Martin Luther King was the minister of a church in Montgomery, Alabama and still riding on the back of the bus. Bill Berry was Director of the Urban League in Portland, Oregon—and Dr. King and Bill were only known to a handful of Chicagoans.

"Twelve years ago the Commission's main function seemed to be fire-fighting, running to the scene of racial incidents to restore peace. Today, it has a variety of complex programs in the fields of housing, education, research, community organization, assistance to new residents, employment—and still—fire-fighting.

More Work to be Done

"The progress that has been made during these twelve years through the efforts of the Commission, along with those we have publicly recognized today, and through the work of all of you in the audience, has been substantial—but clearly not enough. The recipients of the progress have been for the most part members of the middle-class. Some spokesmen of the poor of our minority groups are telling us they have gained little from our laws and our programs. They feel our promises have not been kept—our hopes and theirs not fulfilled. I have no doubts about the Commission's sincerity, and yours, to meet the needs of the poor. But there is a 'credibility gap' which must be closed. We mean to close it.

Goals Must Be Re-examined

"To do so the Commission must re-examine its goals and programs. In addition to vigorous enforcement of the Fair Housing Ordinance, we must see to it that there is decent housing for all, including those who will remain in the ghetto.

"We must assist those neighborhoods undergoing racial change which are trying to achieve stability. If we have accomplished this to some degree in Hyde Park-Kenwood, parts of South Shore, Lincoln Park, Prairie Shores, South Commons and Marynook, why can't we do so in Austin, West Englewood and Roseland? With your help I believe we can.

"In addition to our programs to help newcomers through tutoring of the young, through in-plant education, and assistance with credit problems for adults, we must develop new, more creative programs for our new residents—with particular emphasis on the Spanish-speaking.

"The Commission must give top priority to expanding employment opportunities — especially to assure jobs to heads of families. Along with increasing the number of apprenticeships available to our minority citizens, we must tackle the whole problem of under-employment, to move people up into the highest jobs for which they qualify and thereby make room at the entrance levels for those now unemployed.

"Finally, to close the 'credibility gap' we must establish direct, face-to-face communication with the residents of the ghetto. Communication and more. We must convince them that there are reasons for hope, and we can only do this by providing them with the services they

(Cont. on p. 4)



Floyd Kalber, commentator for NBC News Chicago, and Bernadine Washington, vice-president WVON radio, gave a verbal tribute to all Chicago's citizens at the twenty-second annual luncheon. Their dramatic presentation recognized the total community effort expended during the summer of 1967. Mrs. Washington is also a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



Exchanging greetings following the twenty-second annual luncheon are, from left to right, James Burns, new Cammissionian director; Peter Fitzpatrick, Cammissionian chairman; Mrs. Rachel Ridley, new Cammissionian deputy director; Dr. Preston Bradley, senior member of the Cammissionian, and Ely M. Aaron, former Cammissionian chairman.

Mayor's Administrative Aide Describes City's Involvement

A high point of the twenty-second annual luncheon was an address by Erwin A. France, administrative assistant to the Mayor.

Mr. France described the changing role of government in the dynamism of the American city today, emphasizing the need for all segments to come together to achieve opportunity for all of our citizens.

"We are saying that in Chicago as in other cities, there have been general gains and we are encouraged by the fact of such improvement. But the need for more specific accomplishment in a variety of areas must be the target of our actions.

"There are three recent programs in which we are engaging presently, aimed totally or in part at distributing opportunities and the advantages of the city to all people.

"Let me describe just three of them. The first is the Model Cities Program. As you know, two weeks ago Chicago was designated as one of sixty-three cities in this nation to be awarded planning grants to try to develop both comprehensive programs and new institutional relationships which can produce greater benefits to the citizens of those communities where there is a high degree of disorganization and where the maximum impact of existing services is not felt. The principal purpose of this program is to improve the quality of life for all people, to improve environment, to improve the personal and human opportunity and to improve the coherence with which the community exists from day to day.

"The second is the Neighborhood Facilities Pilot Project. Again an opportunity for us to point the way for cities around the country. For Chicago was one of fourteen cities selected to develop a Neighborhood Pilot Multi-Service Center, to build upon the experience which we have had in similar neighborhood centers and to try to improve the delivery of services to people at the local level in a way that more adequately meets the rising expectations of our population.

Ely M. Aaron Honored By Commission Members

Ely M. Aaron's 20 years of dedicated service to the Commission and the citizens of Chicago were recognized at the twenty-second annual luncheon. Aaron was chairman of the Commission for six years. Dr. Preston Bradley, senior member of the Commission, presented Aaron with a clock inscribed with a tribute from the Commissioners which was entered in the official minutes of the Commission meeting following his resignation.

Excerpts from Aaron's response follow: "Today the word 'equality' seems to be obliterated in some people's minds by the word 'power.' Reference is always being made to the power structure, which hardly any of us can define with any degree of accuracy . . .

"We hear of conflict in claims of black power versus white power. Equality is either overlooked or sneered at; yet equality under law is the safeguard of all civilized societies. We speak of ourselves as being a country of laws and not of men, and we know that for laws to be effective they must be enforced. Even the right to dissent must receive the protecting arm of the law . . .

"Some of the fields in which I am proud to have been a part include equal treatment in hospital admissions, equal treatment in housing opportunities, equal access to educational opportunities, seeking the end of discrimination in employment and in public accommodations and many others . . .

"The Commission has its service stripes which are shared by thousands of people in our community who sought and brought about the alleviation of differences through the application of equality. Names like Fernwood, Airport Homes, Trumbull Park, Peoria Street, Calumet Beach and, in later years, the marches and Division Street. The work of the Commission continues unabated. Many have joined in human relations activities. Some may differ with the Commission's methods, but the obtaining of equality for all of the people of this city is as bright and shining a challenge today as it was when this Commission was created in 1947. The Commission needs the help of all of us, and I for one hereby pledge to continue to do my part."

The City Council also passed an official resolution praising Aaron for his years of service.

"And third. Just last week the Department of Commerce announced the designation of a major portion of the Southside, including the Stockyards area, as the first section of any city in this country to be so designated under the Economic Redevelopment Act of 1965. We anticipate that through this program we will very quickly be able to develop industry in the Stockyard area and make available 7,000 new jobs in the short haul and 15,000 over the long haul for the hardcore unemployed. These are just a few of the examples of the city's efforts to try to assure the full sharing of advantages.

"In all of these programs our concern is not to institutionalize need and poverty, but to provide a way out—to help people build both the economic and cultural base that makes it possible for them to enjoy the dignity and self-respect that comes from being self-sustaining."

100 Guest Organizations Attend Annual Luncheon

At the twenty-second annual luncheon, the Commission recognized representatives of some of the many public and private organizations whose programs during 1967 worked effectively for better human relations in Chicago.

The nearly one-hundred honored guests were seated in a special section of the ballroom. As part of the program, Floyd Kalber, NBC newscaster, and Commissioner Bernadine Washington, vice-president of WVON radio, narrated a tribute to the many citizens of Chicago who helped the progress of human relations this past year. (See photo on p. 2.)

At the conclusion of the presentation, Kalber introduced the honored guests and requested that they stand for the audience's applause. Community organizations, civic groups, radio, television and press were among those groups represented.

Burns: Commission Role

(Cont. from p. 2)

need. The Commission will, again with your help, do just that.

"Some of you in the audience knew Tom Wright, who was director at the birth of the Commission. Many of you knew Francis McPeck, who with Gus Bowe as Chairman, directed the Commission during the 50's and gave it influence in our city. All of you know Ed Marciniak, who with Ely Aaron, developed the new and imaginative programs to meet the problems of the last seven years. I ask that you give me the same kind of help you gave them.

"Many of you know that the Chicago Commission on Human Relations was the first city commission in the United States. It was, and is, and will continue to be the best Commission in our nation."

(Editor's note: James Burns' speech made upon accepting directorship, December 6, 1967.)

650 Citizens Named to 1968 CCHR Committees

Six-hundred and fifty persons have been named to serve on the Commission's Citizens Advisory Committees during 1968. The committees are composed of individuals with expertise in human relations problems who voluntarily meet to help plan and implement Commission programs. Many of the committee members have records of long service in this advisory capacity. The committee membership was approved by the Commissioners in a regular year-end meeting.

The following persons chair the 1968 committees:

Community Organization Committee	— Dr. Marshal L. Scott, Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations
Credit Legislative Committee	— Jerome Schur, Attorney
Education Committee	— Mrs. James Mason; Charles R. Monroe, Wilson City College
Employment Committee	— William G. Caples, Inland Steel Company
Health Committee	— Leonard F. Miska, Southtown Music Corporation
Housing Committee	— Herbert N. Lustig, Arthur Rubloff and Company
Law and Order Committee	— Jerome J. Friedman, Attorney
Mayor's Committee on New Residents	— Robert C. McNamara, Jr., Scott, Foresman and Company
MCNR Tutoring Planning Committee	— Mrs. Clara Day, International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Public Relations Committee	— Hale Nelson, Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Research Committee	— Donald J. Bogue, University of Chicago



Richard J. Daley, Mayor

Peter Fitzpatrick, Chairman
Morris Bialis
Dr. Preston Bradley
William G. Caples
Mrs. Clara Day
Claudio Flores
Jerome J. Friedman
Daggett Harvey
Robert Johnston
William R. Ming, Jr.
Leonard F. Miska
Hale Nelson
Peter R. Scalise
Dr. Marshal L. Scott
Mrs. Bernadine Washington

James E. Burns, Director

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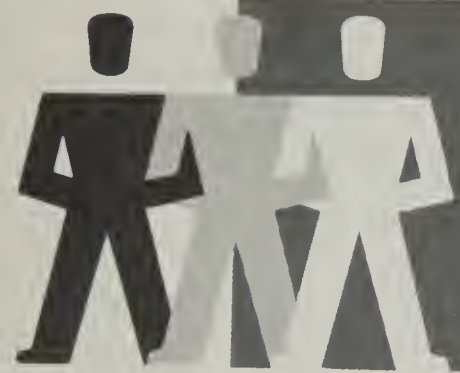
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June 1968
Vol. 10 No. 3



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Rumor Central Logs 40,000 Calls



"Yes, the curfew will be in effect tonight. Beginning at 7:00 p.m. for all persons under 21." Commission staff members, Mel Jordan (left) and Don Hartigan answer incoming Rumor Central calls.

Kerner Report Cites Rumor Central

The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, released this spring, suggests that other U.S. cities would benefit from a communication system similar to Chicago's Rumor Central. The following are excerpts from the report:

"Experience also has shown that the harmful effect of rumors can be offset if police, public officials, and community leaders quickly and effectively circulate the facts.

"An innovative method is that of a 'Rumor Central'—an office responsible for the collection, evaluation, and countering of rumors which could lead to civil disorder . . ."

"In Chicago, for example, a 'Rumor Central' unit established in the Commission on Human Relations averted trouble. When a Negro, after an argument was shot to death by a white store owner who was placed in custody by the police, a rumor spread through the neighborhood that the white man would not be arrested. This false information was picked up by radio stations and broadcast. Rumor Central, which received some 500 telephone calls about the incident, obtained the facts from the police and gave those facts to community leaders and news media. This appreciably assisted the police in alleviating tension."

Following the April 4 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the Commission on Human Relations' Rumor Central was reactivated. During a six day period, Friday, April 5 through Wednesday, April 10, 40,000 calls were received.

Rumor Central is a telephone number citizens can call to report incidents, check out rumors and ask questions. Its primary functions are to dispel unfounded rumors, give accurate information about actual incidents and answer the many questions people have during times of disorder or potential disorder. The first communication system of its kind in the United States, it was initiated by the Commission on Human Relations in July 1967.

This April, to meet the volume of calls, the operation was expanded from two to ten telephone lines, and the Commission enlisted the help of 35 volunteer graduate students to help answer the phones.

In a feature story, April 15, the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, reported the operation looked like a "military situation room." Telephone personnel, equipped with street maps and Police and Fire Department reports, worked nine hour shifts, answering the telephones. Other staff members were assigned to check all rumors and reports of incidents with the Police Department and to receive calls coming in from Commission staff in the field. All incidents were recorded on a large map of the city.

The incoming Rumor Central calls were varied in content, but were of two general types: reports of incidents and questions about rumors, the curfew, safe travel routes within the city and agencies distributing food and clothing.

In addition to broad coverage by local news media, Rumor Central was shown on a national CBS television news broadcast and was written up in *Time Magazine*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* and *Parade Magazine*.

Following this publicity, the Commission began receiving calls and letters from mayors' offices and human relations agencies across the country requesting information about how to set up a Rumor Central.

In answer to these requests, the Commission prepared a special report outlining Rumor Central. This report was mailed to 350 state, city and county human relations agencies in the United States.

Committee Wages War On Consumer Fraud

A Consumer Protection Committee, made up of representatives of 15 public and private agencies that handle consumer complaints, has been formed to launch an attack on credit fraud. The committee was initiated this spring by the New Residents Services Division of the Commission on Human Relations. Attorney Jerome Schur, chairman of the Mayor's Credit Legislative Committee, was named chairman.

According to Schur, "The newly formed committee is not empowered to prosecute, but will aim at isolating the hard core illicit minority of sellers, sales finance companies and collection companies which prey on the unsophisticated and unwary buyers in the city. By combining efforts and pooling information, the group hopes to facilitate action against chronic offenders."

Schur added that this pooling of information has already proved valuable. In three separate instances, information made available by one agency has been helpful to another in preparing a case against a suspect company.

The committee has set as its first special project the publication of a directory of its members to be distributed to the public. Each member will be listed with specific information about the type of complaint it handles so that the consumer can easily determine which agency can most effectively process his particular complaint.

Representatives of the following agencies and departments are members of the Consumer Protection Committee:

Federal

Federal Trade Commission
Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector in Charge

State

Securities and Corporations Division and the Automobile Division, both of the Office of the Secretary of State
Illinois Department of Registration and Education
Bureau of Consumer Fraud, Attorney General's Office
Sales Finance Division, Illinois Financial Institutions Department
Illinois Department of Insurance
Illinois State Department of Labor

County

Fraud and Complaint Department, States Attorney's Office

City

Chicago Board of Health
Department of Consumer Sales, Weights and Measures
Chicago Commission on Human Relations

Private

Legal Aid Bureau, United Charities of Chicago
Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan Chicago
Legal Services Educational Program, Illinois Bar Association.



Honorary co-directors of the Commission on Human Relations discuss the work of the Commission with Mrs. Rachel Ridley (seated), deputy director. The students, Phyllis Kronick and Sam Weinhoff, both seniors at Bowen high school, visited Commission offices in connection with the Chicago Youth Week observation of Junior Officials' Day, Tuesday, May 7. Youth Week, an annual event sponsored by a federation of public and private agencies, has been celebrated in Chicago for 47 years.

Teachers Study Credit Abuse

At a special credit seminar, Chicago high school and adult education teachers were instructed in the nature of common credit abuses and techniques for teaching students how to avoid them. The seminar, which was sponsored by the Commission on Human Relations and the public and Catholic school systems, featured speeches and a panel discussion by consumer credit experts.

The purpose of the conference, according to John Nolan, staff member of the New Residents Services Division of the Commission, was to stress the importance of credit education and provide teachers with materials to use in the classroom. Nolan explained, "Education has a vital role to play in preparing young people to use credit intelligently and to avoid the deceptions and frauds employed by unethical practitioners."

Abner Mikva, former Illinois State Representative and a pioneer in the campaign for credit reform, spoke on "Consumer Education and the Law." In addressing himself to teaching methods, Mikva recommended that credit and purchasing problems be substituted for the "acres of wheat" problems traditionally found in textbooks.

Other speakers included Philip M. Sidler, Jr., executive vice president, Metropolitan Consumers Cooperative, Inc., and Dewey Jones, director, Legal Aid Bureau, Halsted Street Urban Progress Center.

Panelists included: Philip Rock, chief, Consumer Fraud Bureau, Attorney General's Office; John King, deputy commissioner, Department of Consumer Sales, Weights and Measures, City of Chicago; Price Patton, family counselor in consumer credit, and John Nolan from the Commission on Human Relations.

The conference was held May 11 at St. Stanislaus Kostka high school.

CAB SEEKS TO FILL JOB OPENINGS

As it approaches its June 30 goal of obtaining 11,000 jobs for hard-core unemployed, the Chicago Alliance of Businessmen will soon begin the second phase of its program: to recruit unemployed and see that these jobs are filled by July 1, 1969, reports Robert J. Bushelle, metropolitan director for CAB. As of June 19, 10,778 jobs had been pledged by 208 Chicago companies with some pledging as many as 500 positions.

The Chicago Alliance is the local arm of the National Alliance of Businessmen, a joint government-industry program organized to tackle the critical national problem of finding jobs for the hard-core unemployed. NAB, which received its charter from President Johnson's Manpower Message to Congress on January 23, 1968, has directed its efforts toward the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas.

The Chicago Alliance of Businessmen began its drive to obtain job pledges on April 2. With June 1970 set as the deadline for obtaining an additional 44,000 job pledges, CAB's long-range goal is to see that 55,000 hard-core poor are employed in permanent and meaningful jobs by July 1971.

The Alliance, which is housed in the offices of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, 212 West Washington, is directed by a board of 19 top Chicago executives and has an 11-man fulltime staff on loan from eight Chicago companies. James W. Cook, president of Illinois Bell, is a member of the NAB board and Chicago chairman. Director Bushelle is on loan from Illinois Bell.

In addition to its board of directors and staff, CAB has enlisted the aid of the Chicago Jaycees and has organized 11 special committees of Chicago executives to help solicit job pledges. This effort has been implemented entirely by face to face contact with executives in Chicago companies.

CAB personnel have three main functions. They:

- Contact company executives to ask them to pledge to hire a specific number of hard core unemployed
- Work with other organizations to identify and recruit applicants to fill these jobs
- Help companies arrange to receive federal funding to offset extraordinary costs of recruiting and training.

The Chicago Alliance is also working with Mayor Daley's Summer Jobs for Youth Program in its city-wide drive to find summer employment for young people.

According to Bushelle, the following questions are those most often asked by businessmen and other organizations when contacted by CAB:

Q.: What help is needed by CAB?

A.: In addition to the obvious need for pledges from industry, all public and private organizations are encouraged to participate either by helping the alliance obtain pledges or helping it to recruit the unemployed to fill these positions.

Q.: What is the definition of "hard-core unemployed"?

A.: Hard-core unemployed, as set forth by the NAB and the U.S. Department of Labor, include poor persons who do not have suitable employment and may be either school dropouts, handicapped or subject to some special obstacle of employment. This latter category includes unskilled workers, workers whose last jobs were in occupations of significantly lower skill than previous jobs, workers with family histories

of dependence on welfare and unemployed members of minority groups.

Q.: Who will train new employees entering a company under this program?

A.: The employer may provide training, use training agencies such as Tri-Faith Employment Project, Jobs Now, Concentrated Employment Program, Urban League or any other training program it chooses.

Q.: Does a company have the right to accept or reject recruits for employment?

A.: In all cases, the company makes the decision to hire or not to hire.

Q.: Who recruits prospects for employment under the CAB program?

A.: Recruits may be obtained by the employer or by a request through CAB whose sources will be CEP, Illinois State Employment Service and all effective private and public agencies.

(continued on page 4)

Caples to Head Kenyon College

William G. Caples, an active member of the Commission on Human Relations since his appointment in January 1957 and chairman of the Commission's Employment Committee, has been named president of Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. He will officially assume his new post October 1.



Caples

Currently vice president in charge of industrial and public relations for Inland Steel Company, Caples has long been a champion of fair employment practices. He was instrumental in opening apprenticeship opportunities in skilled trades to persons of all races and was active in the establishment of the Merit Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and the Apprenticeship Information Center of the Illinois State Employment Service.

In 1964, he was appointed a member of the Business Advisory Council of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Caples is president of the Episcopal Charities of Chicago and past president of the Chicago Board of Education and the United Charities of Chicago.

An alumnus of Kenyon College, Caples received an L.L.B. from Northwestern University's School of Law in 1933 and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Kenyon in 1961. He has been a trustee of Kenyon College since 1952.

Commission Expands Professional Staff

The Commission on Human Relations recently added one new human relations officer to its Civil Rights Department and two to its Housing and Community Services Division.

They are:

Charles W. Akin, Civil Rights Department



Akin

A graduate of Dunbar high school and a former member of the Chicago Police Department, Akin moved to California to complete his education. In 1964, he received a B.A. in sociology from San Francisco State College. Following graduation, he joined the National Teacher Corps and as a combination teacher-student attended San Jose State in its master's in education program.

Also while in California, he worked as a community organizer at the Youth Opportunity Center of the California Employment Service.

Prior to joining the Commission staff, he was an elementary teacher for the Chicago Board of Education.

Willie F. Granderson, Housing and Community Services

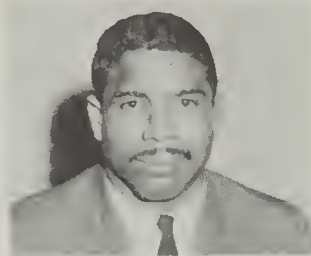


Granderson

Granderson received an A.A. in general education from Owen College, Memphis, Tennessee in 1961 and a B.A. in sociology from LeMoyne College, Memphis in 1964.

From 1966 to 1968, he worked as a community and group worker for the Chicago Commons at Robinson House. Born in Arlington, Tennessee, Granderson now lives in Lawndale. He is on the advisory board of Mile Square Health Center and does volunteer work for the Westside Career-O-Rama.

Vernon M. Rhinehart, Housing and Community Services



Rhinehart

After receiving a B.A. in liberal arts from Boston University, Rhinehart attended Howard University's School of Law in Washington, D.C., graduating with an L.L.B. in January 1966.

Prior to joining the Commission he was manager of placement for Project Upgrade in the Community Resources Division of the Brunswick Company in Chicago. He has also been employed by the Industrial Relations Corps of International Harvester, the Federal Regional Office of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Cook County Department of Public Aid.

Rhinehart is a graduate of Hyde Park high school.

CAB TO FILL JOBS

(continued from page 3)

Q.: When may a company start this program?

A.: Immediately.

Q.: How does the employer benefit?

A.: The CAB program is planned so that participating companies will not lose money. Employers who in the past have hired the hard-core unemployed report they have gained competent and loyal workers, thereby reducing manpower shortage, work stoppage and high turnover.

Q.: Who should a company call at the CAB office for information about the program?

A.: Just call 782-5096 and you will be referred to the staff member who can best answer your questions.

On a national scale, the alliance goal is to see that 100,000 hard-core unemployed are placed in meaningful and permanent jobs by July 1969, an additional 400,000 by July 1971. As of May 24, NAB had obtained pledges for 106,000 jobs.



Human Relations News
OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 West Wacker Drive • Chicago, Illinois 60606

Telephone: 744-4111

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Hale Nelson

Peter R. Scalise

Dr. Marshal L. Scott

Mrs. Bernadine Washington

James E. Burns, Director

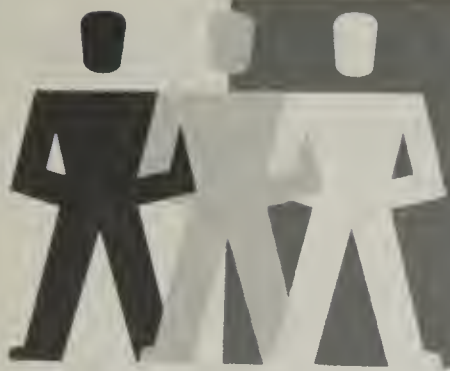
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Rise In Negro 'White Collar' Jobs Shown

An employment survey, recently completed by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, shows increasing gains in Negro white collar employment in Chicago.

The report covered all firms in the Chicago metropolitan area doing business with the City of Chicago and having contract report forms on file in both 1966 and 1967. A total of 870 firms was surveyed.

While the total number of white collar jobs in these firms increased 9.3 per cent, the number of white collar jobs held by Negroes in 1967 increased 56.3 per cent over 1966. This represents an additional 2,997 managerial, professional, technical, sales and office jobs held by Negroes in 1967.

Percentage gains in Negro blue collar employment were also higher than percentage gains in total blue collar employment. The total number of blue collar jobs increased 10.7 per cent in 1967 over 1966, the increase in Negro blue collar employment was 22.6 per cent.

In 1967 Negroes comprised 14.6 per cent of the work force of the 870 firms surveyed, as compared with 12.5 per cent in 1966.

One finding not reflected in the tables is a definite increase in opportunities in skilled trades. In 1967, 22.7 per cent of the apprenticeships were held by Negroes. In a similar study of 1963 employment, six per cent of apprenticeships were held by Negroes.

Although significant gains in Negro blue and white collar employment were evident, the survey shows that Negro employment continued to be concentrated in less skilled occupations. In 1967, 49 of every 100 employees were employed in white collar occupations, while 21.5 per cent of Negroes employed by these firms held white collar jobs. The greatest concentration in Negro employ-

ment was in the semi-skilled category. While 20.7 of every 100 employees were employed in semi-skilled jobs, 35 of every 100 Negro employees were employed in this category. (See Table 3, Page 4.)

The survey, conducted by the Employment Department of the Commission, provides the only comparative employment figures available in Chicago for 1966-1967. It was prepared in conjunction with the Commission's Contractor Compliance Program.

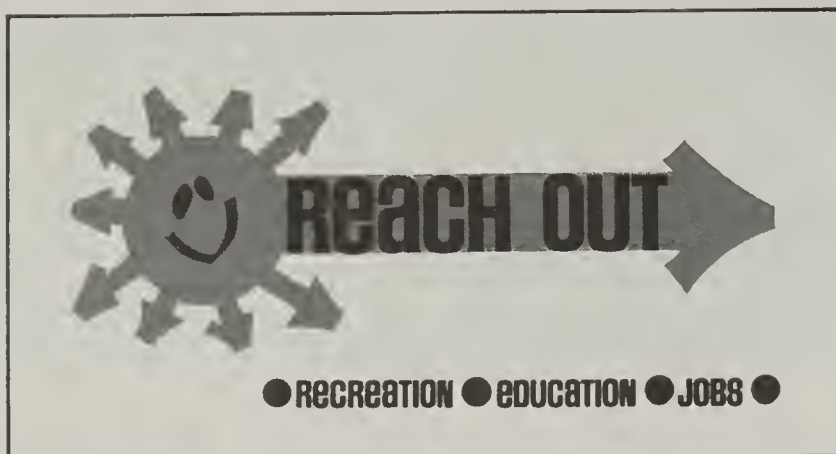
Commission's Program

The Commission's program is based on the concept that increased employment of Negroes requires a day-to-day system of contacting private employers and reviewing their hiring practices. Raymond Scannell, supervisor of the Employment Department, reported that the need for this approach is born out by the recent recommendations of the *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders* (Kerner Report).

(continued on page 4)

Table 1
EMPLOYMENT SURVEY
870 CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA FIRMS HAVING CITY CONTRACTS
IN 1966 AND 1967

Occupation	Total Employees		% Increase in Total Employment	Negro Employees		% Increase in Negro Employment
	1966	1967		1966	1967	
Management	22,929	24,564	7.1%	338	544	60.9%
Professional	14,946	17,376	16.3%	150	292	94.7%
Technical	8,325	8,222	-1.2%	350	344	-1.7%
Sales	19,911	21,028	5.6%	645	844	30.9%
Office	53,407	59,403	11.2%	3,844	6,300	63.9%
Skilled	45,136	44,608	-1.2%	3,673	4,004	9.0%
Apprentices	3,845	3,657	-4.9%	819	829	1.2%
Semi-Skilled	47,468	55,030	15.9%	11,675	13,719	17.5%
Service	10,358	10,477	1.1%	2,920	3,170	8.6%
Un-Skilled	15,542	21,650	39.3%	5,848	8,859	51.5%
Totals	241,867	266,015	9.9%	30,262	38,905	28.6%



Reach Out, What's That?

"Reach Out . . . Grab the Greatest Summer Ever," is the theme of this summer's comprehensive program for Chicago youth. Seventy public and private agencies, as well as businessmen, civic-minded persons and entertainment and sports personalities have pooled their efforts to provide recreation, education and jobs for Chicago youngsters.

The central information headquarters for Reach Out is in the 185 North Wabash Building, where ten college students are stationed to answer questions about summer activities. Each is equipped with a massive file detailing summer programs. The data is filed by date and location, the entire city being broken down into 70 zones.

Reach Out was officially launched on June 24 with a rally in the Civic Center Plaza. The first 50 kids who called the Reach Out number (744-3211) were treated to a two-hour boat ride with refreshments, compliments of the captain of the Skyliner.

The coordinator of this total summer effort is David Stahl, deputy mayor, and the program represents a \$50-million effort. This includes a \$2.1 million from the federal government, the remainder being sustained by the participating agencies.

Following are some of the programs on file in the Reach Out office:

Recreational opportunities include baseball and soccer, splash parties, a travelling theater, sightseeing tours, day and over-night camping, free movies and airplane rides.

Educational opportunities include summer school and drivers education. Headstart, run by the Board of Education, will reach 30,000 pre-schoolers this summer. The Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity is sponsoring Operation Push Up, an education-recreation program for youngsters 11 through 14 years of age. They receive instruction in the morning and recreation in the afternoon. Chicago Area School Television, Inc., Channel 20, is providing a 12-week nightly TV series for high school drop-outs, enabling them to work toward a high school diploma.

Reach Out is also providing information on summer jobs. The Mayor's Summer Jobs for Youth Committee has placed over 25,000 youths in summer jobs. The Neighborhood Youth Corps of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity is providing special job and counseling programs for an additional 20,000 teens.

In addition to education, recreation and jobs, the Reach Out headquarters is also up to date on dozens of special events to be held throughout the summer. These includes concerts, music festivals, art fairs, athletic events and a Back-to-School Rally on August 30.

Commission On Human Relations Sponsors Cultural

The Commission on Human Relations has joined operation Reach Out with the development of two summer programs for Chicago youth. These include a program of cultural enrichment for teenage girls from 11 inner-city areas and a series of special workshops to train high school students to serve as assistant tutors.

Both programs were planned in cooperation with the Neighborhood Youth Corps which has placed over 20,000 youths in similar summer programs of combined employment, learning and counseling. The NYC summer enrollees are paid \$1.25 an hour for a 30-hour week.

The cultural enrichment program, which is called "Project Girls," is designed to provide learning experiences in every day living for underprivileged girls between the ages of 16 and 18. The 650 enrollees include Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Appalachian whites and American Indians. All are high school students.

Each girl spends five days a week at one of the 11 different "Project Girls" sites. Mornings are devoted to instruction in choral singing, the afternoons to lectures, films and group activities dealing with aspects of modern living. These include: human relations, the use of leisure time, peer group and family relations, budgeting and credit buying, health and hygiene, the hazards of drug use, job adjustment, educational possibilities, citizenship and politics.

Each site is supervised by a music instructor and a team teacher.

In the afternoon, the girls may also elect to go on tours arranged for them by the Neighborhood Youth Corps. On Fridays they gather at one central location for a choral rehearsal. A highlight of the ten-week summer program was a concert presented by the enrollees and their instructors Thursday August 15 in Auditorium Theatre, 70 East Congress. Among the numbers presented at the concert were "Joy," "The Impossible Dream" from Man of La Mancha, "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel" and "Hospodi Pomiloi."

"Project Girls" offices are located with the Commission in the Central YMCA Community College building at 211 West Wacker Drive. Office space was donated by the college. Churches, YMCA's and other organizations have provided the 11 sites.

TEENS LEARN TO TUTOR

On July 11, the Commission on Human Relations, in cooperation with the Volunteer Bureau Service Corps of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, began a five-session course to train Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees to be assistant tutors for nine of Chicago's tutoring sites.

According to Mrs. Jacqueline Austin, Commission coordinator of the workshops, there has often been a shortage of tutors during the summer months. The training course was designed to supply tutoring sites with trained summer tutors, as well as to furnish the participants with an opportunity for learning.

ations Joins Reach Out, Tutoring Workshops

The 50 enrollees, who are paid Neighborhood Youth Corps workers, tutored four days a week and spent Thursdays at the University of Illinois Circle Campus attending the workshops. Although the participants' summer NYC tutoring jobs will end August 31, many have indicated they will serve as volunteer tutors in the evenings during the school year.

The training was conducted by social workers, teachers and directors of tutoring sites who volunteered their time. Instruction included how to tutor young people in reading, test taking, math, science and arts and crafts, how to conduct tours and lead recreational games. The July 25 session, conducted by the Chicago Public Library, was devoted to use of library facilities.

The space for the workshops was provided by the University of Illinois and the teaching materials, which were gathered by Mrs. Clara Day, a member of the Commission on Human Relations, were donated by private industry.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps, a part of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity with offices at 1 North Wacker Drive, has as its purpose to provide employment and training for underprivileged youth. Although the summer enrollees are primarily high school students, the school-year program is directed toward school dropouts and unemployed high school graduates, providing them a source of income and at the same time vocational training and counseling.

Applications for summer and winter NYC programs are made through the Urban Progress Centers of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity. The Neighborhood Youth Corps is financed by the City of Chicago and the U.S. Department of Labor.

CCHR Extends Office Hours

Offices of the Commission on Human Relations will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday through September 2.

The summer hours were announced by Commission Director James E. Burns, who stated:

"It has been our experience that inquiries and complaints generally increase during the summer months. Therefore, we will have staff on hand to answer questions, take complaints and be ready to assist citizens who may not be able to come in during the day."

The Commission handles complaints of discrimination in housing, employment, education, credit and health.

Commission offices are located at 211 West Wacker Drive, Room 812, and 622 East 63rd Street. After Labor Day, office hours will return to 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and Saturdays from 9 a.m. to noon. The Commission also has a 24-hour telephone answering service with staff on duty to receive calls around the clock. The Commission phone number is 744-4111.



TOP: "Project Girls" staff discuss curriculum. Left to right: Katharine Dvorak, music instructor, Uptown site; Arnold Sevier, team teacher, Southtown site; Lajuana Robinson, music instructor, Englewood site; Eleanor Dungan, Commission consultant, and (seated) Mrs. Arluster Westbrooks, music supervisor.

CENTER: NYC workers assigned to Uptown site, Ravenswood Presbyterian Church, practice for August 5 "Project Girls" concert. Music instructor (seated) is Katharine Dvorak.

BOTTOM: Arnold Levy (left), director of work training, NYC, Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, greets "Project Girls" Director Alfred T. Lile and three Chicago clergy providing sites for the project. Left to right: Rev. Barthalamew Jaeger, St. Pius V Roman Catholic Church; Lile; Rev. Dorothy Sutton Branch, pastor, Commonwealth Community Church, and Rev. Wilfred Reid, pastor, St. Stephens AME Church.

GAINS IN NEGRO EMPLOYMENT SHOWN

(continued from page 1)

Scannell added, "The Commission's systematic follow-up of contractors has not only produced increased numbers of Negroes employed, but has also been effective in changing employer attitudes. Personal confrontation by our staff has forced employers to review long standing hiring policies and has brought about their involvement in the problems and affairs of the Negro community.

"Many of these firms have developed cooperative employment programs with such organizations as the Chicago Urban League, local church groups, community organizations, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chicago Building Trades Council. These relationships are establishing a permanent pipeline not only of Negro employees, but also of Spanish-speaking, American Indians and Appalachian whites."

The Commission's employment program has also stressed the importance of opening apprenticeship opportunities to minorities. Scannell reports, "Over the years, this emphasis

has produced definite changes in hiring practices by the skilled trades. Individual trades are now attempting to widen their recruitment resources. Contractors are upgrading formerly unskilled employees into skilled trade and management positions. Negro contractors and subcontractors are receiving an increasing share of city contracts."

The Commission's compliance program, which was cited by the United States Conference of Mayors as a model for other cities, involves regular review of the employment practices of firms in the city and suburbs which do business with the City of Chicago.

Similar programs patterned after Chicago's have since been initiated by other public agencies. Recently the cities of New York and Philadelphia followed suit.

The Commission's South Side Information Center, 622 East 63rd Street, is actively involved in placing minority persons in jobs. During 1967, it received 12,931 job orders from employers. From these, the Center was able to secure employment for 1,770 persons. The remaining job orders were turned over to other public and private agencies to fill.

Table 2*

Per Cent of Employees in Each Job Category in 1967

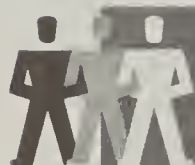
Occupation	Total Employees	Total Negro Employees	% Negro Employees
Management	24,564	544	2.2%
Professional	17,376	292	1.7%
Technical	8,222	344	4.2%
Sales	21,028	844	4.0%
Office	59,403	6,300	10.6%
Skilled	44,608	4,004	9.0%
Apprentices	3,657	829	22.7%
Semi-Skilled	55,030	13,719	24.9%
Service	10,477	3,170	30.3%
Un-Skilled	21,650	8,859	40.9%
Totals	266,015	38,905	14.6%

Table 3*

Percentage Distribution of Employees Among Job Categories in 1967

Occupation	All Employees	Negro Employees
Management	9.2%	1.4%
Professional	6.5%	.8%
Technical	3.1%	.9%
Sales	7.9%	2.2%
Office	22.3%	16.2%
Skilled	16.8%	10.3%
Apprentices	1.4%	2.1%
Semi-Skilled	20.7%	35.2%
Service	3.9%	8.1%
Un-Skilled	8.2%	22.8%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

*Based on 870 Chicago Metropolitan Area Firms Having City Contracts in 1966 and 1967.



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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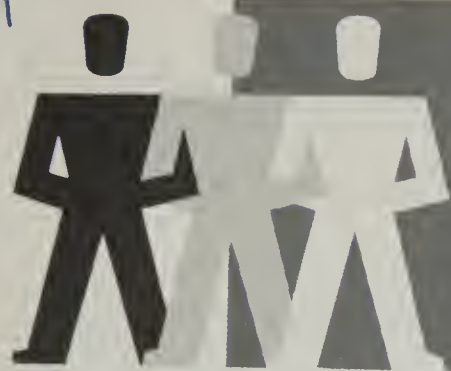
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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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Participation in In-Plant Education Spiraling

Swelling expansion and soaring enrollment are hardly the private domain of bona fide high schools and colleges.

Chicago's in-plant education program—a program designed to increase the basic educational skills of employees—is also generating spiraling statistics.

Participating firms nearly doubled during 1968, while the number of students jumped 68%, according to a survey recently compiled by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Fourteen plants instituted classes during 1968, bringing the city-wide total of participating firms to 30. Ninety percent of the 30 companies have initiated classes within the last two years. Nine more firms are preparing to suffuse their industrial atmosphere with classroom activity this fall.

On Wednesday, October 16, the Chicago Board of Education and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations sponsored a luncheon at the Sherman House to encourage other companies to establish in-plant education programs. Representatives of 55 firms attended.

Currently, 2479 employees are attending classes in the 30 participating plants, as compared to 1697 in 1967. Twenty-five percent of the students are non-English speaking. Since November, 1964, when the Campbell Soup Company pioneered Chicago's first in-plant program to upgrade the education level of employees, 3000 workers across the city have successfully completed their courses of instruction.

Classes conducted in the plants cover the full gamut of basic education:

1. elementary reading, writing and arithmetic;
2. English for the foreign born;
3. preparatory courses for qualification for the High School General Educational Development Examination; and
4. typing and shorthand.

Instruction in the legal nuances of consumer credit—and the fraudulent practices that typically victimize the unaware—will be launched soon.

Classes do not follow a rigid curriculum: each teacher adapts the class schedule to the special needs of the study group.

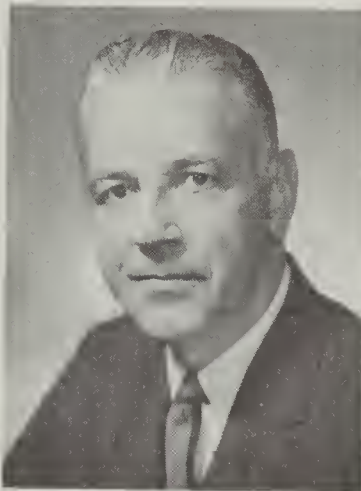
Often, efforts are made to relate the content of each course to the terminology and arithmetic used by the employees in their work. For example, when the Coca Cola Company diversified its product line, the firm prepared a list of terms and problems relating to the new products for use in the plant classroom. Employees who had been preparing only Coca Cola Syrup were able to readily adjust to

(continued on page 4)

Friedman Resigns Post, Served CCHR 20 Years

Jerome J. Friedman, a Chicago attorney, has resigned from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations after serving 20 years as a Commissioner.

Former Commissioner Friedman, an attorney for 38 years, has long been a champion of anti-discriminatory practices. During his 20-year tenure with the Commission—since March, 1948—he contributed his legal talents to the initiation and drafting of the



Jerome J. Friedman

Anti-discrimination Amendment to the Hospital Administrators Ordinance; the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance; and the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Law.

Former Commissioner Friedman also served as Chairman of the Commission's Law and Order Advisory Committee. Referring to his chairmanship, a resolution adopted by the Commissioners upon his resignation

praised him for having "added appreciatively to understanding the legal needs in the field of human relations." The Chicago attorney was also commended by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Former commissioner Friedman is past Chairman (1949-51) of the Chicago Executive Committee of the Anti-Defamation League, a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association and past Chairman (1952-53) of the Joint Defense Appeal of Chicago.

An alumnus of the University of Michigan's Literary College and Law School, with B.A., L.L.B. and J.D. degrees, the Chicago attorney is a frequent contributor to civic and religious publications and the recipient of numerous citations for his civic activities.

"It is hereby declared the policy of the City of Chicago to assure full and equal opportunity to all residents of the City to obtain fair and adequate housing for themselves and their families in the City of Chicago without discrimination against them because of their race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

"It is further declared . . . that no owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee, managing agent, or other person, firm or corporation having the right to sell, rent or lease any housing accommodation . . . should refuse to sell, rent, lease . . . housing accommodations because of . . . race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry . . ."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance
Enacted by the City Council of
Chicago on July 11, 1968

Revised Housing Ordinance Bans Discriminatory Practices

Every holder and agent for housing and residential real estate is now legally required to sell, rent or lease without racial, religious and ethnic discrimination, as provided by 1968 Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

The new ordinance expands the coverage of the 1963 law, which covered only real estate brokers.

Passed by the City Council on July 11 and effective on August 12, the new ordinance imposes a fine of \$500 on homeowners, building management firms, landlords, lessors and sublessors found guilty of housing discrimination.

In addition, real estate brokers are subject to suspension or revocation of licenses.

The blanket coverage of the new ordinance increases the jurisdiction of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to investigate complaints of discrimination.

Lawrence Ambrose, director of the Commission's Fair Housing Division, recently revealed that "about 22% of the 569 complaints received during the effective dates of the original ordinance were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, as owners of apartment buildings and sellers of homes were charged."

Since the implementation of the new ordinance, none of the 39 complaints filed with the Commission have been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. For the period between August 12 and October 7, nearly twice as many complaints against home or property owners have been registered this year as were filed during the same months of 1967.

Ambrose predicted that the new ordinance's expanded scope and the Commission's increased jurisdiction will increase the number of conciliation conferences his division will arrange between complainants and respondents.

Make Reservations Now!

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations will hold its 23rd Annual Luncheon on Thursday, December 5, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House. Lunch will be served promptly at noon. Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick will preside over the program.

For ticket information, call 744-4122 today.

4 New CCHR Booklets Ready For Distribution

Four new publications prepared by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations are now available for public distribution. One lists and explains Chicago's cultural opportunities; three treat aspects of housing.

Cultural Enrichment Guide—Fall, 1968: Prepared as an aid to tutoring projects for broadening the experiences of their students, the **Cultural Enrichment Guide** lists a selection of tours that would serve as valuable field trips. Tours are listed according to topic, and range in interest from art to retail stores.

Rules Governing Practice And Procedure Before The Chicago Commission On Human Relations Relating To The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance—July, 1968: The manual outlines the regulations governing the administration of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

You and Your Community: The 24-page brown and white booklet answers questions about the future of racially changing neighborhoods and presents guidelines for initiating a community stabilization program. Stressed are how a calm, rational community should constructively prepare itself for new neighbors before they arrive and what to do after they arrive to insure neighborhood unity.

Your Right To Housing In Chicago: The four-page yellow pamphlet explains the thrust of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. It also outlines the procedure for filing a complaint and the alternative actions that the Commission may take after investigating a complaint.

Free copies of the four publications can be obtained by writing the Chicago Commission of Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606, or calling 774-4122.

Stack New Pamphlets for Mailing



Miss Ora Brunt (left) and Miss Elizabeth Hanna stack piles of **Your Right to Housing**, a new Commission publication, to facilitate quick mailing.

"Learn, Baby, Learn"

650 Girls Respond, 11 Receive Awards



A class of Project Girls participants listens to a lecture on human relations.

▲▲ News Briefs ▼▼

OBJECTIVE—UPDATING KNOWLEDGE: Twenty-five senior officials of the U.S. State Department received briefings from four Commission staff members September 20 on the human relations problems besetting Chicago. The officials, members of the federal government's 10-month Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, the most advanced program of studies in international relations and foreign policy offered by any U.S. agency, are touring the country to acquire first-hand knowledge of the latest social, economic, scientific and industrial developments. (See picture in next column.)

THE FUTURE: Judge Otto Kerner is lecturing on the **Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders** at the Loop campus of the Chicago City College at noon on successive Tuesdays during November and December. Tickets are available from Salvatore G. Rotella, director of the Public Service Institute, 64 E. Lake, Chicago 60601.

LAURELS: The New Residents Division of the Commission has been presented with a certificate of award from the Association of Spanish Speaking People of America (A.S.S.P.A.) for its services performed for Chicago's Puerto Rican citizens. Said A.S.S.P.A. Secretary Miss Mirta Ramirez, "As the newest migrant group, we Puerto Ricans need some help in overcoming the obstacles that a city like Chicago presents to us. Your dedication has helped to smooth the way."

During a summer when colliding sound waves circle the city transmitting the chants of dissidents and the slogans of political hopefuls, some people reach the saturation level and tune out.

But, not always.

In June, when the Neighborhood Youth Corps, campaigning for Project Girls, radioed its "Learn, Baby, Learn" communique, 650 teenage girls across the city tuned in, and stayed tuned in for ten weeks.

On Sunday, October 20, 11 girls whose response was exceptional were honored at an awards program at the St. Stephen A.M.E. Church, 2000 West Washington Boulevard. The 11 had prepared the most creative and comprehensive journals relating their experiences during the program. Twenty-two teachers and members of the project's staff were also honored.

Project Girls was designed to provide a human relations job and cultural learning experience for girls from 11 poverty areas of Chicago. Developed by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for the Neighborhood Youth Corps workers, the program was financed by a grant from the Work Training Division of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity.

For ten weeks the 650 girls reported to 11 project sites for a six-hour "workday." They devoted half of each day to lectures and group discussions on important aspects of modern life: cultural enrichment, consumer credit and purchasing, health and hygiene, job adjustment, vocational counseling and peer group and family relations.

The remainder of their daily "job" was spent preparing for a formal concert in the Auditorium

(continued on page 4)

CCHR Staff Briefs Dignitaries



James E. Burns, Commission director (left), explains the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance to Ambassador G. Lewis Jones, coordinator of the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, and Samuel H. Butterfield, a member of the study group. Edmund Brooks, director of the Commission's Compliance and Investigation Division (right), looks on.

Firms Deem Classes Valuable

(continued from page 1)

handling various concentrates.

Teachers from the Americanization Division of the Chicago Board of Education man the classes, arranged by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. The companies' only obligation is allotment of classroom space.

Over 90% of the companies polled pay for instructional materials, which cost \$4.00 per student, in addition to the cost of maintaining classroom space.

Dropout rates in each company range from 20% to 35%. Conflicting work schedules, family problems, illness and lay offs account for the attrition level.

Along with the high attrition rate, poor attendance and lack of company policy on follow-up records are cited as the major problems besetting each plant's program.

Nonetheless, all 30 companies agree resoundingly that in-plant classes are valuable—not only to the student, but, also, to the company. In addition to improved literacy and greater knowledge, many aggressive students have been rewarded with promotions and increased responsibility. George League, employee relations manager of the Allied Radio Corporation, maintains that "some promotions were effected because of the in-plant program."

For a company, better-educated employees result in increased efficiency. "A distinct advantage comes from an individual's ability to understand instructions clearly. A man or woman always performs better if he or she knows what is desired," claims Miss Judith Longmeyer, personnel assistant at the Skil Corporation.

For all, in-plant education constitutes a positive means for combating the rampages of galloping automation. It provides old-time employees with the information and often the skills to operate effectively in a modernized work situation. Conversely, it insures companies of a corps of dedicated employees.



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO

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Mrs. Bernadine Washington

James E. Burns, Director

Girls Learn Responsibility

(continued from page 3)

Theatre on August 15.

For many of the girls, Project Girls represented their first opportunity to learn job and group responsibility and to participate in decision making.

The value of a self-help program like Project Girls can be measured only by the participants themselves. Following are quotes extracted from the girls' journals relevant to the program's basic thrusts:

INITIATIVE — INDEPENDENCE:

"... the discussions are wild ... They start your mind rolling (thinking), which I think not too many people know how to do."

"This week has been pretty hectic, but I learned that if you really want something in life ... you either have to do it yourself or let it sit ..."

RESPECT — RESPONSIBILITY:

"They said that we needed a great deal more practice. I guess they have all the right in the world to say what they said, because even I know we sounded bad."

"I love having the responsibility of holding down a job—of knowing I have the ability to get one and keep it ... Knowing I had a job made me think: 'You have to get up at a certain time to get there on time; you have to try to get there everyday unless you have a good reason for not going; and, if unable to report to work, you have to let your teacher know that you aren't able to make it.'"

LOYALTY — LORE:

"I love being able to work as a team to win and be the best. I am proud of our group and to be a member of it."

"I think Chicago is one of the greatest cities in the U.S., but it is not the number one city because there is room for a lot of improvement. I think Chicago is trying to improve itself."

SELF IMAGE — SOCIAL RELATIONS:

"Of the singing and discussion, I like the discussion better. We talked about behavior and what is it, personality, and what people think of us. I learned that we are three people: what people think of us, what we are and what we think we are ... I think it is important for people to know these three things. Who knows, it might help them get a better view of themselves."

The quotes need no elaboration: they speak clearly, concisely and with potent meaning.

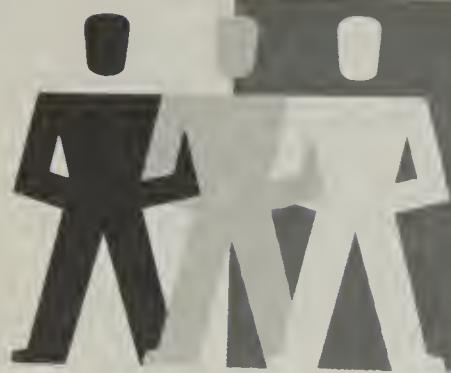
More than others, one especially reflects comprehension of the program's philosophy and general aim:

"She (the teacher) has spent time to help others ... for she believes, as I too believe, that teenage girls will find goals and follow them to the utmost of their ability."

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The Harvey Report

CCHR Urged to be More Aggressive

The December issue of *Human Relations News* is devoted to the *Harvey Report*, the findings of a review committee's appraisal of the structure and functions of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Released at the Commission's 23rd Annual Luncheon, December 5, the report recommends changes that will allow the Commission to more aggressively meet its responsibilities.

The *Harvey Report* is the first self-analysis undertaken by the Commission in its 21 years of existence. It was prepared by five Commission members who met for six months:

- Daggett Harvey, Review Committee Chairman
Chairman, Fred Harvey Incorporated
- Mrs. Clara Day
Assistant Business Representative, Local Union #743
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
- Mrs. Bernadine C. Washington
Vice President, Radio Station WVON
- Hale Nelson
Vice President of Urban Affairs
Illinois Bell Telephone Company
(Retired: June, 1968)
- Dr. Marshal L. Scott
Dean, Presbyterian Institute of
Industrial Relations

THE ORDINANCE creating the Commission states that prejudice and discrimination menace peace and public welfare. It charges the Commission, consisting of fifteen members and staff, to assure fair and equal treatment under the law to all citizens; to secure equal services for all residents; to protect the rights of all persons to enjoy public accommodations; to develop respect among city employees for the equal rights of all groups; to maintain equality of opportunity for employment and advancement in city government; to guarantee equal treatment by holders of city licenses and contracts. The Commission was empowered to investigate complaints of discrimination; to hold public hearings; to conduct research; to issue publications; to recommend to the Mayor and City Council any action—including legislative action—which it deemed appropriate to carry out the policy of the ordinance.

Urban Forces Expand CCHR's Role

Much has happened in the twenty-one years of the Commission's existence. The complex urban forces in our society today could not possibly have been anticipated by those who voted in 1947 for the ordinance

establishing the Commission. As these forces developed, the Commission's role grew. Some of the Commission's former functions have been absorbed by new public and private agencies with larger staffs, such as the Human Relations Unit of the Chicago Police Department, which now performs certain law and order duties previously performed by the Commission. On the other hand, some new duties have been assumed by the Commission because no one else was doing them; e.g., tutoring service, in-plant education and Rumor Central.

For all these reasons the Chairman, Commissioners and Director felt the time propitious for an in-depth evaluation of the Commission's relevance to today's world.

Review Committee Established in April

On April 29th, 1968, the Commissioners unanimously voted to direct their Chairman to appoint a Committee of Commissioners to review the program and structure of the Commission. The Committee was directed to recommend guidelines for shaping the Commission into a more effective and aggressive agent of social justice and unity.

Method of Procedure

THE COMMITTEE held eleven meetings between May 28th and November 6th, 1968. During the first two meetings the review procedure was devised. On October 10, an oral report on the Committee's progress and preliminary recommendations was given at a full Commission meeting. The Commissioners took the opportunity to add their own recommendations to those of the Committee for inclusion in the formal written report.

Interviews Fill Seven Meetings

At seven meetings individuals engaged in the human relations field were interviewed. The basic question asked of all who appeared before the Committee was:

If there were no Chicago Commission on Human Relations, should there be one; what should it do; and what would it need (in terms of staff, budget, and legislative authority) to be effective?

Prior to appearing before the Committee, each individual received a copy of the 1947 ordinance establishing the Commission, a copy of the Commission's 1968 program and a copy of 40 questions ex-

The Harvey Report

panding upon the Committee's basic question. Each person was encouraged to be critical and candid, for only in this way could the Committee fulfill its function.

Thirty-One Comment Before Committee

Meeting Date: June 18, 1968—Former Key Commission Staff

- Edward Marciniak, presently Deputy Commissioner, Department of Development and Planning, City of Chicago.
- Hal Freeman, presently with U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, West Coast Regional Office.
- John McKnight, presently Director of Mid-West Regional Office, U.S. Civil Rights Commission.
- Charles Davis, presently head of his own public relations agency in Chicago.

Meeting Date: June 28, 1968

- Dr. Morris Janowitz, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago.
- Reverend T. Archie Hargraves, Civil Rights Leader, Coordinator of the Black Consortium.

Meeting Date: July 15, 1968

- Edwin (Bill) Berry, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League.
- John McDermott, Executive Director, Catholic Interracial Council.
- Kale Williams, Executive Director, American Friends Service Committee.
- A. Abbott Rosen, Executive Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.
- David Shucker, Director of Housing, Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

Meeting Date: September 5, 1968—Representatives of Community Organizations

- Amos Brown, Harold Russell, Pat Feely—Lincoln Park Conservation Association.
- Gene DeRoin—Lake View Citizens Council, North Equal Housing.
- Julian Klugman—South Shore Commission.
- William Murphy—Roseland Area Planning Association.
- David Truitt—South East Community Organization.
- Henry Wilson—Englewood Community Organization.

Meeting Date: September 11, 1968—8 Current Staff Members of Commission on Human Relations

Meeting Date: September 17, 1968—Former Commissioners

- Ely Aaron, Immediate Former Chairman.
- Jerome Friedman, Commissioner, Recently Resigned.

Meeting Date: October 3, 1968

- David Stahl, Deputy Mayor, Mayor's Administrative Officer.

In addition to those named above, Mr. William Booth, Chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Relations, was interviewed via telephone by Mr. Harvey on October 2, 1968.

Summary of Committee's Findings

Criticisms and Comments of Persons Interviewed

MANY OF THOSE interviewed expressed a conviction that the Commission has been too sensitive to criticism, too reluctant to accept suggestions and too unwilling to criticize the human relations practices of other city departments and agencies. Those expressing this view also stated they were pleased that the Commission undertook a review, considering it a healthy and hopeful sign.

Activists Question CCHR's Relevancy

The black community's increasing activism, militancy and drive for self-determination were discussed. Many activists consider the Commission to be part of the "establishment." They believe the Commission is not sufficiently independent to criticize or make constructive recommendations when needed. They no longer consider the Commission the champion of the disadvantaged: they believe it has lost touch with the black community by not acting as a

line of communication between the civil rights movement and the "establishment." Some who appeared before the Committee doubted whether any Commission involvement in ghetto communities could be successful because of alienation in those areas; others advocated more extensive work in the ghetto.

It was pointed out that the Commission has conflicting obligations: it is an independent organization responsible simultaneously to the citizens of Chicago and to the city administration from which it derives its authority.

Commissioners' Attendance Records Attacked

In addition, the lack of or infrequent attendance by some Commissioners at Commission meetings was severely criticized.

Finally, many appearing before the Committee stated that the Commission has exhibited confusion over its proper role since it began to administer the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. They urged that this confusion be cleared by dividing the role of the Commission into two basic functions: 1) the enforcement of the Fair Housing Ordinance, administered either by an autonomous department of the Commission or by another agency and 2) the traditional activities given it by the 1947 ordinance.

THE COMMISSION should:

- ▼ More aggressively call attention to injustices in the city and propose ways to eliminate them. Exert more leadership in making recommendations to other city agencies and promoting legislation, including legislation which would increase enforcement powers of the Commission.
- ▼ Implement the recommendations of the Report of the National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders (Kerner Report) which apply locally.
- ▼ Reactivate the Commission's Citizen Advisory Committees. Reconstruct them with paid consultants and assigned staff members.
- ▼ Establish better rapport with other public and private human relations agencies.
- ▼ Improve the education of governmental, civic and professional groups—particularly of the Chicago Police Department—in human relations through meetings, seminars and training courses.
- ▼ Develop a program to help residents in all-white neighborhoods located near city boundaries to prepare for integration. Extend Commission influence in fields of housing, employment and education into suburbs through closer liaison be-

The Review Committee



Daggett Harvey



Mrs. Clara Day

Mrs. M

tween the Chicago Commission and suburban Commissions.

- ▼ Define its role to prevent duplication of services performed by other agencies. Many of the social services currently performed by the Commission staff could be divorced from the Commission and integrated with similar services under another agency or department. This would give the Commission greater flexibility to perform its traditional role of critic of and advisor to other city departments.
- ▼ Advise the Mayor and city departments more frequently and aggressively in matters of human relations.
- ▼ Concentrate on study and original research, always publicizing results. Parallel on a local level the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.
- ▼ Either relinquish its role in educational services or increase its involvement. Hire more staff to develop a closer relationship with the Board of Education.
- ▼ Limit itself, during racial tension, to a law and order crisis organization, always emphasizing justice as well as the maintenance of law and order.
- ▼ Review the human relations programs of the Chicago Police Department and the Chicago Board of Education. Meet with officials of the Police Department regularly and initiate programs to train police more effectively in human relations. Staff should be added to the Commission to the extent necessary for this purpose.
- ▼ Plan more carefully and extensively for the future. The Commission spends a disproportionate amount of time on emergency situations and the administration of Fair Housing Ordinance cases.
- ▼ Re-evaluate and reorganize the administration of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The current administration places an excessive burden on the Commissioners. Several suggestions were proposed: A) Increase the number of Commissioners, designating certain members—perhaps salaried—to deal only with fair housing cases. B) Appoint three paid "associate Commissioners," assisted by a full-time member of the Corporation Council's office, to review and determine housing complaints. C) Establish a special Housing Court where magistrates or judges would hear fair housing complaints in addition to other cases dealing with housing. D) Separate by amendment to the existing ordinance the advocacy and the judicial roles of the Commission, permitting the establishment of one of the solutions described

above. All persons interviewed favored this proposal. E) Conduct closed meetings when considering cases to prevent undue pressure by the public. F) Require real estate brokers found guilty of unfair housing practices to make public all listings of available housing. G) Provide for Commission authority to grant injunctive relief staying leases or sales until a decision has been reached in pending fair housing cases.

▼ Strive for a closer relationship with the Commission staff and for higher staff salaries. Staff members are qualified experts who are often lured to other agencies offering more money.

▼ Request the Mayor to create an advisory committee to recommend to him names of potential Commission members representing a cross section of the city's population, including ghetto residents and members of all important minority groups.

Commissioners must attend a given number of meetings and perform additional functions as required. While opinion was divided over whether all Commissioners should be paid, it was suggested that those who cannot afford to serve voluntarily should be reimbursed on a per diem basis to permit participation by less affluent minority citizens.

▼ A) Perform an ombudsman role for residents.

B) Hold more public Commission meetings to allow voicing of grievances. C) Become the city's inspector for human relations. More aggressively call attention to unfair practices, recommending ways of eliminating them. D) Serve as the "cutting edge" of human relations to create the feeling among minority groups that someone is listening and acting on their behalf on the city level.

▼ Redefine its relations with and services to the ghetto: establish a liaison committee of ghetto and other disadvantaged people to benefit from their thoughts on and reactions to current problems and to give them a voice in the decision-making process.

▼ Enlarge community services to bridge the gap between disadvantaged residents' needs and redressing these grievances.

▼ Take more public positions and increase publicity concerning its activities, thereby influencing public opinion in the white community.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

AFTER CAREFULLY reviewing and evaluating the above suggestions, the Committee recommends:

1. ROLE OF THE COMMISSION:

THE COMMISSION SHOULD concentrate its major efforts on educating and stimulating other city agencies to perform their duties more effectively in securing equal services for all residents, and when needed, provide added services. The Commission should further the enforcement of laws relating to discrimination and equal rights, as directed by the Ordinance of December 12, 1947, establishing the Commission. In doing so, it shall invite and enlist the cooperation of all public and voluntary agencies and groups in Chicago.

CERTAIN WELFARE FUNCTIONS now performed by the Commission duplicate services performed by other agencies. For maximum effectiveness, overlapping functions should be centralized in one agency. Those functions currently performed by the Commission outside its main roles of education and enforcement should be transferred to other city departments or agencies. (Comment: this transfer is con-

Architects of Action



Hale Nelson

Dr. Marshal Scott

The Harvey Report

templated by the establishment of the Department of Human Resources.)

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION:

A) THE COMMISSION'S ROLE as an investigator, complainant, prosecutor or advocate in cases filed under the Chicago Fair Housing ordinance should be retained, but the judicial functions heretofore exercised by it should be separated and transferred to a distinct and autonomous branch of the Commission, created specially for this judicial purpose, possibly with authority to secure injunctive relief where appropriate. The Chicago Fair Housing ordinance should be amended to make this possible.

This recommendation is made for two reasons: (1) To free Commissioners from the time-consuming responsibility of hearing Fair Housing cases, thereby giving them the time to perform other important duties, and (2) To avoid the confusion and ambiguity involved in serving as both advocate and judge in these cases.

B) THE COMMISSION SHOULD reactivate the Citizens Advisory Committees, reconstructing them with active members only and staff. Each Committee should have specific duties and should report periodically to the Commission on the results of programs and activities related to its duties.

C) COMMISSIONERS SHOULD represent a cross section of the city's population. They must attend Commission meetings and perform additional duties as required. Commissioners failing to attend meetings without reasonable justification should be requested to resign.

D) COMMISSIONERS SHOULD acquaint themselves fully with the duties and activities of all divisions of the Commission.

3. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION:

A) THE COMMISSION SHOULD more aggressively call attention to social injustices and propose means for eliminating them. It should exhibit more leadership to other city agencies and recommend legislation in the field of human relations as needed.

B) THE COMMISSION SHOULD advise the Mayor and city departments more frequently and more aggressively in matters of human relations.

C) THE COMMISSION SHOULD undertake training of governmental, civic and professional groups for human relations sensitivities.

D) THE COMMISSION SHOULD develop programs to prepare residents in all-white neighborhoods for eventual integration. Commission influence should be extended into suburban areas in the fields of housing, employment and education through closer liaison between the Commission and suburban commissions and other agencies in the human relations field.

E) THE COMMISSION SHOULD increase its involvement in educational services with additional staff and develop a closer working relationship with the Board of Education.

F) THE COMMISSION SHOULD appoint a sub-committee to advise and consult with the Chicago Police Department concerning the Department's human relations programs and problems, including the training of police officers. The sub-committee should meet with department officials periodically as necessary.

G) THE COMMISSION SHOULD effect continuing liaison with ghetto and disadvantaged people to benefit from their thoughts and reactions and to include them in the Commission's decision-making process.

H) THE COMMISSION SHOULD perform an ombudsman role for the residents of disadvantaged areas. It should hold public hearings at its headquarters or in a local community on any matter in the area of discrimination which a citizen wishes to bring to the attention of the authorities. This would become a channel of communication to the heart of the establishment.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

THE COMMISSION SHOULD take whatever action is appropriate to restructure itself to achieve the foregoing objectives.

The Committee believes that the recommendations, if carried out and implemented in detail, will substantially help to shape the Commission into the effective municipal instrument of equal rights which our citizens desire and deserve.



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OF CHICAGO

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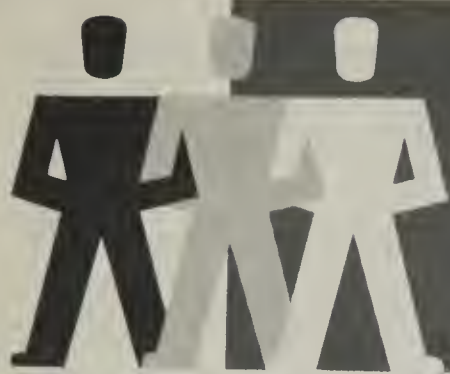
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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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Home Investments Fund

New Loans Finance Minority Homes

"What Congress and the Court have begun, individual Americans and their organizations should now continue, and I hope that other private groups dedicated to racial justice and a unified society will strengthen their efforts to make open housing a widespread reality instead of a fragile experiment."

McGeorge Bundy
President, Ford Foundation

In Chicago, open housing has gathered impetus to transcend the experimental stage through the self-help housing program of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

Called the Home Investments Fund, the program enables minority group families to purchase homes in non-ghetto areas by providing interim financing at a reasonable rate of interest when traditional financing cannot be secured.

Specifically, the Home Investments Fund lends money to families who wish to move but do not have all the cash for a down payment required on a home financed by a conventional mortgage. Usually the loans cover up to one half of the down payment.

For example, most private lending institutions request a 20% down payment. To purchase a \$25,000 house, \$5,000 down would be required. Under the conference's program, were a prospective buyer to raise \$2,500, the Home Investments Fund would lend him the additional \$2,500 required to make the down payment.

Since July, 1968, when Home Investments Fund was initiated, 15 loans, totaling \$49,195, have been made to families buying homes in Highland Park, Deerfield, Glencoe, Oak Park, La Grange, Evanston, Wheaton and Skokie, reports Howard W. Smith, program director. The loans have facilitated the turnover of \$389,100 in real estate.

The Home Investments Fund's effectiveness is indicated by the case of Mr. L., a school teacher in Evanston. Coincidentally, after learning about the Home Investments Fund from a friend, he had the opportunity to purchase a house in Evanston. Unfortunately, he did not have any cash on hand; his assets were tied up in a two-flat building in which he and his wife resided on Chicago's South Side. Mr. & Mrs. L. had purchased the building on contract nine years previously, when conventional financing was unavailable even though the couple had the \$5,000 for the down payment on the \$21,500 building.

(Continued on Page 4)



With the aid of a Home Investments Fund loan, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Mosley have become the owners of the pictured three-bedroom home in Glendale Heights.

New Residents Division To Move to New Agency

When the Commission's Division of New Residents Services departs for the new Department of Human Resources, the Commission will be less 9 staff members, but city residents will have an improved, centralized social services program administered by a cabinet-level agency.

Upon Mayor Richard J. Daley's announcement of the new department's headquarters, the Division of New Residents Services will co-ordinate its activities with those of the Commission on Youth Welfare, the Joint Youth Development Committee and the Commission on Senior Citizens, as well as divisions of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity. Dr. Deton Brooks, executive director of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, has been designated by the mayor to head the department.

The major purposes of the reorganization, according to Mayor Daley, are "improvement of the delivery of services, better coordination at the downtown level, elimination of duplication between agencies and increased capacity to plan programs for human development."

While waiting for the mayor's announcement, the division is continuing to perform the duties delegated to it by the Commission. The duties include handling

(Continued on Page 3)

Nelson, Johnston Resign CCHR Posts

Two commissioners have resigned their posts with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. They are Hale Nelson, former Vice President of Urban Affairs, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and Robert Johnston, Director of Region #4, United Auto Workers of America (UAW).

Nelson, a commissioner since 1957, has been instrumental in formulating activities and projects that have increased communication between the Commission and the city's citizens. His contributions include recommending the publication of the **Human Relations News**, organizing annual press conferences for news media and for high school newspaper editors, assisting in the development of radio and television commercials and of publications, suggesting research studies and mobilizing top research people to facilitate them and organizing successful Annual Luncheons. In addition, Nelson was a member of the study group that recently conducted the first analysis of the Commission's structure and functions.



Hale Nelson

Nelson also served as chairman of the Commission's Public Relations Advisory Committee. Citing his chairmanship, a resolution adopted by his fellow commissioners stated: "... his keen perception and innovative ideas ... have created a healthy and favorable public image of the Commission."

Nelson is a three-time winner of the Public Relations Society of America's Presidential Citation for Meritorious Service. In 1959, he received the group's Distinguished Service Citation.

Johnston, a commissioner for nearly a year, has been director of UAW Region #4 since 1956. In 1961 he temporarily assumed the post of Director of the Illinois Department of Labor. During Johnston's tenure, the department was reorganized and unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits were increased.



Robert Johnston

A member of many boards and civic advisory groups, Johnston has worked closely with civil rights leaders, including the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

News Briefs

WARNING: Firearms, Violence and Civil Disorders, a study prepared during the summer by the Stanford Research Institute for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, attributes a high correlative significance to the availability of firearms and overall American disorders. Speculating about the future, the report warns: "Although the role of firearms in civilian hands in the riots of 1967 was not extensive, one should not adopt a sanguine view as to the role of firearms in any future disorders. The large number of weapons seized by police in Newark, Detroit and other cities is indicative of the private arsenals that may be drawn on in the event of future disorders. The potential has been increased by frightened Americans who have purchased firearms as a result of the growing crime rate, the urgings of militants, exaggerated media accounts of disorders and in some cases personal exposure to the climate of violence. Moreover, an increasing number of paramilitary organizations have been playing on these fears and translating them into actual preparation for participation in any future disorders."



THE PAST: The more than 800 people attending the Commission's 23rd Annual Luncheon, December 5, at the Sherman House were the first to learn the results of the Commission's first in-depth self-analysis. Presented by Commissioner Daggett Harvey, chairman of the 5-member study team that spent six



Seventh District Police Commander Harold L. Miles (center) takes the opportunity at the Commission's 23rd Annual Luncheon to improve police-high school student relations. His guests, from left to right, are: Glynn A. Williams, Harper; Barbara Collier, Lindbloom; Jeff Dolejs, Lindbloom; Harvey King, Harper; Teddy Gray, Englewood; and Mario Brown, Parker

months reviewing the Commission's structure and functions, the results called for a more aggressive Commission. (The full text of Harvey's study appeared in the January issue of **Human Relations News**. Copies may be obtained by writing the Commission.)

Harvey's presentation was followed by remarks from Chicago Corporation Counsel Raymond Simon. Simon discussed plans for the Department of Human Resources and indicated how the new department will yield improved welfare services for city residents.

(Continued on Page 4)

CCHR Division To Move

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer credit complaints and education, administering the city's in-plant education program, coordinating volunteer tutoring projects and providing services to new residents.

Director of the division, Samuel Hilburn, predicts his staff will continue to perform its traditional duties "at least until new administrative guidelines are established by the Department of Human Resources."

To effect a smooth transition in administrative policy, Hilburn has directed his staff to prepare proposals outlining future goals and recommended areas of involvement.

The Division of New Residents Services (Mayor's Committee on New Residents) was created in 1957 to aid newcomers to Chicago in adjusting to urban life and in finding routes leading to material prosperity and cultural enrichment. Since 1957, the division has:

Consumer Credit

- Established Consumer Credit Cooperatives in three Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) projects, and also arranged credit classes in many CHA projects.
- Regularly drafted and supported credit reform legislation for submission to the Illinois Legislature. To gather information for new legislative proposals, the division has sponsored public



Staff of the Division of New Residents Services gathers around Director Samuel Hilburn (seated) to examine proposals outlining the objectives of the new Department of Human Resources. Pictured from left to right are: John Nolan, credit services; Jacqueline Austin, tutoring services; Floyd Wilson, new residents services; and Gene Urbik, in-plant education.

hearings.

- Provided credit counseling to thousands of individuals.

- Organized the city's only Consumer Protection Committee. Membership consists of 15 Chicago-

(Continued on Page 4)

Black Representation

Illinois Negroes Increase Legislative Positions

While Republicans were barely winning the Presidential race last November 5 and Democrats were tenaciously holding on to a Congressional majority, Illinois Negroes were making unparalleled strides in legislative representation.

Illinois currently leads the nation with the greatest number of Negroes—18—serving in state and national legislative bodies, including one U.S. Congressman. Missouri ranks second with a total of 16, also including one U.S. Congressman.

Nationwide, the 1968 general elections witnessed

an increase of 7% in Negro representation in 31 state lower houses over 1966; an increase of 10% in 20 state senates; and a 42% increase in black U.S. Congressional representation.

In Chicago, municipal election results kept pace with state results. Three more Negroes won public offices, bringing the city's total to 10.

Analyzing American cities according to their number of black legislators, Chicago emerges as the leader with 26. For other top cities, see the table below.*

Negroes in Elected Legislative Positions*

	State Reps	State Sens	Municipal Legislators	In Congress	Total
Chicago	12	3	10	1	26
St. Louis	9	2	8	1	20
Cleveland	4	1	10	1	16
Detroit	9	3	2	2	16
New York	7	4	1	2	14
Atlanta	10	2	1	—	13
Philadelphia	8	1	2	1	12

*All figures courtesy of Ernest Calloway, Teamsters Joint Council, St. Louis

Home Investments Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

Because Mr. & Mrs. L. had built up their equity in the building to more than one-half the original purchase price, the Home Investments Fund granted them a loan of \$8,500 secured by a second mortgage, running for 90 days, on their South Side building.

The conference program is staffed by a three-year \$195,000 grant from the Ford Foundation and supported by interest-bearing loans from business, industry, foundations, religious institutions and individuals. Supporting foundations include Carson Pirie Scott, DeSoto and Inland Steel. Fifteen persons have made individual loans up to \$3,500.

Persons interested in applying for a Home Investments Fund loan should contact the Housing Information Service of the conference, 641-1030. They will be asked to file a preliminary application and a financial statement and to agree to a credit check and a personal interview with a member of the conference housing staff.

The staff member will submit each application and his recommendation to the Home Investments Fund Loan Review Committee, which will decide whether to grant the requested loan. If the loan is authorized, the Home Investments Fund will prepare the commitment letters, mortgage papers and other necessary documents for review by Home Investments Fund attorneys before final closing. In addition arrangements will be made with a major Chicago bank for an 80% mortgage bearing no service charge or closing cost.

News Briefs

(Continued from Page 2)

THE FUTURE: The Third Annual Convention of the Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), an organization for teachers of standard English as a second dialect and as a basic communications tool for the disadvantaged, is meeting March 5-8 at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago. Keynote speaker is U.S. Congressman Roman Pucinski.



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CCHR Division to Move

(Continued from Page 3)

area agencies which provide information, protection and guidance to the consumer.

—Sponsored the first metropolitan-wide consumer credit workshop for teachers and numerous credit education conferences for interested consumer groups.

—Prepared and issued the **Consumer Protection Directory**, a guide to Chicago-area agencies that handle consumer credit questions and complaints.

In-Plant Education

—Developed a comprehensive program of in-plant basic literacy and math classes in Chicago industries. Since 1964, when the program was initiated, 3000 workers across the city have completed their courses of instruction.

Volunteer Tutoring

—Provided support and advisory services to volunteer tutoring projects. Currently the division's directory lists 150 projects which service approximately 10,500 people.

New Residents Services

—Conducted public hearings pertaining to problems and grievances of the Puerto Rican community. Information gathered at the hearings has stimulated staff to organize a wide variety of activities and programs for the benefit of the Spanish-speaking: police-community workshops; consultation on credit, employment, credit, landlord-tenant and law enforcement problems; and educational lectures on cultural distinctions marking new residents groups.

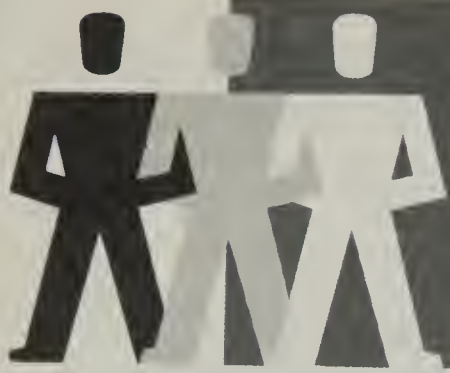
—Sponsored three neighborhood services outlets in storefront buildings on the North, West, and South Sides long before the development of Urban Progress Centers.

—Provided free employment services for low-skilled applicants through the South Side office, 622 East 63rd Street. The office annually uncovers between 10,500 and 12,000 job opportunities and actually places between 1,700 and 2,000 applicants per year.

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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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Negroes in Apprenticeship Training Increase

The number of Negro apprentices receiving craft and skill training at Chicago's Washburne Trade School has increased 71.7% in the last four years, according to a survey compiled recently by the Commission's Employment Services Department.

Sixty-eight Negroes were in apprentice programs at the school in January, 1965. In January, 1969, 235 Negroes were attending Washburne classes.

While Negro enrollment climbed 71.7% during the four-year period, total enrollment has expanded 43.9% since 1965.

Washburne Trade School prepares trade apprentices for journeyman certification. Enrollees work at their trade four days a week and attend classes one day a week.

In 1963 the Commission found that eight trades with programs at Washburne had no Negroes enrolled. At that time construction contractors were given the highest priority by staff in their contractor call program. Employment procedures and practices of contractors were reviewed in their place of business and visits to their construction sites were made to bring about changes in the industry. The Commission sought for and finally succeeded in March 1964 having an apprentice information center located in Chicago. The center is operated by the Illinois State Employment Service with the cooperation and involvement of the Cook County Building Trades Council, The Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago, The Chicago Urban League, and The Chicago Board of Education. The Center is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

In May 1955 Mayor Richard J. Daley received the cooperation of Management, Labor and Manpower Agencies in Chicago and formed an intensive recruitment program to increase the number of minority apprentices.

In 1966 the Commission reported that Negroes were in every apprentice training program at Washburne.

While the problem in eight trades in 1963 was no Negro representation, six trades still have 3% representation or less in 1969 (Architectural Ironworkers, Pattern Making, Pipefitting, Printing, Sheetmetal and Sprinkler Fitting Trades). In addition, Spanish speaking representation is seriously lacking in all trades. Future Commission efforts will be directed to these problem areas.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF WASHBURNE TRADE APPRENTICE PROGRAMS

	1965 MEMBERSHIP			1969 MEMBERSHIP			1969 PERCENT OF MINORITIES TO TOTAL	
	Total	Negro**	Percent	Total	Negro	Spanish Surname	Negro	Spanish Surname
Architectural Iron Workers	41	1	2	90	2	0	2	0
Carpentry	162	3	2	437	26	5	6	1
Cement Masons	75	12	16	146	22	5	15	3
Electrical	529	12	2	612	37	9	6	1
Machinist	150	3	2	196	18	3	10	2
Meat Cutting	43	8	19	81	26	2	32	2
Metal Lathing	40	0	0	18	2	0	11	0
Painting & Decorating	153	15	10	243	36	2	15	2
Pattern Making	59	2	3	41	1	0	2	0
Pipe Fitting	182	0	0	636	12	4	2	1
Plastering	*	*	—	20	8	0	40	0
Plumbing	80	3	4	304	19	2	6	1
Printing	129	4	3	149	4	4	3	3
Sheet Metal	259	3	1	360	12	2	3	1
Sprinkler Fitting	43	2	5	99	2	0	2	0
Structural Iron Workers	39	0	0	105	8	3	8	3
TOTALS	1983	68	3.4%	3537	235	41	6.6%	1.2%
							% increase in total membership	43.9%
							% increase in whites	41.2%
							% increase in Negroes	71.7%

*—No Figures available

**—1965 Figures computed only as "Negro" or other

McNamara-Wilson Named to Commission

Mayor Richard J. Daley has appointed two new members of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. They are:

Henry P. Wilson, community relations representative of Western Electric Co., and Robert C. McNamara, Jr., vice president, and secretary, Scott, Foresman and Co.

The appointments are for three years and fill vacancies created by the resignation of two commissioners.



Henry P. Wilson

Wilson long has been active in community organization work. He formerly served as director of the Englewood Community organization. As a community relations representative with Western Electric, Wilson assists the West Side community in health, education and welfare programs.

Wilson is active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League and Southtown Young Men's Christian Association. He also serves as a member of the board of the Sears YMCA, and is chairman of the Englewood Urban Progress Center Advisory Council.

Wilson is married. He and his wife, the former Miss Ernestine Terrell, have three children.

McNamara long has been associated with the Commission on Human Relations, having served as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, formerly a division of the Commission.

McNamara joined Scott, Foresman in 1928 as a sales representative. From 1945 to 1962 he was head of the high school department. In 1961, McNamara was named vice president in charge of market and educational research information, and in 1966, he was named to his current position.



Robert C. McNamara, Jr.

McNamara is a trustee of the Modern Poetry Association, and a former president of the Chicago Educational Publishers' Association; co-chairman of the Joint committee of the National Education Association, and the American Educational Publishers Institute.

He also is a member of the Citizen's Boards of the University of Chicago and Loyola University, the DePaul University Board of Associates, the Executive Committee, Great Books Foundation, and the Board of Adult Education Centers.

Director Briefs Director On Commission Work



James Burns, Commission Director, passes on tips to his replacement on Junior Officials' Day, Thomas Brammeier. Brammeier, a third year honor student at Lane Technical High School, was selected to head the Commission for a day as part of Chicago's recent Youth Week Festivities.

Ed Brooks Honored as City Employee



EDMUND A. BROOKS (second from left) receives congratulations from the chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for being cited as an outstanding public employee. Brooks, director of the Compliance and Investigations Division of the Commission, was one of 10 public employees to receive a superior public service award at a recent luncheon in the Sherman House. Shaking his hand is Peter Fitzpatrick, the Commission chairman. Looking on are Henry Wilson, Mrs. Clara Day, and Claudio Flores, other members of the Commission on Human Relations.

News Briefs

Chicago residents who have complaints or questions about human relations matters now can write the "Do-Line", a new action column in the **Human Relations News**, for advice and answers.

Send letters to "Do-Line", Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Responses are promised to every inquiry that deals with civil rights, equal employment, fair housing, public accommodations and education and health services. Letters which do not appear in the **Human Relations News** will be answered by mail or telephone call.

Only letters including the writer's name, address and telephone number will be answered. Names will be withheld from published letters upon request.

Former Commission Director Ed Marciniak turned author with the recent publication of his *Tomorrow's Christian*, a Pflaum Press book that outlines his suggestions for the modernization of christianity. All of Marciniak's strategies are aimed at "stripping away the myths that are masking the church with an outmoded image" and at catalyzing the laity to shoulder its responsibility to the church—to be the church in the world. Marciniak, who served as the Commission's director from 1960-67, is presently the deputy commissioner of the Chicago Department of Development and Planning.



'Project Girls' Has Repeat Performance

For 900 girls "Living to Learn—Learning to Live" was "their thing" this summer.

The girls gained learning experience in everyday living through daily workshops under the auspices of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Developed for Neighborhood Youth Corps workers and funded by a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the workshops, collectively called Project Girls, were designed to provide a human relations

(continued on page 4)

OIC Opens Branch On West Side

An old organization has opened a new door for Chicago's West Side residents. The organization: Opportunities Industrialization Center Incorporated (OIC), one of the nation's oldest, most famous and most successful programs in training the hard-core unemployed to gain—and keep jobs. The door: the opportunity for those long considered inevitably outside the American mainstream to move ahead—and to stay ahead.

The new OIC office at 3121 West Jackson Boulevard is the organization's 92nd branch. Located in 76 cities, the branches boast more than 23,000 graduates with a 75-80% stay-on-the-job rate working for 1,000 firms. The OIC-prepared employee job retention rate is "the best such rate of any similar training program."

Eston Collins, Jr., executive director of Chicago's OIC, claims most of the success in job retention is due to OIC's dual emphasis on skill training and motivation.

Called the "feeder program," phase one, a two-week orientation program, is designed to "unwash the brain-washed minds of enrollees who have come to OIC with poor opinions of themselves," explains Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, the Baptist minister who established the first center in Philadelphia years ago.

During the first two weeks of training, instructors attempt to develop in their students a sense of responsibility and self-confidence. The workings of free enterprise and a competitive economy are explained, and trainees are taught that productivity and maturity on the job means stability and security in the wallet.

(continued on page 4)



Warren Bostic, 28, is one of the graduates of the OIC night class program. Bostic is currently employed as a compound extactor for Sethress-Greenleaf Company.

Rumor Central Activated



When tension mounted during the April weekend marking the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Commission's Rumor Central telephone lines started ringing—and they rang 31,518 times!

Rumor Central is a telephone service operated by the Commission during tension periods and civil disturbances that citizens can call to report incidents, verify rumors and obtain the latest accurate information.

From 2:00 P.M. Thursday, April 3 until 12:00 P.M. Sunday, April 6, the Rumor Central service was in operation.

In addition to Commission staff, 26 volunteers from the Junior League of Chicago, the Chicago League of Women Voters, labor and private industry assisted in handling calls.

OIC Opens Door

(continued from page 3)

Phase two finds students learning a skill in the offices or factories of Chicago employers and also attending OIC feeder classes. Trainees receive a full day's pay for every day of their efforts.

The pay plan is part of the Department of Labor's manpower retraining program under which participating firms are reimbursed for the "nonproductive time"—or training time—spent by each trainee while working for the firm. Employers who participate in the manpower retraining programs are bound by contract to the government to raise the trainee's education level to that of other workers. Some companies subcontract their responsibility to local boards of education; others seek out organizations like OIC.

In addition to referrals from employers and state agencies, OIC ferrets out recruits by working with the social, cultural and community leadership in impoverished areas.

'Project Girls' Repeats

(continued from page 3)

summer job and cultural learning experience for girls from 14 poverty areas of Chicago. The initial success of Project Girls last summer called for a rerun this summer.

For 10 weeks, starting June 30, the 900 girls reported to 14 project sites for a six-hour "work day." They spent half of each day listening to lectures and participating in discussions on important aspects of modern life: cultural enrichment, consumer credit and purchasing, health and hygiene, job adjustment, vocational counseling and peer group and family relations.

The remainder of the girls' daily "job" was spent preparing for a mass downtown concert at the end of the summer.

The major goal of the ten-week project was the self-development of the girls into confident, purposeful women. For many of the enrollees, Project Girls was their first opportunity to objectively evaluate themselves and to clearly distinguish paths for achieving future goals.



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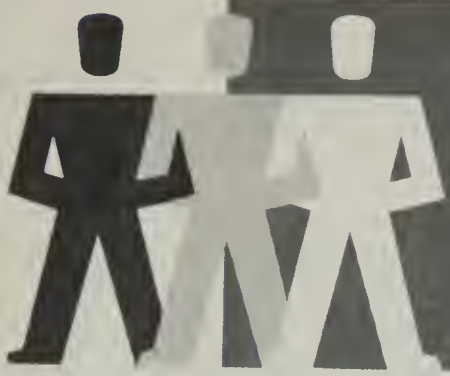
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NOVEMBER 1969
VOL. 11 NO. 4



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CCHR Employment Survey

CITE JOB GAINS FOR BLACK WORKERS

More Negroes joined the work force of firms holding contracts with the city of Chicago during 1968, according to a survey by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Negro employment in 985 firms doing business with the city increased 4.1 per cent over 1967. This increase occurred in a year when total employment in the firms surveyed declined slightly.

The most notable gains were registered in four white collar job categories: management (72.7 per cent increase), technicians, (51.5 per cent), sales (20.4 per cent) and office personnel (23.1 per cent). Of the 4,903 new jobs in these categories, 2,333 of them went to Negroes. (See Table 1)

The survey showed a 5.4 per cent drop in Negro employment in semi-skilled jobs, and an 11.6 per cent drop in the service category. Ray Scannell, Director of Employment Services for the Commission, cited two factors which contributed to this decrease. The first is that more Negroes are finding jobs in higher classifications. The second is the difficulty many workers encounter in getting to the job site. Increasingly, Scannell said, opportunities for these jobs occur in the suburbs. The lack of housing near the job site, and high transportation costs combined with low wages make these jobs less attractive to Negro workers.

(Continued on page 2)

Berry to Be Honored at Commission Luncheon



Edwin C. Berry



Judge James B. Parsons

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The Chicago Commission on Human Relations will honor Edwin C. Berry at its 24th Annual Luncheon, at 12 noon December 4 in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House. Berry, who is retiring from his post as executive director of the Chicago Urban League, will receive the Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award.

The Wright Award recognizes outstanding contributions in the field of human relations work. The award was last presented in 1965, when it went to Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, former executive director of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

U. S. District Court Judge James B. Parsons will be the main speaker at the luncheon. Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick will preside.

Employment Survey

(Continued from page 1)

Another survey finding is that increases in the professional and skilled categories have not kept pace with increases in other categories. The problem here, Scannell said, relates to the education and training requirements in some firms.

Survey Shows Patterns

The employment survey is taken annually as part of the Commission's Contractor Compliance Program. It serves as an index of changing Negro employment patterns in the firms surveyed, besides indicating problems that lie in the way of full employment equality. The firms included were those holding city contracts in both 1967 and 1968.

Table 2 shows that, in 1968, Negroes comprised 12.9 per cent the work force of the 985 firms surveyed. The figures show that a significant percentage (18.3 per cent) of apprentices are black.

The distribution of Negro employees is listed in Table 3. It shows that, while gains have been made in white collar jobs for Negroes, black workers are still concentrated in lower job classifications.

According to Scannell, contractor compliance with equal employment policies is no longer the basic problem. Rather, it is the administration of compliance policies.

"It's largely a matter of implementation," he explained. To illustrate, he drew an analogy between company safety programs and fair employment policies.

"Practically every large company has a safety program," says Scannell. "And much time and money is devoted to the program. But many companies haven't arrived at this stage of commitment in the area of merit employment."

Interview Firms

In 1969, besides studying the reports submitted by contractors, Commission staff interviewed personnel at 337 selected firms. At the same time, visits were made to 129 construction sites to check on statements given by contractors.

Employment Director Scannell summed up the survey's findings by saying:

"Our survey and review program shows that employment patterns have changed, but the achievement of full economic participation by black people requires greater attention by management to administrative practices.

"It requires greater concern by private industry for low and middle income housing for employees in areas near new industrial sites. Efforts of the commission will continue to focus on day-to-day contact with corporate officials with increased emphasis on the quality of employment programs."

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

985 CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA FIRMS HAVING CITY CONTRACTS IN 1967 AND 1968

Occupation	Total Employees		% Change in Total Employment	Negro Employees		% Change in Negro Employment
	1967	1968		1967	1968	
Management	31,369	32,524	3.7%	535	683	27.7%
Professional	29,506	31,480	6.7%	699	701	0.3%
Technical	12,151	13,676	12.6%	641	971	51.5%
Sales	17,965	19,458	8.3%	697	839	20.4%
Office	79,514	80,244	0.9%	7,417	9,130	23.1%
Skilled	53,444	51,301	-4.0%	4,246	4,303	1.3%
Apprentices	1,784	1,736	-2.7%	284	317	11.6%
Semi-Skilled	55,227	49,080	-11.1%	12,148	11,486	-5.4%
Service	13,842	14,064	1.6%	5,026	4,441	-11.6%
Un-Skilled	20,029	21,059	5.1%	7,423	7,852	5.8%
TOTAL	314,831	314,622	-.066%	39,116	40,723	4.1%

TABLE 2
PERCENT OF NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN EACH
JOB CATEGORY IN 1968

Occupation	Total Employees	Total Negro Employees	% Negro Employees
Management	32,524	683	2.1%
Professional	31,480	701	2.2%
Technical	13,676	971	7.1%
Sales	19,458	839	4.3%
Office	80,244	9,130	11.4%
Skilled	51,301	4,303	8.4%
Apprentices	1,736	317	18.3%
Semi-Skilled	49,080	11,486	23.4%
Service	14,064	4,441	31.6%
Un-Skilled	21,059	7,852	37.3%
TOTALS	314,622	40,723	12.9%

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
EMPLOYEES AMONG JOB CATEGORIES IN 1968

Occupation	All Employees	Negro Employees
Management	10.3%	1.7%
Professional	10.0%	1.7%
Technical	4.3%	2.4%
Sales	6.2%	2.1%
Office	25.5%	22.3%
Skilled	16.3%	10.6%
Apprentices	0.6%	0.8%
Semi-Skilled	15.6%	28.2%
Service	4.5%	10.9%
Un-Skilled	6.7%	19.3%
TOTALS	100.00%	100.00%

New Headquarters For Commission



Commission staff members Dorothy Randolph, William Baker, Cora Glover, and Director James Burns prepare for the move to the new Commission office.

After eight years at 211 West Wacker Drive, the Commission on Human Relations is preparing to move to a new address. The move—to be completed during December—will take the Commission to 640 North La Salle Street.



Deputy Director Mrs. Rachel Ridley and staff assistant Don Hartigan on a visit to the new office.

The Commission office will be on the third floor of a new six-story, glass-walled building. Two other city agencies—Model Cities and the Department of Human Resources—will have offices adjacent to the Commission.

New Display Tells Commission Story

A portable exhibit describing the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations is being displayed at selected sites throughout the city.

For the past several weeks, the exhibit has been on display at Police Headquarters, where it is attracting the attention of many passers-by.

The exhibit informs people that, if they have been discriminated against in the areas of employment, housing, health, or public accommodations, they can contact the Commission for assistance.

In addition, the exhibit includes literature on the Commission and on human relations in general, which viewers may take with them.

(Continued on page 4)



Ed Brooks, CCHR Director of Compliance and Investigation, and Police Superintendent James Conlisk were among the first visitors to the Commission exhibit at Police headquarters.

▲▲ News Briefs ▼▼

A revised edition of **The Work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations** is now available for mass distribution at the Commission office. The six-page brochure describes the Commission's responsibilities and functions. Copies can be obtained by writing or calling the Commission office.

Enrollment of Negroes in the nation's colleges increased 85 per cent between 1964 and 1968, according to a survey by the United States census bureau. In the same period, total college enrollment increased 46 per cent. Total enrollment for the 1968 academic year was 6.8 million. Of that number, 434,000, or 6 per cent, were Negroes.

The same survey showed that 22 per cent of Negroes aged 14-24 were not enrolled in school, and were not high school graduates. For whites in the same age group, the figure was 12 per cent.

The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry will sponsor a "Chicago Careers Conference" December 22-23 at the Palmer House.

Personnel from 150 Chicago firms will be at the conference to talk with college students about the advantages of living and working in the Chicago area.

Ira T. Woodard, of the Commission on Human Relations' employment staff, is helping to publicize the conference among black college students living in the Chicago area. Woodard is contacting over 50 col-

leges and universities throughout the country which have predominantly Negro enrollments, in an effort to publicize the conference among students who will be in the city during the Christmas holidays. He is also contacting Negro fraternities and sororities in the Chicago area.

"I'm trying to inform as many students as possible, and stressing the importance to them of this opportunity to meet representatives from many of Chicago's leading firms," Woodard said.

Exhibit (Continued)

The exhibit was previously on display in the City-County Building and at various Urban Progress Centers.

Commission Director James Burns said the exhibit is "another way of informing people about the many services available to them at the Commission, and keeping them abreast of what we are doing."

Persons wanting to display the exhibit at their place of business may get additional information by writing the Commission office.

Reminder

CCHR 24th Annual Luncheon

December 4-Sherman House

Call 774-4113

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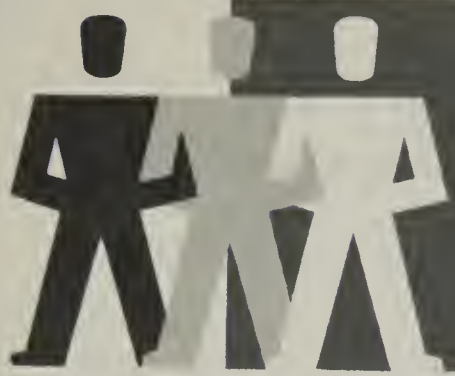
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Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*
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Morris Bialis
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Dr. Marshal L. Scott
Mrs. Bernadine Washington
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James E. Burns, *Director*

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FEB 11 1970

CIVIC LEADERS ATTEND CCHR LUNCHEON

Fitzpatrick Cites 1969 Activities

During his remarks at the Chicago Commission on Human Relations 24th annual luncheon, Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick said that the Commission plans to urge the city not to do further business with some 100 firms that have failed to comply with the non-discrimination clause in their contracts.

Chairman Fitzpatrick said that during the first nine months of 1969 the Commission handled 150 housing complaints filed by persons who felt they had been discriminated against. He said that 60 of those were filed against owners of residential real estate who have been covered since the housing ordinance was amended last year.

Integrated teams of investigators were sent into the field to spot check 65 real estate firms in order to determine if they were complying with the ordinance. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that all but four of these firms treated Negro and white staff members equally and complaints were filed against these four.

Chairman Fitzpatrick noted the concern of the Commission in the area of education by pointing out that during the first 10 months of the year 83 complaints were investigated by the Education Department and numerous meetings have been held with and lectures given to teachers and the human relations staffs of the public schools.

Nearly a thousand civic leaders and friends of the Commission gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House on December 4th for the 24th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The luncheon was hosted by Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick. Dr. Preston Bradley, Senior Pastor of the People's Church of Chicago and a member of the Commission, gave the invocation.

The guest speaker of the afternoon was United States District Court Judge James B. Parsons. His talk was entitled "Is Integration Still Our Goal?"

Parsons criticized racial separatism and said that he disliked words and phrases that tended to separate different persons. "I guess it is hard to find a word for my viewpoint," he said. "I'd like to be called just an American."

(continued on page 3)



Judge James B. Parsons

Berry Accepts Award



Retiring Urban League Executive Director Edwin C. Berry accepts the Thamas and Eleanor Wright Memorial award from Chicago Commission on Human Relations Director James E. Burns at the 24th annual luncheon. Among those at the speaker's table (from left to right): Commissioner Leonard Miska, Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick, Mr. Berry, Mr. Burns, Commissioner Dr. Preston Bradley, Commissioner Marshal Scott, Commissioner Clara Day and Commissioner Robert McNamara.

Retires After 20 Years With Commission



Eleanor Dungan (seated) says goodbye to some of her co-workers. Left to right: Martha Robinson, Mrs. Dungan, Clementine Souchet and Myrna Cowles.

Mrs. Eleanor Dungan retired at the end of the year after having served more than 20 years as a member of the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

She came to the Commission in 1949—two years after it was established. During her stay with the Commission, Mrs. Dungan served under four directors. They were Thomas Wright, Francis McPeck, Edward Marciniak, and James E. Burns.

Reflecting on her years with the Commission, Mrs. Dungan said:

"In the beginning, we were a small, struggling group. Just like a family. Over the years, I saw the Commission earn acceptance and trust from people throughout the city, and become an organization of influence."

Asked what changes she had seen take place in human relations problems, Mrs. Dungan said:

"In the beginning we worked mostly with community organizations and with education problems. Recently the stress has been on housing and employment discrimination.

"I can recall helping to organize the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference and the Park Manor Neighbors. Those community organizations played a major role in preparing the neighborhoods for acceptance of black people."

The 20-year period when Mrs. Dungan was at the Commission saw most major cities and many states pass laws assuring equal rights to housing and jobs.

Born in Springfield, Ohio, Mrs. Dungan was graduated from the University of Toledo and earned her masters degree at Ohio State University.

(continued on page 4)

Two From Commission At NAIRO Convention

Mrs. Rachel Ridley, Deputy Director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and staff member Eleanor Dungan attended the 1969 Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) which was held in Rochester, New York in November.

Mrs. Ridley said that the conference, which had self-examination of the field, the worker, and the organization as its theme, was rewarding and informative.

The week-long conference was held to seek ways in which NAIRO could be "made more relevant to the field of intergroup relations and to those who work in it."

At the 22nd Annual Conference of NAIRO in Philadelphia, last year, Lloyd Davis, NAIRO president, called for the creation of a National Commission to conduct "a year of critical self-examination." Recommendations of the Commission were submitted to the Rochester Conference.



Mrs. Rachel Ridley

"I feel," said Mrs. Ridley, "that the present board of directors of NAIRO will be able to implement the recommendations adopted during the conference and that NAIRO will be a much more effective and unified organization in the future."

Mrs. Ridley said that some of the recommendations made by the National Commission of NAIRO included a call for more specialists in the field of inter-group relations; a directing of efforts of these workers toward the solution of basic problems affecting minority groups and not merely the symptoms of these problems.

The Commission further recommended that:

—The intergroup relations worker utilize his "broad experience in working with different interests in the field of economic development for minority groups."

—Professional standards and criteria be established for the intergroup relations worker.

—The intergroup relations worker must be not just a facilitator of change but an advocate of change.

—The intergroup relations worker should help to expedite the work of minority organizations and associations.

National Commission members included:

Alexander J. Allen, Regional Director, Eastern Region, National Urban League, New York, N.Y.; John G. Field, Director, Community Relations Service, U. S. Conference of Mayors, Washington, D.C.; Jay Janis,

(continued on page 4)

Luncheon Draws Large Crowd

Continued from page 1

He stressed the need for racial unity. "What disturbs me about the word black is that it grows out of a trend to separate and a desire to create two worlds, one black and one white," he said.

"Once this sets in, we face the question, do we have as our goal integration or will black separation lead to complete alienation and create groups among us who feel the only way of survival is through the force of arms?"

He called the relationship of the American Negro to American society and life complex and changing. He said that it has constantly been a source of conflict and schism. Judge Parsons said that he believed the only alternative to eventual race war is the total integration and amalgamation of the races in the United States.

Judge Parsons concluded his speech to the racially mixed audience by saying "your nation is my nation, your people are my people. God made us . . . God made us of one blood, all the peoples of the world.

"All people, regardless of race, creed or color are the same in the eyes of God and they must be the same in the eyes of the law. My hope is that reality will come true—that we will not see devastation of this greatness. But rather that each of you will somehow carry it to the next person and he to the next until it illumines like a blue flame of hope throughout the nation—and from this nation throughout the rest of the world. That somehow we unite ourselves as one people irrespective of trivial differences between us—one people united by their common greatness. One people united by one God."

The audience rose and gave Judge Parsons a standing ovation at the conclusion of his talk.

James E. Burns, Director of the Commission, then presented the Thomas and Eleanor Wright memorial award to retiring Urban League head Edwin C. Berry. Burns explained that the Wright award is named in honor of the first Commission Director and is given to outstanding persons working in the field of human relations.

In presenting the award, Burns spoke of the role of the "urban critic": "It is the ability to perceive and criticize faults in our urban society coupled with the ability to create and sustain positive programs to correct these faults which is the mark of the constructive urban critic," Burns said, "This combination of abilities has distinguished the career of Bill Berry of the Chicago Urban League."

Mr. Berry accepted the award as the audience stood and applauded. He said that he wished he could share the award with all those who had worked with him over the years. "I was deeply moved by Judge Parsons' speech," Mr. Berry concluded. "There is only one way for us in America and that is together. We've got to be black and white . . . together."



TOP: Some of the nearly one thousand guests who attended the luncheon.

CENTER: Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick addresses the guests.

BOTTOM: Guests listen as Judge James B. Parsons speaks.

NAIRO

(continued from page 2)

Executive Assistant to Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Washington Director, National Urban League, Washington, D.C.; Vernon Jordan, Director, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia; Nick Kotz, Des Moines Register (Pulitzer Prize Winner), Washington, D.C.; Frederick Routh, Executive Director NAIRO, Washington, D.C.; James E. Burns, Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, Illinois.

A resolution commending Mrs. Dungan for her contribution to NAIRO and the field of human relations in general, was passed by the national convention.

Other NAIRO members from the Chicago area attending the conference included: Hugh Osborne, Deputy Director of the Chicago Department of Human Resources; Walter Ducey, Executive Director of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission; Roger Nathan, Executive Director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, and Mrs. Clara Day, a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



Dungan

(continued from page 2)

Mrs. Dungan is active in the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, the Ohio State Alumni Association, and Pi Lambda Theta and Gamma Psi Kappa honor societies.

She was honored at a retirement party at the Bismarck Hotel. Nearly 100 present and former co-workers and friends attended the event.

She summed up her career by saying, "I found it particularly satisfying to have worked with the many wonderful and exceptional persons on the staff of the Commission throughout the years."



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO

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William R. Ming, Jr.
Leonard F. Miska
Peter R. Scalise
Mrs. Bernadine Washington
Henry Wilson
James E. Burns, *Director*

New Address

Another reminder that the Commission on Human Relations has moved its offices to a new location. The address is now 640 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610. The telephone number of the Commission remains the same—744-4111.

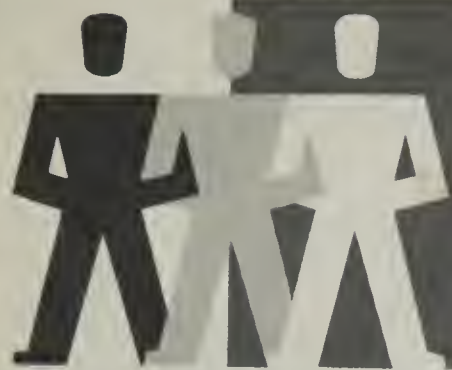
The Commission office is located on the third floor of the new building.

NEXT MONTH: THE COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS OF 1969

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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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More Blacks Bidding On City Contracts

An informal survey taken by the Employment Services Division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations seems to point to a stepped up effort by black businessmen in Chicago to bid on contracts let by the city government.

These contracts are for goods and services needed by all city agencies and range from several hundred dollars to several million. Presently, black-owned firms are supplying a wide variety of material and services to the city, from books and school supplies to communications equipment.

It is difficult to arrive at an exact analysis of the number of these black contractors, as city regulations prohibit racial identification of its bidders. But interviews with the purchasing agents of various city agencies show that their numbers are increasing each year.

Ray Scannell, Director of Employment Services, said the survey is one dimension of a Commission program to help broaden the involvement of black-owned firms in the contracting business.

The Commission will use the survey findings in follow-up work with city agencies to improve their contacts with black contractors. In addition, the Commission continues to inform black-owned firms of the possibilities open to them for city contracts.

The majority of these firms are modest in both capital and size, a fact that makes it difficult for them to bid on extremely large dollar volume contracts because of the bond required.

This performance bond has proved to be such a block to some contractors that one city agency, the Chicago Housing Authority, has lowered the figure in some cases to allow more firms to bid on jobs.

(continued on page 2)

Dr. Scott Resigns

Civic Leader, Attorney Named to Commission

Mayor Richard J. Daley has announced the appointment of Mrs. Barbara Fiske and Mr. James N. Zartman as new Commissioners of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and has accepted the resignation of Dr. Marshal L. Scott.

Dr. Scott, who has been a commissioner since 1963 and is Dean of the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations, gave increased responsibilities at the Institute as the reason for his resignation.

The Institute, which Dr. Scott has headed since its inception in 1945, works with clergy, industry and labor toward a better understanding of our technological-industrial-urban society.

The appointment of Mrs. Fiske and Attorney Zartman brings the number of commissioners to 14, one short of the Commission's full complement.

Mrs. Fiske, of 5711 South Blackstone, has served for the past year as the official observer from the League of Women Voters to the Commission. She served for seven years on the Board of the League of Women Voters of Illinois, and is currently vice president of



Dr. Marshal L. Scott

the League's Citizen Information Service.

The new commissioner is active in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference, the Harper Court Foundation, the Cleaner Air Committee, and the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

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NEW COMMISSIONERS Mrs. Barbara Fiske and Attorney James N. Zartman are sworn in by Chief Circuit Court Judge John S. Boyle.

Discuss Discrimination In Co-ops, Condominiums



The Chicago and Illinois Commissions on Human Relations were co-hosts of a January 12 conference on discrimination in cooperative and condominium housing. Attending the conference were Chicago area realtors and board members and lawyers from city and suburban co-ops and condominiums. On hand to explain fair housing laws and their application to co-ops and condominiums were (left to right): David Schucker, of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities; Edward M. Levin, Special Assistant to the Regional Administrator, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; A. Abbot Rosen, Midwest Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; James N. Zartman, newly appointed member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Michael Jordan, Assistant Chicago Corporation Counsel; Thomas Marsh, Director of Housing Services, Illinois Commission on Human Relations, and James E. Burns, Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Cabrini Resident At Annapolis



ANTHONY WATSON, a fourth year student at the U.S. Naval Academy, was featured in a recent WLS-TV interview with reporter Les Brownlee. Midshipman 1st Class Watson, 20, has lived in Cabrini-Green Homes since he was two years old. His outstanding record at Annapolis was discussed at a recent Urban Issues meeting at Cabrini-Green. CCHR personnel at the meeting brought Watson's story to Channel 7, and the interview (broadcast on Channel 7's January 2 news programs) was the result. Midshipman Watson ranks 221 in a class of 900. He was president of his class in his freshman and sophomore years. In his third year, he was named Brigade Commander, and this year he is Regimental Commander, the highest appointed position a midshipman can earn. His mother, Mrs. Virginia Watson, said her son's success at the Naval Academy is an "example to the young people at Cabrini Homes. A lot of the boys look up to him. This is what he's always wanted, and I'm very proud of him."

New Commissioners

(continued from page 1)

She is married to Dr. Donald Winslow Fiske, professor and associate chairman of the Department of Psychology of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Zartman, of 840 West Belden, is an attorney and partner in the law firm of Chapman and Cutler. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation, and is treasurer of the General Board of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

He has been a participating attorney in the Legal Advice Clinics of the Church Federation, treasurer of the Chicago chapter of the Presbyterian Interracial Council, and treasurer and finance chairman of the Illinois Committee for a Fair Housing Law.

Mr. Zartman is a member of the Commission on Urban Crisis of the Presbytery of Chicago and the Lincoln Park Conservation Association.

During his term as a commissioner, Dr. Scott served on several important CCHR committees: a special subcommittee which determined the rules and regulations for enforcing the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance; and the review committee which produced the Harvey Report, a self-analysis of the Commission completed in 1968. In addition, Dr. Scott served as chairman of the Commission's Community Organization Advisory Committee.

At its January 8 meeting, the Commission passed a resolution commending Dr. Scott for his six years of service to the Commission on Human Relations.

Blacks Compete For Contracts

(continued from page 1)

The Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies handles the bulk of city contracts. During 1968 the department awarded contracts amounting to about \$500,000 to black-owned firms. Complete figures are not yet available for 1969, but in the month of December alone three black firms won contracts totaling over \$225,000.

The Board of Education has let contracts to black-owned firms which provide food, janitorial supplies, books, printing and furniture. The Board's Bureau of
(continued on page 4)

A Report From the Director.....

Highlights of 1969 Commission Programs



James E. Burns

In line with recommendations of a five-man review committee, the Commission on Human Relations in late 1968 decided to adopt a more aggressive policy. The Committee, made up of Commissioners and headed by Daggett Harvey, had taken a close look at the programs and organization of the Commission, and decided there was a need for a stronger approach to carrying out the mandate of the ordinance which established the Commission.

A review of the highlights of the Commission's work during 1969 indicates significant steps were taken to implement this aggressive policy.

Housing...

One of the most significant housing events of the year was the court ruling concerning the 209 East Lake Shore Drive cooperative building. Circuit Court Judge Edward Egan ruled that the Commission on Human Relations had the legal right to apply provisions of the fair housing ordinance to cooperative buildings. The building management had contended that the 1968 amendment to the ordinance applying to homeowners was illegal.

The 209 East Lake Shore Drive case grew out of complaints that the building maintained a quota for Jewish persons. The building management denied this.

Two other major events concerning housing included new interpretations by the Commission of powers inherent in the housing ordinance. The Commission decided the ordinance included the power to subpoena witnesses prior to a public hearing. In the past, the Commission interpreted its power to subpoena to be limited to public hearings.

The Commission also decided it had the power to seek an injunction to prevent the housing in question from being removed from the market before the case is settled.

Another significant project of the Housing division during the year included a checking program to see if real estate brokers were complying with the housing ordinance.

Under this program, a white and a black staff member were sent separately to 65 real estate offices to see if both received the same treatment. Almost all firms treated the staff members equally. The Commission filed complaints against four firms which were believed to have treated them differently.

One hundred and eighty-six formal complaints charging violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance were handled by the Commission in 1969. Besides the formal complaints, the Commission helped numerous other persons with housing problems not covered by the fair housing ordinance.

...Employment

In the area of employment, the Commission conducted three surveys. One disclosed that the number of black apprentices receiving craft and skill training

at the Washburne Trade School increased 41 per cent over the past four years, from 68 black enrollees to 235.

Another survey revealed that additional blacks were employed by firms doing business with the city during 1968. Negro employment in 985 firms holding contracts with the city increased 4.1 per cent over 1967, the survey disclosed. This increase occurred in a year when total employment in the firms surveyed declined slightly.

The third survey showed that the number of black contractors with city contracts is increasing.

The Commission on Human Relations assisted in the Black Coalition—construction worker controversy, by making factual data available to news media and to the federal panel holding hearings on the issue.

Education...

The Commission's Education Department underwent an extensive reorganization in 1969. This reorganization and the formulation of programs for 1970 came after a task force of human relations officials visited schools experiencing trouble. Information gathered by this task force helped resolve the immediate problems and offered suggestions for the coming year.

Compliance and Investigation...

The Compliance and Investigation division processed 767 complaints during 1969. These involved such areas as public accommodations, health, law and order, employment, education, and a wide range of miscellaneous incidents. The division continued its series of lectures at the Police Academy. And the division had the distinction of having its director honored by the Public Service Institute as a public employee of the year.

...Health

A highlight of the Commission's health program was a series of public hearings on the lead poisoning issue. Representatives from public and private agencies, health officials, and interested persons were invited to testify at the hearings.

Black Contractors (continued from page 2)

Architecture has awarded contracts to black-owned plumbing, electrical and masonry companies.

Dr. A. F. O'Hearn, head of the Board's Bureau of Material and Services, said the number of black-owned firms bidding on contracts is on the increase. One of these firms has a contract valued at \$95,000.

A spokesman for the Chicago Housing Authority said that CHA is making a "definite effort" to contact black firms to encourage them to bid on contracts. He said about 25 firms responded to CHA bid notifications.

The spokesman estimated that black-owned firms currently hold contracts amounting to $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars.

Bidding on a city contract is a complicated process (see box) especially for a small firm with limited experience in this area. Performance bonds, bid deposits and city ordinance requirements can present difficulties to a new bidder.

Paul Zimmerer, Executive Director of the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development, is aware of these problems and said his office is there to "run interference" for small contractors who want to bid on city contracts.

"We explain the regulations involved, and help with problems of bonding and borrowing capital," Zimmerer explained. "We tell companies how to bid, and how much to bid. And we point out the advantage a company might have in competing for a particular contract."

One company that is profiting from Zimmerer's assistance is V. G. Systems, Inc., a black-owned firm which recently won its first city contract. The firm designed an elevator surveillance system intended to reduce crime and robberies in public housing projects.

The firm conducted a survey in one city housing project, and found that the greatest fear among residents—the majority of whom are women and children—was riding the elevators.

"We wanted to offer the people in the building some protection," said James Hutchinson, a member of the firm.

The firm took its idea to the Chicago Housing Authority, and won a contract for \$28,000 to install the system, on an experimental basis, in a building in the Cabrini-Green Homes.

"Getting the contract wasn't easy," Hutchinson said. "We didn't understand city procedures. We were a new company, and didn't know about securing bonds and getting permits. This is something you don't find out until you do it."

With Zimmerer's help, V. G. Systems got a reduction in the performance bond from \$28,000 to \$9,000. An agreement was worked out with a surety company to supply the bond.

Hutchinson said V. G. Systems will "definitely submit more bids for city contracts in the future."

A builder with 20 years experience in the field urges small firms to look for opportunities to sub-contract with larger firms who hold city contracts.

"Nothing takes the place of the experience of moving from a \$5,000 contract to a \$15,000 contract, to a \$50,000 contract," he said.

This builder is now the building manager of a contracting firm with integrated ownership. The firm looks for black-owned or integrated firms to do its sub-contracting work, in order to give them the experience they need.

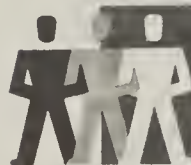
One way for a small firm to build its capital is through joint ventures with large established firms. Part of the Commission's program is encouraging these large firms to invest in joint projects with black contractors. Commission efforts in this direction will be treated in a future issue of Human Relations News.

The Bidding Process

The City of Chicago annually awards thousands of contracts ranging in value from several hundred dollars to several million. A contractor who shies away from bidding on city contracts for fear of the "red tape" involved might profit from a closer investigation of the bidding process. Requirements vary among different city agencies, and a bidder who can't qualify in one department might well meet the specifications of another.

A contractor doing work for the city must meet city specifications. This requires familiarity with the ordinances covering the work he is doing. Another factor to consider is insurance. Some small contractors find they have to increase their workman's compensation and liability insurance in order to meet city requirements.

For more information on bidding on city contracts, contact the Employment Services Division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



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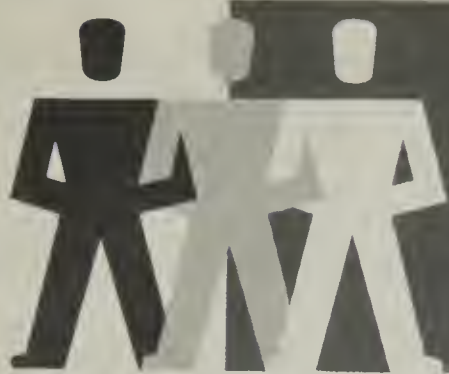
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Human Relations News

OF CHICAGO



PUBLISHED BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

\$180,000 Grant

Commission To Open Offices In Four Model Cities Areas

An important extension of the Commission's contractor compliance and review program will go into full operation shortly, through a grant from the federal Model Cities program. The \$180,000 grant enables the Commission to open neighborhood offices in Chicago's four Model Cities areas. Twelve staff members are being hired to man the new offices.

The unique program — the only one of its kind in the country — has been set up for the prime purpose of insuring equal opportunity in employment with some 4,000 firms which will be supplying goods and services to the city and to private and public agencies working in the Model Cities areas. These areas are Woodlawn, Lawndale, Uptown and Grand Boulevard-Oakland.

In addition to operating the employment program, the area offices will receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in housing, public accommodations, education and health. Thus residents of these areas will have ready access to a full range of Commission services.

DURING THE first year of the program, the 4,000 firms will be expected to provide the Commission with employment information classifying their personnel by race, color, creed and occupational category.

Commission Director James E. Burns said the project "will insure that each of these contractors and sub-contractors has a non-discrimination policy and a responsible executive assigned to carry out the policy."

Also during the first year, 1,440 of these firms will be visited by staff in an on-site evaluation of administrative procedures used for hiring, recruiting and upgrading employees.

Two other city agencies will share the neighborhood offices with the Commission. They are the Registrar of Citizens Complaints, which takes complaints about the Chicago Police De-

partment, and the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information, which takes complaints regarding city services. These agencies are also receiving Model Cities grants.

THESE THREE programs represent a concentrated city effort to fight discrimination and to assure equal opportunity to all residents of the four Model Cities areas. The services of the three agencies will not, however, be limited to Model Cities residents. Any citizen, no matter where he lives, can visit a neighborhood office to file a complaint.

In announcing the grant, Mayor Richard J. Daley said the city is "call-

ing upon the resources of agencies that are expert in the area of equal opportunity, to implement this intensive Model Cities program."

THE COMMISSION'S contractor compliance and review program was established in the late 1950's to insure that firms providing goods and services to the city are in compliance with the anti-discrimination clause written into city contracts. The number of firms covered by the program has increased from 479 in 1965 to more than 1,000 in 1969. Annual surveys taken by the Commission have

(continued on page 4)

New Staff Training Session



Commission staff member Julius McMillan speaks to new staff members who will be working in the Commission's neighborhood offices. At the orientation session were (clockwise from bottom of picture) CCHR staff members Thomas O'Brien, Myrna Cowles, Mr. McMillan, and new staff members Harvey Smith, Mrs. Lucille Moran, Douglas Hunt, and Kenneth Eppert.

Brotherhood Group Honors Commission Chairman



PETER FITZPATRICK, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was honored at the annual dinner of the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood, Inc. The Brotherhood award commended Fitzpatrick for "enlarging opportunities for better interracial relations" through his leadership of the Commission. Pictured above at the award presentation are Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Benjie D. Brown, executive director of the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood, Inc.

Integration On The Rise In U.S., Survey Shows

A recent report by the Survey Research Center might give pause to those who fear that integration is a lost cause. A nationwide survey taken in 1968 indicates that, "in some respects, blacks and whites are in closer contact and more friendly contact than they had been four years earlier." So says Angus Campbell, SRC director.

The 1968 findings show that whites favoring desegregation outnumber strict segregationists two to one. Four years earlier, whites were about evenly divided on the question. Seventy-five per cent of the blacks questioned in 1968 favor integration, with only three per cent advocating separatism.

The survey shows some slight progress in housing integration. In 1964, 80 per cent of the whites and 33 per cent of the blacks surveyed lived in segregated neighborhoods. In 1968, the proportions were 75 per cent and 25 per cent. Similar gains were registered in school integration.

Another survey finding is that fewer whites are working in all-white environments (the figure declined from 54 per cent in 1964 to 42 per cent in 1968).

Although some attitudes have changed, the survey showed that blacks and whites still tend to have profoundly different viewpoints on certain key issues, such as whether the federal government should enforce school integration, (84 per cent of the blacks and 33 per cent of the whites say it should) and whether civil rights leaders are moving too fast (a majority of whites believe they are, but most blacks feel they are moving at the right pace).

News Briefs

"Human Relations Q and A," a daily Chicago Commission on Human Relations program over radio station WGRT made its debut on Monday, March 9.

Hosted by Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley, Commission deputy director, the five-minute informal talk program explores questions raised by Chicagoans about discrimination and their rights. Answers are provided by staff of the Commission on Human Relations and other experts.

The program is heard from 12:55 to 1 P.M., Monday through Friday.

"We are very happy over response to the program," James E. Burns, Commission director, said. "An increasing number of people are aware of the services available to them at the Commission and are calling for help. We attribute this, in the main, to the WGRT radio program."

Commission staff member William Hall, Sr., was recently elected to the board of directors of the American Bowling Congress. Hall's election marked the first time a black has been voted a spot on the ABC board.

Hall has long been active in Chicago bowling circles, as a director of the Chicago Bowling Association, president of the Chicago Metropolitan Junior Bowling Association, and coach and director of the Resurrection Lutheran Junior Bowling League. In the latter position, he devotes much of his free time to coaching 75 youngsters ranging in age from eight to 18.

A former Chicago policeman, Hall joined the Commission's fair housing staff in 1968.

(continued on page 4)

Reception For Dr. Scott



Dr. Marshal L. Scott, who resigned recently from the Commission on Human Relations, was the guest of honor on April 24 at a reception hosted by his fellow Commissioners. A resolution commending him for his six years of service to the Commission was presented to Dr. Scott. With Dr. Scott in the above photo are Commissioners James N. Zartman, Leonard Miska, Henry Wilson, and Mrs. Barbara Fiske.

Police Department Launches Program To Improve Community Relations

The Chicago Police Department is inaugurating a program to "put the cop back on the beat," through the hiring of 422 Community Service Aides from the city's Model Cities areas. The major goals of the project are to improve police-community relations and provide better protection to residents.

"Team patrols" headed by a police sergeant, and consisting of seven to 12 Community Service Aides will be on the street in the four Model Cities neighborhoods. Their functions will be to develop rapport with the community, find out about community problems and needs, and help residents get the services they require.

Law enforcement has become increasingly sophisticated in recent years, as demands on urban police departments have increased. One consequence of this mechanization is the lack of face-to-face contact between policemen and citizens. The Community Service Aides will provide this kind of contact. Their presence is designed to give residents a sense of security.



ED BROOKS talks with three Community Service Aides after training session for aides assigned to the 21st District.



POLICE OFFICER lectures trainees on various aspects of the Community Service Aides program.

The aides will be in uniform, but they will not drive police vehicles, carry arms, or make arrests. They will, however, be authorized to investigate reports of abandoned autos, and violations of sanitation, pollution and building codes. By performing such duties, the aides will not only provide services to the community, but will also take some of the burden off regular officers, who can then devote more time to crime prevention.

The Community Service Aides are currently undergoing training. Taking part in that training are Edmund Brooks, head of the Commission's Division of Compliance and Investigation, and Julius McMillan, supervisor of investigations. Their lectures include an explanation of the Commission's functions and services, and suggestions on how the aides can foster better police-community relations.

"We stress the need to build respect in the community," explained Brooks, "The aides will be working in high-crime areas, where police services are badly needed, but where there is insufficient cooperation between the police and the community."

Brooks and McMillan emphasize the need for the aides to know the people in the community, the community organizations active in each neighborhood, and the service agencies available to help the people.

Their lectures also include an explanation of civil rights laws and how the aides can help people file complaints of civil rights violations.

The program is under the supervision of the Community Services Division of the Chicago Police Department. Six neighborhood centers, staffed by the aides and administered by police officers, will be open 12 to 14 hours a day to serve community residents.

New CCHR Housing Director

Henry T. Burwell has been named director of the Commission's Division of Fair Housing Services, succeeding David L. Ambrose who resigned last December. The division also has a new assistant director, Joanne Eannarino.

Burwell joined the Commission staff in 1967, as an investigator in the employment services department. He was named assistant director of the housing division in 1968.

A graduate of DePaul University, Burwell is married and the father of one daughter.

Miss Eannarino also joined the Commission staff in 1967, as a housing investigator. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

News Briefs

(continued from page 2)

The Chicago chapter of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People is sponsoring its annual Freedom Fund dinner on Friday, June 5, at the Conrad Hilton hotel. Tickets may be purchased at dinner headquarters, 2400 South Michigan Avenue, third floor, or by calling Marilyn Davis at 842-2827. Attorney William R. Ming, Jr., a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, is chairman of the Freedom Fund dinner.

A variety of publications on human relations and civil rights are available free of charge at the Commission office. To obtain the publication you want, contact the Public Information Department, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 640 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610 (Telephone 744-4122).

Orders for more than 10 copies must be picked up at the Commission office.

Some of the publications currently available are:

The Work of the Commission on Human Relations—a brochure describing the role of the Commission and its various divisions.

Your Right to Housing in Chicago—explains the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, and tells how to file a housing discrimination complaint.

Rules Governing Practice and Procedure Before the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Relating to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance—a complete listing of Commission procedures and regulations regarding enforcement of the fair housing ordinance.

You and Your Community—a helpful guide for residents of changing neighborhoods who want to stabilize their communities.

If your school, community or church group would like to know more about human relations in Chicago and the work of the Commission you can arrange for one of our staff members to be a guest speaker at your meeting. More information can be obtained by writing the Public Information Department, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 640 North LaSalle Street 60610, or by phoning 744-4122.



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James E. Burns, Director

Program Go-Ahead



COMMISSION DIRECTOR James E. Burns and Erwin France, Director of the Chicago Model Cities office sign the contract for the Commission's enlarged contractor compliance program.

(continued from page 1)

noted steady increases in minority employment by city contractors. The program has been cited by the United States Conference of Mayors as a model for other cities.

Commission Director Burns believes the extension of the program into Model Cities areas will "greatly increase the program's coverage and effectiveness. In addition, the Commission's neighborhood offices will provide vital services to residents of Model Cities communities."

The program will be under the over-all direction of Raymond Scannell, head of the Commission's employment staff. Ira T. Woodard will be supervisor of field operations and Robert Stiller will act as project coordinator.

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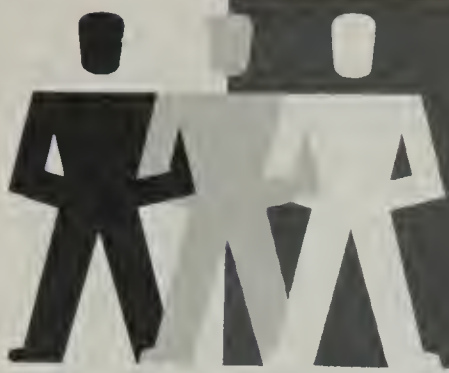
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1970 Review

1,000 HOUSING COMPLAINTS SINCE 1963

In January the Chicago Commission on Human Relations received its 1,000th complaint charging unfair housing practices since the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance was passed in 1963.

Commission Director James E. Burns said that while the filing of the 1,000th complaint shows the public's trust in the Commission, it also shows that some real estate dealers and landlords continue to practice discrimination in providing housing for minority groups.

The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, administered by the Commission, prohibits discrimination of any kind in the sale or rental of residential housing and outlaws conduct described as "panic peddling."

The Commission and its housing program began in 1947, but the Commission had no legal power to act against individuals guilty of housing discrimination until the passage of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. Originally, the Ordinance applied only to real estate brokers. An amendment in August, 1968, extended coverage to property owners.

Suspend Licenses

"We have accomplished much since 1963," said Burns. "The fact that Mayor Richard J. Daley agreed with the Commission's recommendations and suspended the licenses of four real estate brokers and revoked another's because of discriminatory practices or 'panic peddling' is an example of how the City of Chicago intends to continue its fight against discrimination and 'panic peddling.'"

In outlining the Commission's plans to fight "panic peddling" in Chicago, Burns said that a "task force" has been sent into the west side of the city to check on home sales with the present and current owners to find if "panic peddling" techniques were used and if buyers were forced to pay exorbitant prices for homes in changing neighborhoods.

There were 149 complaints filed with the Commission during 1970; of these, 135 charged housing discrimination based on race, 10 alleged discrimination because of national origin or ancestry and four were charges of "panic peddling."

Of the four "panic peddling" complaints, the in-

Neighborhood Offices Opened In 4 Areas

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has established four neighborhood offices in the Model Cities areas of Chicago.

These neighborhood offices give the Commission the opportunity to provide services in locations convenient to all residents of the Model Cities areas.

The four offices are located in Woodlawn at 1168 E. 63rd St.; in Uptown at 1220 W. Wilson Ave.; in Lawndale at 2815 W. Harrison St., and in Grand Boulevard at 102 E. 47th St.

Funds for the program were provided by a \$180,000 grant from the Model Cities program.

The main purpose of the offices will be to assure that some 4,000 firms doing business with the city

(continued on page 3)



Staff members Jack Schauz and Douglas Hunt check out a complaint at the Uptown Neighborhood office.

Stevenson Addresses CCHR Luncheon; Drs. Bradley and Bickham Honored

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III gave his first speech following his election at the 25th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

More than nine hundred guests gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House for the silver anniversary luncheon of the Commission.

Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick was host and gave a brief account of the Commission's activities during 1970.

He told the luncheon guests that "in a way you are our auditors." He said that the public is "watching the Commission and you want us to carry on the work of the Commission efficiently and well."

Chairman Fitzpatrick pointed out that Commissioner Dr. Preston Bradley, who was being honored, served on the original 1943 Mayor's Committee on Race Relations that led to the formation of the present Commission.

Commission Director James E. Burns then presented plaques to Dr. Bradley and Dr. Martin Bickham, the former chairman and first director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, for their work in the struggle against bigotry and discrimination.

A city council meeting prevented Mayor Richard J. Daley from attending the luncheon but Commissioner Daggett Harvey, Sr., read the Mayor's speech.

In his remarks, the Mayor said that Chicago is proud that it "was the first city in the nation to establish a committee devoted exclusively to promoting harmony among the races."

He added that the success of the Commission on Human Relations was due to its dedication to the orderly process of law and through persuasion and education.

Mayor Daley said there was a greater opportunity for minority groups in employment, housing and education now than when the Commission was established.

"Obviously there is much, much more to be done. We have not yet reached the era of good feelings between the races on all levels of our society. But an objective review of the situation would indicate that the



Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III delivers the main address at the Silver Anniversary Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



Director James E. Burns congratulates Dr. Preston Bradley.

majority of the people are willing to share the proceeds of our economy and the benefits of our society with all minorities," Mayor Daley continued.

"The Commission on Human Relations has a praise-worthy record of seeking to redress wrongs in our society. It has helped to achieve fair housing laws, equal employment opportunity regulations, and correction of the abuses in the credit field," he said.

"The ideal of our country always has been that it would accept people from all nations, from all cultures, from all races and from all religions, and here in this country we would be united. This also has been the pride of Chicago where all people shared a common identity without relinquishing their pride in the particular national or religious group with which they share a history.

"Some say this melting pot theory was never established fact but they are wrong. We share a land and we are members of a single family, even

though we may have disagreements or differences," he said.

"It may seem at times today," the Mayor's remarks concluded, "that the emotions surrounding the issue of race relations are as tense as ever, but I sincerely believe that actual discrimination has been reduced."

Senator Stevenson commended the Commission on its fight for civil rights. He spoke of what he called the "gap" between things as they are and as they should be.

The Senator added that those at the luncheon knew that governments and money could not solve all the problems facing the nation. These are "the problems of bringing us together and of helping us live in harmony with one another."

He said the statistics showing the unemployment rate of blacks speaks "eloquently of our wasted human resources."



Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick (center) and Drs. Preston Bradley and Martin Bickham.



Housing investigators Margaret Conroy and Michael Gerstein check newspaper real estate listings.

▲▲ News Briefs ▼▼

Commissioner Leonard Miska introduced a resolution to the Commission to request the Illinois General Assembly to authorize municipalities to license and regulate the conduct of real estate salesmen. The resolution was also approved by the City Council and has been presented to the General Assembly for approval this year.

Commissioner James N. Zartman is chairman of the Commission's newly formed West Side Intergovernmental Cooperating Committee. The Commission, together with 12 other agencies, is working to end housing bias and "panic peddling" in the city through cooperation among the various agencies and the public. The Committee's focus is on the West Side. Cooperating agencies include, besides the Commission, the Federal Housing Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Attorney, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, the Illinois Attorney General, the Cook County State's Attorney, the Chicago Corporation Counsel, the Chicago Building Department, the Chicago Department of Urban Renewal, the Chicago Police Department and the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

(neighborhood offices continued from page 1)

comply with the non-discrimination clause in their contracts.

Besides administering the employment program the area offices will receive and investigate complaints of violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance which prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

Complaints charging discrimination in medical care, education and public accommodations also may be filed at the new offices.

(housing continued from page 1)

investigation and subsequent Commission action resulted in the license revocation of one real estate broker and the suspension of another, while the other two complaints were judged as not being in violation of the Ordinance.

Blacks File Complaints

Ninety-four of the complaints were filed by blacks, while 25 were initiated by the Commission as a result of its checking program.

The checking program is a year-round investigation by white and black Commission staff members of housing accommodations for sale or rent to see if they receive different treatment.

Sixty-eight cases in 1970 were either resolved during investigation or conciliated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, making it unnecessary to go to a public hearing.

Of the remaining cases, 53 were dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence, nine were being investigated, seven were in public hearing stage, two were withdrawn by the complainants and five were concluded by administrative action.

Process Is Necessary

The entire investigation process is in some cases more time consuming than the Commission would like it to be. However, the various steps involved in the investigation and consequent actions must be taken in order for the complaint to be legally defensible and for the rights of all parties involved to be protected.

Henry Burwell, director of the Fair Housing Services Division, said that many people are not aware of the legal definition of "panic peddling."

"The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance makes it illegal to encourage a home owner to sell by inferring that their neighborhood will change racially and that they will lose money if they don't sell immediately," he said. "Our big problem is that some people have a reluctance to file a complaint."

The Commission can do little about "panic peddling" unless a homeowner files a complaint. Burwell added that his staff receives many phone call complaints about "panic peddling" but the callers either refuse to file a complaint or do not understand the legal definition of "panic peddling."

'Panic Peddling' Defined

"Panic peddling," as described in the fair housing ordinance, makes it illegal for a real estate broker to:

"Solicit for sale, lease or listing for sale or lease, residential real estate within the City of Chicago on the ground of loss of value due to the present or prospective entry into any neighborhood of any person or persons of any particular race, color, religion or national origin or ancestry.

"Distribute or cause to be distributed, written material or statements designed to induce any owner of residential real estate in the City of Chicago to sell or lease his property because of any present or prospective change in the race, color, religion or national origin or ancestry of persons in the neighborhood."

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING COMPLAINTS

The following is an analysis and status report as of December 31, 1970, of the 993 complaints received by the Fair Housing Services Division. Complaints against owners and other persons or corporations having the right to sell or rent housing accommodations but who are not real estate brokers are in parentheses.

Complaint Based on:	Through the end of				TOTAL	
	1969		1970			
Refusal to Rent.....	588	(75)	99	(46)	687	(121)
Refusal to Sell.....	79	(3)	9	(3)	88	(6)
Eviction.....	53	(10)	5	(4)	58	(14)
Exploitation—Distinction.....	32	(2)	32	(17)	64	(19)
"Panic Peddling".....	92	(0)	4	(0)	96	(0)
	844	(90)	149	(70)	993	(160)
Discriminatory Act Based on:						
Race of Family or Friends.....	702	(76)	135	(65)	837	(141)
Religion.....	16	(3)	0	(0)	16	(3)
National Origin or Ancestry.....	34	(11)	10	(5)	44	(16)
"Panic Peddling".....	92	(0)	4	(0)	96	(0)
	844	(90)	149	(70)	993	(160)
Race of Complainant:						
Black.....	596	(64)	94	(43)	690	(107)
White.....	175	(16)	20	(11)	195	(27)
Oriental.....	3	(0)	0	(0)	3	(0)
Spanish-Speaking.....	25	(7)	7	(5)	32	(12)
American Indian.....	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Other.....	0	(0)	3	(1)	3	(1)
Commission Initiated.....	43	(2)	25	(10)	68	(12)
	844	(90)	149	(70)	993	(160)
Disposition of Complaint:						
CLOSED:						
No Jurisdiction.....	135	(0)	0	(0)	135	(0)
No Probable Cause.....	252	(21)	53	(21)	305	(42)
Resolved During Investigation.....	206	(23)	13	(4)	219	(27)
Conciliated.....	179	(24)	55	(32)	234	(56)
Public Hearing.....	50	(14)	5	(3)	55	(17)
Administrative Action.....	17	(4)	5	(1)	22	(5)
Withdrawn.....	5	(4)	2	(0)	7	(4)
PENDING:						
In Conciliation.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Public Hearing Stage.....	0	(0)	7	(6)	7	(6)
Under Investigation.....	0	(0)	9	(3)	9	(3)
	844	(90)	149	(70)	993	(160)



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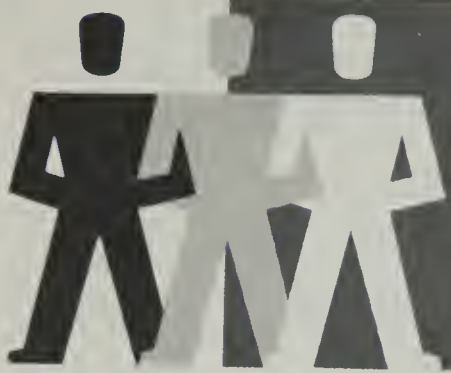
James E. Burns, *Director*

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JUNE, 1971
VOL. 13 NO. 2

Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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City-Wide Meeting

JUL 23 1971

CCHR Holds High School Conference

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nearly 130 parents, high school students, teachers and principals recently attended a one-day conference on High School Students' Rights and Responsibilities sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The conference held on April 7 at the Center for Continuing Education provided a forum for the exchange of ideas among the participants who represented 17 public and parochial high schools in the Chicago area. Mrs. Barbara Fiske, a member of the Commission, was general chairman of the conference.

James E. Burns, director of the Commission, welcomed the group to the leadership conference.

He emphasized that the conference was "an effort to encourage communication between students of high school age, their teachers, school administrators, parents and government officials."

No Code of Conduct

"There is no uniform code of conduct for a Chicago student now," he added. "Some students may feel that their rights have been overlooked and they've been given too many responsibilities. Some teachers, parents and administrators may feel just the opposite. It is hoped that we will learn a lot more about each other, and today, out of this conference, will come a significant increase in understanding."

Co-sponsors of the student-planned conference with the Commission were the Chicago Board of Education, the Archdiocesan Board of Education and the Chicago Department of Human Resources.

The planning committee for the conference was composed primarily of students.

Student members and their high schools included: David Archilla, Waller; Leon Jackson, Mount Carmel; Linda Anderson, Siena; Kevin Horton and Steven Wrzesinski, St. Joseph; Carol Hasler, Nancy Clough and Sue Coates, Mother Guerin; Bryan Sills and Howard Franklin, Senn; Roy Donovan, Lakeview; Pat Elmer, Amundsen; Pat Haro, Kelly; Madelyn Broadus, Englewood; Michael Hrad, Morgan Park; and Norman White, DuSable.

Other members of the planning committee include Mrs. Cora Mayo, Chicago Board of Education Human Relations Section; Commissioner Barbara Fiske; Don Marston, Chicago Department of Human Resources;

Sister Rita Dee, Archdiocesan Schools of Chicago; Mrs. Judy Andrews and Miss Katie Maahs, both members of the staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Aim Is To Inform

Commissioner Fiske, a member of the planning committee, said that one of the conference's primary aims was to inform the participants of student rights and responsibilities and to provide models for the development of guidelines for using both rights and responsibilities in the most effective manner.

The conference was intended to provide an atmosphere and some guidance to encourage school groups to formulate a statement and policy on student rights and responsibilities.

Each school was invited to send five students, a teacher, an administrator and a parent.

"We wanted to allow these groups to interact in such a way that they would stimulate and encourage each other," Mrs. Fiske said. "We brought together administration, faculty, parents and students to try to teach techniques of leadership in problem-solving situations."

(continued on page 2)



Commission Director James E. Burns welcomes students to conference while panel members Nelson McLemore, Miss Carol Hasler, David Archilla, Henry Springs and Commissioner Barbara Fiske listen.

High School Conference



During workshop on grading and curriculum, Dr. Eliezer Krumbein, on the far right, makes a point.

(continued from page 1)

Included in the agenda for the conference was a panel discussion on "The Present Status of Students' Rights and Responsibilities."

Henry Springs, a member of the panel and the superintendent of District 8 for the Chicago Board of Education, said, "One of the major tasks that we have here today in our workshops is to come up with some good answers on what you can do or what measures you can come up with to help implement programs to alleviate student apathy."

Other members of the panel included Nelson McLemore, of the Chicago Department of Human Resources, as moderator; Miss Carol Hasler, student at Mother Guerin High School; David Archilla, student at Waller High School; and Commissioner Fiske.

Springs also spoke on the rights and responsibilities of high school students. "Students' rights have evolved over a period of years. This topic is not something that started three or four years ago . . . It's a two-way street; the more rights we acquire, the more responsibilities we have as students," he said.

Springs maintained that students have the right to request more involvement in their education from their school administration. He said that students should have a meaningful student government which will prepare them for life right now, not only for life out of school.

Springs, who has spent 21 years working as a teacher and principal for the Chicago Board of Education, stressed that students should become involved with their school's curriculum committee.

The maintenance of the high school buildings and facilities should also be a concern of students. Springs said that in his experience students often are more capable of getting things repaired than administrators are.

Students should be a part of the planning of student activities, such as assembly program, athletic programs and other extra-curricular groups. These programs, Springs said, "should be student run. Let them make mistakes. Let them find out what it means to schedule activities programs."

He emphasized that students must be allowed to have gripe sessions with the administration. "Let (the stu-

dents) speak their minds and find out what they want . . . Later give them a progress report. You've got to be straightforward and honest with them because they can see through a sham," Springs said.

High school students should be involved in "determining changes that are needed to make each student feel that the school has meaning and relevance to his individual needs and interests, to encourage further student involvement and to help teach teachers and administrators new methods for teaching all kinds of students successfully," Springs said.

Another right that students have, he said, is that of being "taught by dedicated, committed teachers who are skilled in communicating knowledge. We all are tired of loafers and illiterates spreading ignorance."

Responsibilities Important

The responsibilities of students are just as important as their rights, Springs emphasized.

"The number one responsibility" of a student is "to your self, to make the most of your opportunities in seeking the optimum development in scholarship and school activities," he said.

The second responsibility is "to your parents, make them proud of you."

High school students' third responsibility is to their fellow classmates. "You should respect their right to learn without interruptions. If you must demonstrate, leave the building and take the action outside," he said.

The fourth responsibility of high school students is to their teachers.

"Let them teach the class without a ruckus. Pay attention. Ask questions, help them do a job. They will teach their heads off if they think you're interested. Teachers aren't policemen; they're hired as teachers."

A student's responsibility to his community is also important, Springs said.

"Prepare yourself to be upstanding, intelligent voting citizens with the skills to make a living. Do not be a burden to your fellow citizens," he said.

Loyalty to his school also should be a responsibility of a student. "Let everyone know that your school is the best and strive to make it so," Springs concluded.

Dr. Eliezer Krumbein, associate professor of education at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus, gave the keynote address. He spoke on "Preconditions for a New View of Students' Rights and Responsibilities."

Krumbein stressed that three preconditions are needed for change in high school systems. The first change involved personnel recruitment, employment and training.

Employ Minority Personnel

"Personnel must reflect the desires and needs of the school's clients — the students and their parents. So, adequate numbers of minority personnel should be employed and appointed in each level, from membership on the Board of Education to the rawest teacher recruits," he said.

"All racial and ethnic groups must be assured of an effective voice in the determination of policy at each level," he believes. "If half of the school population is black, we must achieve that level in employment and professional direction."



Participants from Senn and Waller High Schools decide that students should organize to achieve effective results.

St. Joseph's delegation recognized that there are channels to follow but that many students do not realize what to do about their problems. They suggested that students should be informed about how to get things done. The group felt that the present punishment for class cuts is too harsh and that there should be a committee to review the rules.

Amundsen and Lakeview High Schools met together as a group and recommended that students should meet with teachers at the teachers' meetings.

Crane and Englewood, meeting as a single group, agreed that a plan to change the image of schools to productive and good schools is necessary. They suggested that students start neighborhood human relations projects. Also necessary is a better program for contributing (feeder) schools, they said. Students, an advisory council and the community should cooperate to improve the program.

Lourdes High School generally approved of their school system.

The Phillips High School group discussed the school newspaper as a tool for communicating to others the results of the leadership conference.

Fiske Reports

In reporting to the Commission on Human Relations, Commissioner Fiske recommended that the Commission follow up the conference by disseminating its results to the Board of Education, the Archdiocese, to all high school principals and District Superintendents and to the Commission's Education Committee. Schools which participated will be asked to report back to the Commission whether any changes have taken place as a result of the conference.

"The feeling at the conference," Mrs. Fiske said, "was that they wanted to see results and that students must be included in on the decisions on their rights and responsibilities. In other words, that democratic processes are learned by doing."

The Commission hopes that this first conference will be a pilot and guide for a set of conferences in the next school year that will include all high schools.

Conference Workshops Listed

Each of the nine workshops had one or two moderators and at least two resource persons available for the discussion of various aspects of student rights and responsibilities. The moderators and resource persons for each workshop are listed below.*

CURRICULUM, WORK-STUDY AND GRADING:

(Moderators) — John Anglin, director, Woodlawn Unit, CDHR; Michael Hrad, student, Morgan Park H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Cornelius R. Collins, specialist, Midwest Regional Education Program, Community Relations Service, USDJ; Mrs. Lucille Connelly, director, Division of Science Curriculum, CBdE

GRADING AND CURRICULUM:

(Moderators) — Katie Maahs, staff writer, CCHR; Madelyn Broadus, student, Englewood H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Dr. Ellen L. Bracht, district superintendent, Curriculum Div., CBdE; Dr. Eliezer Krumbein, associate professor of education, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus

STUDENT GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIATIONS:

(Moderators) — Donald F. Hartigan, assistant to the director, CCHR; Linda Anderson, student, Siena H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Juan S. Cruz, director, Area C Human Relations, CBdE; Del Yarnell, coordinator, Interschool Council Area C, CBdE; John Sarver, campus field representative, Community Relations Service, USDJ

STUDENT RIGHTS vs. TEACHER RIGHTS:

(Moderators) — Henry T. Burwell, director Fair Housing Services, CCHR; Howard Franklin, student, Senn H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Nathan M. Lofton, supervisor, Area A Human Relations, CBdE; Jesse Taylor, Chicago team captain, Community Relations Service, USDJ

OPEN CAMPUS:

(Moderators) — Margaret L. Conroy, human relations officer, CCHR; Steve Wrzesinski, student, St. Joseph H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Alflorencia Cheatham, supt., District 19, CBdE; Lee Monroe, campus field representative, Community Relations Service, USDJ; Lt. John Carroll, Youth Division, CPD

DISCIPLINE:

(Moderators) — Lee Mason, director, Grand Boulevard-Oakland Unit, CDHR; Sue Coates, student, Mother Guerin H.S.

(Resource Persons) — John Hobgood, instructor in anthropology, Social Science Department, Chicago State College; John J. Broderick, director, Area B Human Relations, CBdE

THE SCHOOL AND ITS COMMUNITY:

(Moderators) — Roy Morrow, human relations officer, CCHR; Nancy Clough, student, Mother Guerin H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Edward D. Brady, director, Personnel Security, CBdE; Policewoman Madelyn O'Neil, Human Relations Section, CPD; Officer Walter Dugan, Human Relations Section, CPD; Carthel Anderson, director, Near West Central Unit, CDHR

THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT:

(Moderators) — Edmund Brooks, director, Compliance and Investigation Division, CCHR; Bryan Sills, student, Senn H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Mrs. Nancy Jefferson, director, Midwest Community Council; Dr. Edwin Lederer, associate superintendent, Operation Services, CBdE

FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS AND FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS:

(Moderator) — Carol Hasler, student, Mother Guerin H.S.

(Resource Persons) — Joseph Sauris, then director, Public Information Division, CCHR; James J. Foree, assistant director, Public Information Division, CCHR; Dr. Karl Bemenderfer, assistant to the president, University of Chicago

*Abbreviations Used:

CDHR — Chicago Department of Human Resources

USDJ — United States Department of Justice

CBdE — Chicago Board of Education

CCHR — Chicago Commission on Human Relations

CPD — Chicago Police Department

The fifth workshop dealt with the open campus, a method of the student's use of free time during school hours to pursue his interests. They agreed that order is needed for learning but they could not decide how much is needed.

Student rights, they decided, are both a gift and an inalienable responsibility that can only be learned by practicing.

The sixth workshop, on discipline, began with the understanding that the administration determines the type and amount of discipline in each school.

Explain School Policy

The workshop participants said that the administration and the Board of Education need to explain the school's policy to the students and listen to their complaints if they have any.

The combined seventh and eighth workshops dealt with the school and its community. They felt that students should show a concern for their school environment.



Mother Guerin High School participants make plans for implementing suggestions made during the conference.

The participants agreed that there needs to be a moral cooperation between the school and the community. Community help with school problems will lead to unity.

Students, in general, need to have a lasting concern for the school and its image, and not only at sports events. They were concerned about apathy and discussed ways to increase student and community enthusiasm about their schools.

The ninth workshop discussed the freedom and responsibility of the school press and the first amendment rights.

There are four usually agreed upon justifications for censorship under the law: 1) incitement to riot or disorder, 2) libelous or slanderous untruths, 3) invasion of privacy and 4) obscenities, according to Dr. Karl Bemederfer, assistant to the president at the University of Chicago.

Suggested topics for school newspapers include the investigation of suspensions; a column on administration policy with a reply from the administration; a gripe column with teacher replies; a list of the rights and responsibilities of students, teachers, administrators, security guards, etc.; and a Spanish section where appropriate.

The workshop also discussed an underground or independent paper put out by the students, in addition to an administration sponsored paper.

Dr. Krumbein briefly summarized the morning workshops for the conference participants in a general assembly. He said that students, teachers and the administration had stressed the need to work together to insure a mutual respect for one another.

Student and adult representatives of each participating school met together in the afternoon. Each school group reported the results of its discussions to a general assembly.

Austin, Harrison Combine

Austin and Harrison High Schools combined groups and decided that the most important thing needed in their schools was for everyone to face his individual worth. Everyone needs to feel important, they said, and this can be accomplished by taking time to get to know each other before trying to work together.

The Senn and Waller High Schools group decided that there should be student groups in the school to work either for or against the administration. Concerned students should be organized and taught ways of proceeding through channels and ways of causing change when those channels fail to produce effective results.

From the conference, the Senn and Waller group hoped to hold a meeting of a planning committee and send the results of that meeting to all high schools in Chicago. After the planning committee received comments, grievances or suggestions from the schools, they would go to the Board or to other appropriate authorities. Eventually, they would like to hold a conference similar to this one of all the high schools.

The Kelly High School group agreed to use the student council, class meetings, the newspaper, etc., to communicate the conference's ideas to students.

Participants from the Morgan Park High School decided to try to revise the discipline system regarding cutting classes, specifically by allowing five cuts total per student to be used in any way the student wants to, realizing the responsibility he has towards the classwork he has missed.



Conference members from DuSable High School agree that present rules in their school need to be reviewed.

The second change, Dr. Krumbein explained, includes curriculum revision. "We need a curriculum which is relevant to all classes, races and ethnic groups served by the schools," he said. "We need to evaluate the success of our schools by whether they provide skills for children so that they will be prepared for life in an increasingly complex and urban society."

Modifying the school social system represents the third change needed, Dr. Krumbein said.

"The ethic of high school systems can be modified from one of 'white middle class-ism' to one of 'urban-ness' through use of the school social system. Encourage the students to do some thinking on their own. We must provide formal channels for student communication, leadership and change, or students will move increasingly to 'dropping out' or disruption," he explained.

"We need to understand the social structure of the school. Most qualities of citizenship and social behavior are now learned outside the classroom, in informal student groups. If we want the formal classes and the informal clubs and committees to have a similar influence on students, we must increasingly include students and their parents in the decision-making of *what* will happen in the classroom, *who* will be the classroom leader and *how* it will be taught. Classroom activity must move beyond the walls of the school," Dr. Krumbein concluded.

Nine Workshops Held

After the general assembly, the conference participants were assigned to nine workshops which dealt with topics concerned with the theme of the conference.

Each workshop had one or two moderators and at least two resource persons available.

In the first workshop, on curriculum, work-study and grading, the participants decided that students should work on their school's curriculum committee to aid in the selection of a relevant and useful curriculum, including the utilization of work-study programs or labs as practical learning experiences.

Students often have problems with class choices and need a preview of what each course will be like, they said, and they should have more flexibility in choosing their courses.

Their final suggestion was that students who speak up can change things. They should take power by acting through channels, instead of waiting to be asked.

The second workshop, on grading and curriculum,



Austin and Harrison High Schools combine groups for a discussion of how to improve their schools.

Seventeen schools participated in the High School Leadership Conference. They include the following:

Amundsen High School 5110 N. Damen Ave.	Morgan Park High School 1744 W. Pryor Ave.
Austin High School 231 N. Pine Ave.	Mother Guerin High School 8001 Belmont Ave.
Crane High School 2245 W. Jackson Blvd.	Phillips High School 244 E. Pershing Road
DuSable High School 4934 S. Wabash Ave.	St. Joseph High School 1840 S. Mayfair Ave.
Englewood High School 6201 S. Stewart Ave.	Westchester
Harrison High School 2850 W. 24th Blvd.	Senn High School 5900 N. Glenwood Ave.
Hubbard High School 6200 S. Hamlin Ave.	Siena High School 5600 W. Washington Blvd.
Kelly High School 4136 S. California Ave.	Waller High School 2039 N. Orchard St.
Lakeview High School 4015 N. Ashland Ave.	
Lourdes High School 4034 W. 56th St.	

made three basic proposals. The participants suggested experimenting with first, a pass-fail grading system, and second, a contract made by the student and teacher in which they agree on a given quantity and quality of work for an agreed upon grade and number of credits. If the quantity or quality of the work falls short of the agreement, the number of credits or the grade can be re-negotiated.

The third basic proposal is a non-grade evaluation by teachers, of the student's growth in creativity, understanding and effort, instead of only on his accumulated knowledge.

The teacher's responsibility, they said, is to create interest, to accept challenges from the students without punishing them for making the challenge, and to indicate failure to students. The student's responsibility, however, is to speak up and express his needs and wants to people who can change things. They concluded that griping and complaining to one another is unproductive.

Good Communication Needed

The third workshop, on student government, suggested that students, teachers and administrators should learn how to get along together. This process may take time and involve some informal shared experiences. Any block to achieving good communication should be dealt with openly.

The fourth workshop, on student rights vs. teacher rights, agreed that a student should be allowed to take as many courses as he is capable of taking and that rules about courses are outdated in many cases and should be reviewed by a student-faculty committee.

Teachers, as well as students, have rights, they said, but not all the rights. Respect comes before rights, but some teachers do not earn the students' respect, although they may expect it. Teachers should show that they respect their students, they felt.

Before students and teachers can have a meaningful discussion, the group said, they must agree on a common ground and then deal with their problems rather than ignoring them.

Dr. Krumbein summarized the highlights of recommendations made by individual school groups:

Open Communication Channels:

- The results of this conference should be widely circulated to participants, administrators, teacher and principals' organizations and parents, in the hope that the conference will be repeated with many other groups of schools.
- A city-wide student convention should be called. It should meet regularly and provide for open discussion of issues and for the development and implementation of policies and programs in students rights.
- Students in each high school should meet together and find their own means to open communication channels among students, teachers and administrators.
- Students should discuss the Leadership Conference with their school principals. The ideas and recommendations of schools at the conference should be considered, as a way of identifying new ways to work more effectively in individual schools.
- All-school assemblies should be conducted to communicate what was learned at this conference.
- The newspaper is and should be a students-run medium of communication.

Priority on Students' Rights:

- Students must have a voice in all aspects of high school programs and life. Schools are for students. They will not be second class citizens.
- Students' Rights Committees should be established in each school.
- A Bill of Students' Rights should be specified in each high school.
- Students should be educated to their rights, especially those having to do with the Board of Education.
- Student-teacher-administration relations should be improved. An important move in this direction should be the establishment of a discipline review

board in which the students, who are the ones principally affected by the rules of discipline, have, at least, the majority of votes.

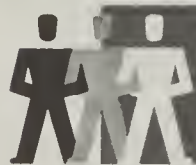
- There should be student and faculty review rules to clarify the steps and procedures through which grievances may be heard and rectified. Students should have a principal say about matters which directly affect students' rights.

Student - Teacher Relations:

- Schools should establish Teacher Senates to promote dialogue in the faculty and self-government among teachers. Students, parents and citizens should have similar forums in order to effectively relate to teachers, school administrators and school systems.
- Other groups felt that students should be able to attend, speak at and vote at teachers' meetings.
- Evaluation of teacher methods and of the outcomes of education given to students are necessary and should be major emphases in the in-service education and supervision of teachers.
- Involving students in plans, programs and evaluation of education will help to promote student rights and will encourage a more relevant and humane education.

High School Relations With Other Schools and Community:

- Plans should be made and implemented to help change the images of schools in their communities, so that they are seen as responsive, progressive, responsible and contributing institutions.
- High schools should take leadership for cooperative development of educational programs of the feeder schools so that students will be able to succeed in high school.
- The schools should be open to school and community use on Saturday and evenings.
- We need a more humane school environment. Poor physical facilities do not necessarily inhibit the student learning process.



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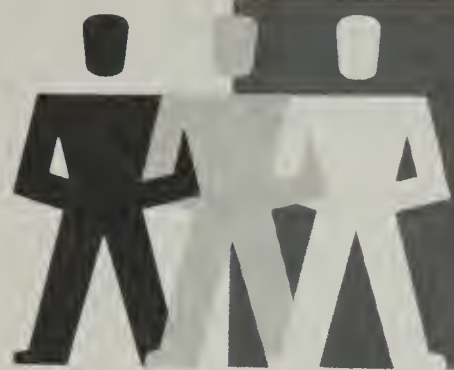
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AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

City Contractor Survey

CCHR Gathers Data From 3,000 Firms

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations' Fair Employment Practices Division has completed gathering statistical data from more than 3,000 firms in the metropolitan area who do business with the City of Chicago.

In previous years staff sent forms to about 1,200 contractors, but because of Model Cities funds made available to the Commission this year it was possible to add approximately 2,800 city contractors to the survey.

The statistical data was broken down and recorded on IBM cards by Commission staff in order to facilitate analysis. Employment statistics covered roughly 600,000 individuals, or 20 per cent of the employment force in the metropolitan area. (See table on p. 4.)

Reports Are Mailed

To obtain the data, staff members mailed employment practices reports to the contractor with a letter explaining the work of the Commission, the purpose of the forms and requesting that the forms be filled out and returned within 15 days.

Staff Screens Applicants For Brokers' Licenses

Since last March when the Chicago Commission on Human Relations was asked by the Mayor's office to participate in the screening process of applicants for real estate brokers' licenses, it has reviewed 102 applications. As of September 15, seventeen of these had been turned down for technical deficiencies or for operating violations.

To be licensed by the city a prospective broker applies to the City Collector's office. Copies of his application are sent to the Mayor's License Commission and to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The Commission on Human Relations checks with the Illinois Department of Registration and Education to ascertain the applicant's status to do business in the State of Illinois. It also checks its own records to discover if an applicant has ever been found guilty of violating the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance or other laws.

The Commission on Human Relations then makes its recommendations to the Mayor's office.

If forms had not been returned after 15 days, staff sent a second letter to the contractor firms, with another follow-up by telephone if necessary after the second letter. A list of companies not responding was sent by the Commission director to the City Purchasing Department and other city departments that deal with contractors.

List Is Submitted

This year the director submitted a list of 600 firms to the pertinent city departments. The list included companies that refused to fill out the form and those which ignored the Commission's request.

Staff members analyzed the information obtained from the forms and determined if there was good minority participation at every level of employment in each company or industry. Certain firms, such as building construction firms or those located in Model Cities target areas or near O'Hare Airport, were singled out for personal interviews by the Commission staff.

After the interview, staff works with the firm suggesting where improvements can be made in the firm's minority employment practices.

Commissioner Honored



Mrs. Bernadine C. Washington, commissioner, receives a plaque from Commission Director James E. Burns on June 19, designated by Mayor Richard J. Daley as "Bern Washington Day." An Awards Banquet was held that evening to honor Commissioner Washington and express the city's appreciation for her efforts in promoting harmony and understanding among the citizens of Chicago.

Employment Group Is Formed



Donald McPeck (standing), Commission staff member, addresses a luncheon held by the Conference of Equal Employment Opportunity Workers, a group representing government agencies responsible for fair employment practices and organized by Commission staff.

Mayor Revokes License Of Real Estate Broker

Mayor Richard J. Daley, acting on the recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and deputy license commissioner David Hartigan, recently revoked the real estate license of Realty U.S.A., Inc., 4124 W. North Ave.

The evidence showed that the operators had previously had their licenses revoked and had changed the name of the firm in order to continue operating. The firm had done business formerly as both Carmae Realty and Belltone Real Estate.

Robert Julius Jane, president of Realty U.S.A., is the son of Mrs. Elaine Baumgartner Dice and stepson of John Dice, a couple who each held real estate licenses which were revoked by the city in separate actions. The actions were taken on the recommendations of the Commission for violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

Hearings held by the Mayor's License Commission disclosed that Realty U.S.A. and the former firms of Carmae Realty and Belltone Real Estate all had the same employees and the same owners, Mrs. Dice, her husband John Dice and her son Robert Julius Jane.

Recommend Suspension

The hearing disclosed that Mrs. Dice operated Carmae Realty in 1968 when a complaint charging violation of the fair housing ordinance was heard by the Commission on Human Relations which recommended the suspension of her license.

The firm failed to file for renewal but a new firm, Belltone Real Estate, with Mr. Dice as the owner, began operating. When his license was revoked in 1970, Realty U.S.A. came into existence.

Mrs. Dice's real estate license was revoked in April 1970, after she was convicted of fraud in the handling of escrow real estate funds. Mr. Dice's real estate broker's license was revoked on Nov. 21, 1970, on charges of panic peddling. The Commission on Human Relations had recommended the revocation of his license.

All members of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Dice and Mr. Jane, worked for each of the three firms.

The order of revocation of the real estate license of Realty U.S.A. also states that Jane refused to cooperate with investigators from the city checking into alleged license violations.

News Briefs

Two pamphlets have been translated into Spanish by the Commission for distribution among Spanish-speaking residents of Chicago. The pamphlets, "The Work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations," and "Your Right to Housing in Chicago," may be obtained free from the Commission.

Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley, deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, was a finalist this year for the Superior Public Service Award in the supervisory category. Mrs. Carmen Perez, foreign language aide, was the winner of the Award in 1970 in the clerical category. Edmund Brooks, director of the Commission's Compliance and Investigation Division, won the Award in 1969 in the supervisory category. This was the third annual presentation of the awards which is sponsored by the City of Chicago, the Chicago Board of Education, the City Colleges of Chicago, the Chicago Housing Authority, Cook County, Metropolitan Sanitary District, the State of Illinois, the Chicago Transit Authority and the Chicago Park District, in cooperation with the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Throughout the year the Commission supplies data about its compliance program to other local commissions. Information was recently given to the Maywood Human Relations Commission. The Village of Maywood has passed an equal employment opportunity ordinance modeled after Chicago's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. The Maywood Commission Director expressed his appreciation to the Commission for providing him with a model and consultation time while he was in the process of drafting the ordinance.

The American Library Association recently passed a "Resolution on Compliance with Fair Employment Practices." Technical assistance in implementing the resolution was given by Commission staff to Mrs. Barbara Manchak of the Library Association. Mrs. Manchak will have an article on equal employment opportunities in libraries appearing in the official journal of the American Library Association, *American Libraries*, in October.

"Human Relations Q and A," the Commission's daily radio program, recently completed taping its 200th five minute program which is broadcast over WGRT.

The informal talk program hosted by Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley, deputy director of the Commission, began March 9, 1970. Mrs. Ridley and her guests discuss problems of discrimination in Chicago and services available to the public. Guests on the program include staff of the Commission and experts from other public agencies. The program is heard from 12:55 to 1 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Commission Continues Model Cities Program

The major thrust of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations' involvement with the Model Cities Program is its contract compliance review program. Federal approval of the second year contract for the City of Chicago's Model Cities Program provided the Commission with funds to continue its activities.

During the first year of the operation of the Model Cities Program, more than 4,000 firms which do business with the City of Chicago were requested to submit employment practices reports providing information on their equal opportunity policies and their current work force. The firms include contractors and sub-contractors who provide services and goods to the City of Chicago or other local government bodies.

The firms are expected to provide the Commission with employment information classifying their personnel by race and occupational category. The project attempts to insure that each of these contractors and sub-contractors have a non-discriminatory policy and a responsible executive assigned to carry out the policy. Recommendations as to the firm's or agency's eligibility to receive a contract result from a study of these reports.

Staff Visits Firms

During the first year, 1,166 of these firms were visited by staff in an on-site evaluation of administrative procedures used for hiring, recruiting and upgrading employees.

The six staff members assigned to work in the Model Cities areas average approximately 90 on-site inspections each month.

Staff are equipped and trained to handle complaints charging discrimination in other areas besides employment practices. These include housing, medical care, education and public accommodations.

From the beginning of the project on May 1, 1970, through July 25, 1971, staff members investigated 468 discrimination complaints, of which 347 (74 per cent) were employment complaints. During this period, staff made 918 contacts with key individuals, groups and agencies in the various communities served by the Model Cities areas.

Project Girls Complete Fourth Summer Program



Miss Horriet Peterson (second from right), project coordinator of the Commission's program Project Girls, explains the technicalities of electing public officials to three girls who took part in a two-day Project Girls City Council session.

Contact Businessmen

In addition, staff throughout the 15-month period attended 213 meetings and made 39 speeches. They also contacted 100 target area businessmen to inform them of the Chicago Business Opportunity Fair.

The Commission maintained facilities in each of the four Model Cities areas during the first year. They were located in Woodlawn at 1168 E. 63rd St., in Uptown at 1220 W. Wilson Ave., in Lawndale at 2815 W. Harrison St. and in Grand Boulevard at 102 E. 47th St.

Staff explained to local merchants in these areas how to bid on city contracts and what procedures are involved in bidding. During the 15 months staff provided bidding information to 22 minority businessmen.

Some of the major efforts of the review program are to increase the flow of minority member applicants in all firms, provide minority training programs, increase hiring and promoting of minority members, point out that firms are required by law to test only for job-related skills and encourage the use of conviction rather than arrest records.

Improve Program

A primary goal of the review program is to continue to develop and improve the Compliance and Review Program, including mailing over 4,000 Contractor Employment Practices Reports and reviewing over 1,000 of the city's contractors in a 12-month period.

(Continued on Page 4)

Staff Submits Resolution

A resolution urging that the U.S. Department of Labor follow guidelines proposed by the U.S. Supreme Court was submitted by staff of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations at a recent convention of human rights officials in St. Paul, Minn. The resolution recommended that the Department of Labor should refuse to register any apprenticeship program that contains unvalidated educational or testing requirements for apprenticeship qualifications in a trade union.

The resolution was adopted unanimously at the 23rd Annual Conference of the International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies (IAOHRA). Ninety-two governmental agencies from the United States and Canada were at the conference. Commission staff members attending the conference included Director James E. Burns; Donald McPeck, then Model Cities Program field supervisor, and Henry Burwell, director of the Fair Housing Services Division.

An additional development at the conference was a report from the Joint Action Committee of the National Association of Human Rights Workers and the IOAHRA, of which Director Burns is a member. The report stated that the committee had written the President of the United States, state governors and the social action arms of the National and World Council of Churches asking them to issue proclamations and executive orders to implement the objectives of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1971.

Model Cities *(Continued from page 3)*

Another goal of the program is to insure that employment discrimination complaints against businesses under contract to the City of Chicago are properly investigated.

Staff attempts to increase the opportunities of small businesses to grow by putting them in contact with potential buyers of their goods or services, including the City of Chicago and city contractors.

The Commission is encouraging firms, especially

city contractors, to cooperate with the Mayor's Office of Manpower by offering training programs, hiring graduates of training programs and otherwise encouraging and participating in those programs designed to increase the job readiness of the city's unemployed and underemployed citizens.

An additional goal of the Commission's review program is to coordinate its Contractor Compliance Program with the Equal Employment Opportunity Officers of each city department, especially those departments who have contracts with construction firms.

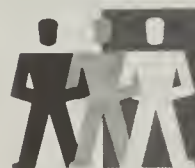
Employment Survey of 3,081 Chicago Metropolitan Area Firms Having City Contracts in 1970

Percentage of Black Employees By Job Category

Occupation	Total Employees	Total Black Employees	% Black Employees
Management	68,140	2,401	3.52%
Professional	51,132	1,811	3.54%
Technical	25,478	2,361	9.27%
Sales	55,732	2,780	4.99%
Office	134,090	16,951	12.64%
Skilled	110,792	12,215	11.02%
Apprentices	4,737	746	15.75%
Semi-Skilled	128,494	32,759	25.49%
Service	27,615	10,798	39.10%
Unskilled	57,900	19,056	32.91%
Totals	664,110	101,878	15.34%

Percentage Distribution of Employees Among Job Categories

Occupation	All Employees	Black Employees
Management	10.26%	2.36%
Professional	7.70%	1.78%
Technical	3.84%	2.32%
Sales	8.39%	2.73%
Office	20.19%	16.64%
Skilled	16.68%	11.99%
Apprentices	.71%	.73%
Semi-Skilled	19.35%	32.16%
Service	4.16%	10.60%
Unskilled	8.72%	18.70%
Totals	100.00%	100.00%



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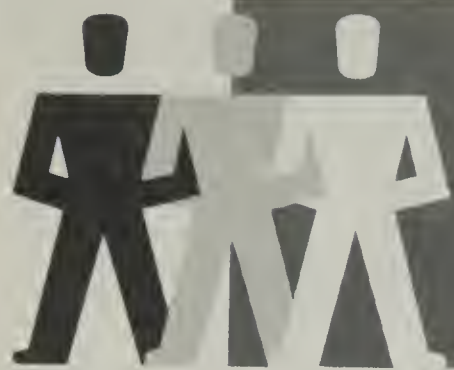
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Partee Speaks

CCHR Hosts 26th Annual Luncheon



State Sen. Cecil Partee addresses guests at the Commission's 26th Annual Luncheon. At the speaker's table (l. to r.) are Commission Director James E. Burns; Commissioners Morris Bialis, Claudio Flores, James N. Zartman (hidden), Clara Day, Daggett Harvey, Sr., Henry Wilson; Mrs. Partee, Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick; Commissioners Leonard F. Miska, Robert C. McNamara, Bernadine C. Washington, Barbara Fiske, William R. Ming, Peter Scalise and Commission Deputy Director Rachel R. Ridley.

This issue of *Human Relations News* features speeches made by Peter Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and Illinois State Sen. Cecil Partee at the Commission's 26th Annual Luncheon held on December 3, in the Great Hall of the Pick-Congress Hotel. Nearly 800 guests heard Chairman Fitzpatrick report on the activities of the Commission during the year and Sen. Partee tell about the role of human relations in our society today.

Chairman Fitzpatrick's Report

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has a two-fold responsibility to the people of Chicago. It is empowered by the Mayor and the City Council to enforce the laws prohibiting discrimination in housing, public accommodations, educational facilities, health facilities and employment.

But equally important to the well-being and happiness of Chicago's citizens is the Commission's work to help create a wholesome, secure atmosphere in which to live.

Even beyond enforcing the Ordinances that guaran-

tee specific rights to all the people of Chicago, the Commission seeks positive ways of stabilizing communities where problems of housing and education arise.

CCHR Offers Guidance

It offers guidance to new residents to the city and fosters understanding between minority workers and employers, encourages realistic and human relationships between old and new home owners in changing neighborhoods and brings together community leaders in fruitful discussions aimed at finding solutions to their problems.

In administering the Fair Housing Ordinance during the past year, 139 complaints have been filed with the Commission as of today, as compared to 137 for the same period in 1970. We investigated 298 non-Ordinance housing complaints this year. Fifty-three conciliation conferences and 13 public hearings were conducted.

As a result of these conciliation conferences and our checking program to determine real estate firms' compliance with the Ordinance, a list of 491 vacant dwell-



Commissioner Daggett Harvey, Sr. (l. to r.), Sen. Cecil Partee, Commissioner Henry Wilson and Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick gather before luncheon program begins.

ing units available on a non-discriminatory basis were forwarded to the Department of Urban Renewal, the Chicago Housing Authority and the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

Receive Civil Rights Complaints

The Commission has received 776 complaints alleging civil discrimination in employment, public accommodations, health facilities, educational facilities and law and order cases, such as racial incidents, police-community relations and other community tension problems.

In addition to handling discrimination complaints, our staff spoke to more than 1,000 police recruits, to all police-community aides and to other police personnel receiving in-service training on the civil rights law and human relations practices.

Staff also worked with community groups throughout the city in an on-going effort to reduce tensions and improve race relations. In line with efforts to improve human relations, staff addressed more than 200 meetings in all areas of the city and several suburbs.

Investigate Discrimination

In 1971 our Fair Employment Services Division staff investigated 504 employment discrimination complaints. The number of employment practices reports received from city contractors increased from 1,100 in 1970 to over 3,000 in 1971.

More than a thousand on-site contractor compliance reviews were conducted of firms doing business with the city. We are grateful to the Model Cities program for a grant which allowed us to expand this important program.

With the cooperation of the Chicago Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies more than 600 firms were removed from the eligibility list for failing to provide the Commission with information which



Commissioners Morris Bialis, Barbara Fiske and William R. Ming (l. to r.) listen to Commissioner Dr. Preston Bradley, senior pastor of the Peoples Church of Chicago.

would demonstrate non-discriminatory practices. No other city in the nation has taken action on such a broad scale.

Staff provided technical assistance to the Department of Public Works, Public Building Commission, Model Cities, Department of Urban Renewal, the Chicago Housing Authority and several suburban governments in order to help them develop their own compliance procedures.

Give Technical Assistance

We also gave technical assistance to help organize and develop a Latin American group to obtain employment in the construction industry for our Spanish-speaking citizens.

For the fourth straight year, the Commission sponsored a summer interracial self-improvement program for teenage girls at 18 sites throughout Chicago. The program, called Project Girls, involved over 1,000 girls from the inner-city.

The program was funded by the U. S. Department of Labor and was geared to prepare the girls culturally and emotionally for urban life after their graduation from high school. We expect these girls to continue to cooperate with our efforts to improve human relations in their respective schools during 1972.

I have noted a few of the highlights of 1971. During the coming year the Commission plans to continue and expand its efforts.



Ronona Obregon (left), a member of the Project Girls summer program sponsored by the Commission, talks to her mother, Mrs. Adela Obregon, Mrs. Cecil Partee and Commissioner Barbara Fiske at the luncheon.

Signs Prohibited

We have recently been given the responsibility of enforcing the new ordinance prohibiting "For Sale" and "Sold" signs in residential neighborhoods. At the request of His Honor the Mayor we now screen all applicants for city real estate brokers licenses.

Next week the Judiciary Committee of the City Council will hold hearings on whether to broaden the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance to prohibit discrimination against women.

(Since this speech was given, the City Council has passed the amendment prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex. The amendment, which went into effect on December 27, is administered by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.)

Growing out of our increased field work and contact with community groups in racially changing areas of the city, we are presently gathering and intend to continue to gather such vital information as the names of



Commissioners Leonard F. Miska (l. to r.), Robert C. McNamara, Bernadine C. Washington; Commission Deputy Director Rachel R. Ridley (standing); Commissioners Barbara Fiske, William R. Ming and Peter Scalise talk with former Commission Chairman Ely Aaron (back to camera).

real estate firms doing business in these communities and to look for evidence of illegal real estate solicitation or other illegal activity such as exploitation or fraud of buyers or sellers. We intend to prosecute vigorously.

Survey Communities

We are currently surveying communities experiencing or about to experience racial change, and we plan to carry on this extensive survey during the coming year.

Our staff will then make a presentation to employees of real estate firms identified as doing business in the communities surveyed. The presentation will explain the provisions of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance which declare illegal any panic peddling and exploitation or discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

Staff will also explain the Illinois Anti-Solicitation Act and the new city ordinance barring "For Sale" and "Sold" signs.

Staff will determine if those brokers identified in our survey are properly licensed by the state and city and will take appropriate action against any found in violation.

Increase Community Contact

The Commission plans to increase its contact with community groups during 1972 by involving more of them in meetings of the new Community Task Force which was inaugurated in August at the request of community leadership.

Representatives of 15 community groups attend monthly evening meetings of the task force with key Commission staff. They present the concerns and problems of their communities to our staff and receive reports from us on the progress made to alleviate the problems.

Neighborhood concerns not under the jurisdiction of the Commission are referred to other governmental agencies through the vehicle of our Intergovernmental

Coordinating Committee (ICC), a group of representatives from 13 federal, state, county, city, public and private agencies having jurisdiction in the field of housing.

Respond to Community

This committee, which also came about in response to community appeals, meets once a month to act on complaints presented by our staff, who act as coordinator.

Other important goals for 1972 are in the area of fair employment services.

We will increase attempts to provide assistance to minority contractors by putting them in contact with potential purchasers of their goods and services, including the Chicago Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies.

We will develop an informal organization of federal, state and local governmental compliance personnel in the metropolitan area in order to exchange communication and increase cooperation among the various governmental contract compliance agencies.

Encourage Equal Employment

We will encourage firms, especially contractors that do business with the City of Chicago, to cooperate with the Mayor's Office of Manpower by offering training programs, hiring graduates of training programs and otherwise encouraging and participating in those programs designed to increase the job readiness of our unemployed or underemployed citizens.

And we have accepted these new responsibilities without asking for any additional staff in our 1972 appropriation.

We still have an enormous task before us. On behalf of the other members of the Commission and its staff, I wish to thank the Mayor and the City Council, the other city departments, the many private groups and all of you for your cooperation and assistance in helping us meet that challenge.



Commissioner Clara Day chats with Project Girls who sang for luncheon guests. The girls are members of the Project Girls Special 200 Charus. Thirty-five members of the Charus attended the luncheon as guests of Commissioner Leonard F. Miska.

Excerpts From Sen. Partee's Speech

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and to address this very distinguished gathering.

It has been pointed out, so often as to become a virtual cliché, that our advances in the field of human relations have not begun to keep pace with our advances in the field of human knowledge.

Why? Well there's no simple answer. Probably the single greatest reason is the lack of commitment on the part of us to do anything about the human relations

problem of our times.

But we live in a world where it seems to be easier to go along. Indifference, not antagonism, is our great enemy. Further, we live in a world where the rewards for material accomplishments tend to far outweigh the rewards for human accomplishments.

The lack of material recognition for accomplishments in the field of human relations creates a difficult problem. It has resulted in many of us paying lip

service to such principles as equality and justice without doing anything about them — really just another example of indifference.

I also think that we have to recognize another fact: that to make any progress in this area, we're going to make some mistakes. One leading educator said it when he stated, "Behold the turtle. He only makes progress when he sticks his neck out." If we're making progress, we're going to make some people unhappy.

Let's look for just a moment at one or two of the specific things where human relations plays an important role.

Urban Crisis Exists

One of those areas would be what has been described generally as the "urban crisis." First of all, one would question why there should be an urban crisis at all. After all, the metropolitan areas of the United States account for 80 percent of the nation's bank accounts, three-fourths of all retail sales and more than 70 percent of all values officially assessed for property taxation. In view of these vast resources, why is there a so-called "urban crisis"?

The answer would have to be, almost completely, that where it exists, it exists because of failure in human relations.

But instead of using our great abilities in this area, we have in our urban areas not one great cohesive movement with everyone pulling together, but instead activity marked — and I quote the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations — activity marked "by economic competition, exclusionary zoning and building code anarchy."

"The result," says the ACIR, "has been to accentuate wrong-way migrational patterns of people and business; to forge a white, middle and high-income noose around the increasingly black and poor inner city; and to subject much of rural America to a continuing course of gradual erosion."

We have, in other words, unparalleled resources in our urban areas. But instead of taking advantage of them, we have been building our own Berlin wall

around the cities. This is not a problem unique to Chicago.

In most ways, in fact, Chicago is far ahead of other cities. Chicago, for instance, is the only city east of the Mississippi that has had continual major building programs in its downtown area for the past 20 years. I think this is a great tribute to Mayor Daley and his administration. It represents really a remarkable accomplishment.

But I'm talking more now about building a society, an urban society, and to do that we need everyone in the area pulling together, for common solutions to common problems.

When we talk about a common approach to common problems, I'm reminded of the story of the grandfather who, to amuse his small granddaughter, cut up a map of the world which he had taken from a magazine so she could put it back together, like a jigsaw puzzle. He left the room and when he returned a few minutes later, she had already put the map together.

Amazed, he asked her how she had done it so quickly.

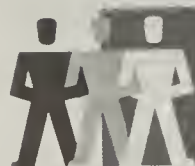
"Well," said his granddaughter, "there were pictures of some men on the back. I just got the men together and the world came out all right."

Sponsors Housing Bill

I would suggest to you that if we can just get everyone together, we'll come out all right. It can be done. I'm presently sponsoring in the State Senate, for instance, the most basic change in real estate law in this state in the past 50 years.

Called the Consumer Real Estate Protection Act, this comprehensive bill was drawn by more than 400 lawyers from different groups and would establish a basic bill of rights in the real estate field for contract buyers and tenants in particular.

I know of your activities in such areas as contract compliance and building code enforcement; as our society grows, and becomes more complex, the number of laws are bound to increase and the need for organizations such as yours will be greater still.



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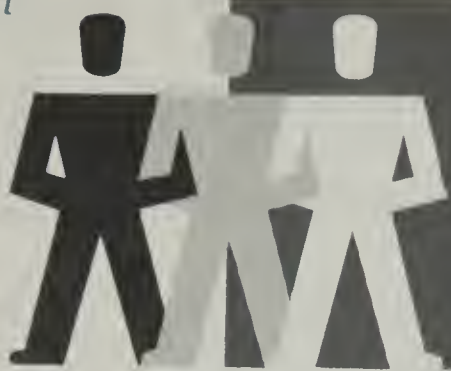
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Two Amendments

Fair Housing Ordinance Is Amended

The City Council of the City of Chicago recently passed two amendments to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The amendments prohibit the display of "For Sale" and "Sold" signs in residential areas and forbid discrimination because of a person's sex.

The "For Sale" sign ordinance became effective November 19, and the sex discrimination amendment on December 27, 1971. Both ordinances are administered by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations through its Fair Housing Services Division.

The amendment prohibiting placement of signs reading "For Sale" and "Sold" also prohibits signs reading "Open House," "Home Inspection," "Visitors Invited," "Installed By" and "Built By" in residential areas. Complaints of illegal display of these signs are filed with the Commission which follows up the complaints as part of its ongoing investigation throughout the city.

Remove Signs

Whenever prohibited signs are found, the Commission notifies the broker or individual whose name appears on the sign, and instructs him to remove the sign or signs from all property managed or owned by him.

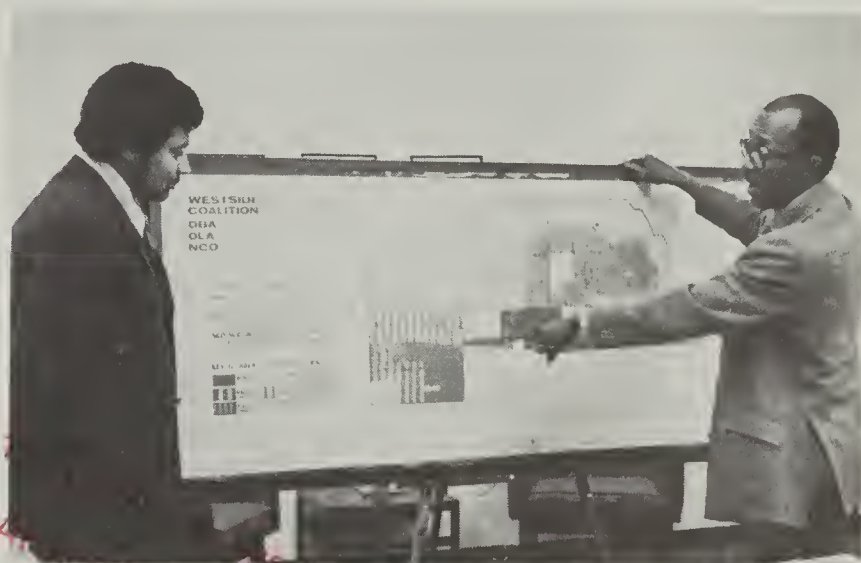
Two weeks later the Commission conducts a second inspection at which time persons who refuse to remove the signs are issued summonses to appear in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Since the ordinances prohibiting the display of "For Sale" and "Sold" signs went into effect in November, the Commission has sent notices to 250 individuals and real estate agencies displaying signs.

Twelve citations to appear before the Cook County Circuit Court have been presented to persons who failed to comply with the amended Ordinance.

The ordinance prohibiting the display of real estate signs was sought by community organizations who see it as a means of curbing panic peddling.

The amendment to the Fair Housing Ordinance states it shall be unlawful for any real estate broker or individual "to construct, place, maintain or install a 'For Sale' sign or 'Sold' sign of any shape, size or form on premises located in residential districts, zoned RI through R8 (R1 - R2 are zoned for single family residences, R3 - R8 are zoned for general residences) under Chapter 194A of this code."



Henry Burwell, director of the Fair Housing Services Division, points out the locations where "For Sale" and "Sold" signs had been posted on the city's West Side to David Castellanos, housing staff member. Since passage of the ordinance banning these signs, they have been removed.

The section of the amended Ordinance which prohibits discrimination because of sex forbids anyone who deals in housing to discriminate against a person who is applying for housing because of the person's sex.

Commissioners Clara Day and Barbara Fiske testified at a hearing of the City Council's Judiciary Committee on December 7, on the need for an amendment prohibiting sex discrimination in housing. Their testimony assisted Council members in recommending passage of the amendment.

Commissioner Day told the Committee that the Commissioners had voted unanimously to support the amendment to prohibit sex discrimination.

She gave examples of sex discrimination complaints received by the Commission. She told of one situation where a couple applies for an apartment. If the wife is working, while the husband attends school, some real estate firms will refuse them an apartment on the grounds that they do not count the earnings of wives toward family income. The question does not arise if it is the man of the family who is working.

In another case, a couple applied for an apartment in a development where some of the apartments were federally subsidized. The federal government, counting the earnings of both husband and wife, said they had too much income to qualify for the subsidized apart-

(Continued on page 4)

Commission Adds 8 New Employees



Mrs. Cora Glover (center), administrative assistant, explains to new employees personnel policies of the Commission. Seated (l. to r.) are Miss Irma Gutierrez; Donald Hartigan, administrative assistant to the director; Miss Kathy Ortiz; Phillip Ludeman; and Mrs. Maureen Jordan. Standing (l. to r.) are Arthur Littleton, Michael Tomeczko, Miss Ann Ward and Mrs. Glover. Mrs. Melba Jimenez is not shown.

The Commission has employed eight new staff members since September, five of whom are funded by the Federal Emergency Employment Act. The new staff are Miss Irma Gutierrez, a former community organizer for the Cook County Office of Equal Opportunity; Mrs. Melba Jimenez, a student at Mayfair Junior College; and Mrs. Maureen Jordan, a former school teacher in the Chicago public school system.

Other new employees include Arthur Littleton, a former teacher in Meadville, Miss.; Philip Ludeman, a former neighborhood worker for the Chicago Department of Human Resources; Miss Kathy Ortiz, a student at the College Without Walls; Michael Tomeczko, a law student at IIT/Chicago Kent College of Law; and Miss Ann Ward, a graduate of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Gutierrez taught non-English speaking students at Prairie State College, Chicago Heights. Prior to that she spent three years as a community organizer and youth supervisor for the OEO in California at the Tulare County Community Action Agency. She has taught English to Aid to Dependent Children recipients and has done outreach work for Operation Nutrition. Miss Gutierrez works in the Compliance and Investigations Division.

Works As Translator

Mrs. Jimenez works part-time for the Commission as a translator. She currently is translating the Commission's publications into Spanish and is assisting the Program Services Division with a series of visuals depicting Chicago communities' housing patterns.

Mrs. Jordan received her B.A. from Northeastern Illinois State College, Chicago. She is assigned to the Fair Housing Services Division as a housing investigator.

Ludeman has a B. A. from Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind. He was on the staff of Project Girls, a Commission sponsored summer program for teenage

News Briefs

Raymond Scannell, director of the Commission's Fair Employment Services Division, recently spoke to Commissioners of the Skokie Human Relations Commission about the Chicago Contract Compliance Program, and recommended that they adopt an ordinance and institute a similar enforcement program. Harold Goldmeier, director of the Skokie Commission, reports a Contract Compliance Ordinance has been drafted and is under consideration by their Commission.

The Commission began broadcasting a series of 26 weekly half-hour radio programs on WSDM-FM (97.9) on October 24. The program, hosted by Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley, deputy director of the Commission, focuses on the current human relations picture in Chicago. Guests include staff of the Commission and other experts in human relations and related issues. The program, "Your Rights in Chicago," is heard Sunday from 7:05 to 7:35 p.m.

Miss Vivian Holmes, administrative aide of the Joliet Commission on Human Relations, spent several days at the Chicago Commission's office during October, acquainting herself with the activities of the Commission. Mrs. Elinor Kerpelman, of the Baltimore (Md.) Community Relations Commission, visited the offices recently to discuss the work of the Chicago Commission.

The Commission has published a 10-page Employment Resource Guide listing public and private agencies that have referred a high percentage of minority applicants. The booklet is available free from the Fair Employment Services Division.

girls, for two summers, and was a substitute teacher in the Indianapolis public school system. He works in the Compliance and Investigations Division.

Miss Ortiz, a former employee of the Latin American Task Force, is assigned as a clerical worker in the Fair Employment Services Division. She is on the staff of the "Rican," a new quarterly concerned with Puerto Ricans, and recently attended a conference on "Housing for Mexican-Americans" in Albuquerque.

Tomeczko, a teacher for Project Girls this past summer, is working in the Compliance and Investigation Division.

Miss Ward has been a teacher for Project Girls every summer since its beginning four years ago. She is working in the Administrative Division.

Task Force Responds to Communities' Needs

The Commission's Community Task Force, which began operation last August, came about in answer to many requests for help from communities experiencing rapid racial change in their neighborhoods.

Composed of Commission staff and representatives from these communities, the Task Force meets monthly to explore effective means of maintaining communities and meeting the needs of both new and old residents.

The new Task Force replaces the former special staff team which worked exclusively in the city's West Side community. This team investigated cases alleging panic peddling, fraud and price gouging perpetrated against residents of the area, and had uncovered 27 cases charging exploitation in the sale of housing, seven of which alleged violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

After three months of intensive work on the West Side, the Commission decided that continued involvement would no longer produce sufficient results to warrant full time use of the special team there. An increasing number of requests for Commission help from representatives of other communities made it imperative

that the Commission broaden its service, and the Community Task Force was formed.

At the request of community leaders, the Commission now accepts complaints alleging violations of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in the communities where they originate. Formerly these complaints were accepted only at the downtown office, with few exceptions. Complaints will continue to be taken at the downtown office.

Representatives from the communities and the Task Force have set up guidelines for taking complaints in local communities. Community leaders notify the Commission staff when they are needed in the area to take complaints.

The Community Task Force surveyed several communities in order to identify the number of real estate firms operating in racially changing neighborhoods. An educational program was designed by the housing department to explain to these firms what their responsibilities are under the Fair Housing Ordinance.

With the data acquired from surveys, the housing division has developed area maps delineating the racial composition of the city, indicating the presence of "Sold" and "For Sale" signs, that were present prior to passage of the new ordinance banning them, and identifying real estate firms operating in each area or with offices in the area.

Complaints alleging unfair housing practices are forwarded by staff to member agencies of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee (ICC), an organization formed by the Commission and made up of representatives of all federal, state, county, city governmental and private agencies having jurisdiction over housing complaints. One of the aims of this committee is to afford a single source of assistance in the area of housing discrimination.

Representatives of community groups have asked the Community Task Force to help them in their efforts to stabilize those areas in which businesses and professional and health services are leaving, where there is overcrowding of educational facilities and where the problem of unscrupulous real estate agents exists.

CCHR Forms ICC

The Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee (ICC), chaired by Commissioner James N. Zartman, was organized by the Commission to coordinate the activities of agencies concerned with housing discrimination, panic peddling and other unfair housing practices.

One of the main purposes of the ICC is to pool the resources of its member agencies so that they can examine which agencies can take action on cases presented to them by the Commission.

Another purpose of the ICC is to examine gaps in the law and discover where the need for new legislation or procedural changes exist in the administration of present laws.

Since January, 1971, when it was formed, the ICC has been holding monthly meetings to develop policies, communicate problems which concern more than one agency and discuss specific cases.

In addition, the ICC has held public meetings open to community residents in neighborhoods and in the Commission office. At these meetings, ICC member agencies have explained changes in agencies' policies and procedures, many of which were an outgrowth of their cooperative efforts.

The twelve agencies belonging to the ICC are Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Federal Housing Administration (FHA), U. S. Attorney General's Office, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Illinois Commission on Human Relations, Illinois Attorney General's Office, Illinois Department of Registration and Education, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Chicago Department of Urban Renewal, Chicago Department of Law, Chicago Police Department and the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

(Continued on page 4)

Send Booklets



Housing staff members (l. to r.) Miss Margaret Conroy and Mrs. Etta Evans place copies of the Commission's publication "Panic Peddling: What You Can Do About It" in envelopes for mailing. Free copies of the booklet are available from the Commission.

Housing Ordinance

(Continued from page 1)

ment. The real estate agency, counting only the husband's earnings, said they had insufficient income to qualify for the apartments at standard rents.

The result was that they could not qualify for any apartment in that development. The couple thought it was an excuse not to rent to them because of their race. The real estate firm declared it was their policy for black and white alike not to count women's incomes when considering eligibility to rent.

Commissioner Fiske explained that a number of complaints come in which never reach the Commissioners because they do not involve racial or religious discrimination. They are simply refusals to rent or sell to women who are heads of households. She said that the Commission could take no action on such discrimination when it is based on sex alone, under the present law.

Assure Equal Opportunity

As amended, Section 1 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 198.7B reads: "It is hereby declared the policy of the City of Chicago to assure full and equal opportunity to all residents of the City to obtain fair and adequate housing for themselves and their families in the City of Chicago without discrimination against them because of their race, color, sex, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Section 2 of the Ordinance alerts owners, lessees, sublessees, managers, firms and all others who deal in any form of housing in Chicago, to the fact that it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex in selling, leasing or sub-leasing.

Section 3 states that it is illegal "to make any distinction, discrimination or restriction against any person in the price, terms, conditions or privileges of any kind relating to the sale, rental, lease or occupancy of any real estate used for residential purposes in the city of Chicago or in the furnishing of any facilities or services in connection therewith, predicated upon the race, color, sex, religion, national origin or ancestry of the prospective or actual tenant thereof."



Human Relations News
OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
640 North LaSalle Street • Chicago, Illinois 60610
Telephone: 744-4111

Richard J. Daley, Mayor
Peter Fitzpatrick, Chairman
Morris Bialis
Dr. Preston Bradley
Mrs. Clara Day
Mrs. Barbara Fiske
Claudio Flores
Daggett Harvey
Robert C. McNamara, Jr.
William R. Ming, Jr.
Leonard F. Miska
Peter R. Scalise
Mrs. Bernadine Washington
Henry Wilson
James N. Zartman

James E. Burns, Director

ICC

(Continued from page 3)

Besides accepting complaints funneled to the ICC by the Commission, an ICC sub-committee is exploring the feasibility of developing a standard uniform complaint form which could be used by several ICC member agencies.

Among the ICC's accomplishments in the past year was the winning of a suit for a complainant referred to the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities by the Commission.

The State's Attorney's Office is investigating cases alleging fraud, and the U. S. Attorney assigned inspectors to the West Side areas. Their investigations resulted in several indictments.

The Illinois Commission on Human Relations, which administers the Illinois Anti-Solicitation Law, a state law against solicitation of homeowners who have indicated in writing that they do not want their homes solicited for sale, informed community groups of the law at ICC community meetings.

As a result of the community meetings, it became clear that FHA commitments had been issued on property that did not conform to building code standards. FHA subsequently modified its procedures.

One modification involved the use of staff appraisers only in those areas of the city where the buildings are older and where it is more possible to encounter problems in determining the quality of the building.

Another change included the agreement that FHA would not insure mortgages unless the Chicago Department of Buildings inspectors had approved the building as conforming to the city's municipal building code standards.

This latter change is aimed at assuring that any major defects in a building would be corrected even though the purchaser is ignorant of those defects before the loan is approved.

Initially, the ICC focused on the West Side, which was experiencing racial change. The ICC has extended its commitments to all areas of the city into which minority groups are moving.

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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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12-Month Report

NOV 14 1973

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

CCHR Gets 918 Police Complaints

This issue of Human Relations News features the complete report on the Commission's police review program covering the period June 1, 1972 to May 31, 1973, which was issued on July 18. Copies may be obtained by writing or phoning the Commission.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations works to assure equal opportunity for all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin or ancestry. It was established in 1947 as the first public agency to address itself to problems of discrimination, and is an outgrowth of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, appointed in 1943.

The Commission administers the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, the local public accommodations law, sees that firms which provide goods and services to the City do not discriminate in their employment practices, and reviews complaints of excessive force filed against Chicago policemen.

The ordinance which established the Commission specified that 15 persons be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council to serve as members of the Commission. Traditionally, the Commissioners have been representative of the leadership of the City, and the various racial, religious and ethnic groups. They serve voluntarily.

Commission Members

Peter Fitzpatrick, Commission chairman, is an attorney who has had a distinguished career in the legal profession and as a civic leader. He is a past president of the Illinois State Bar Association, and of the Organization for the Southwest Community, a community group which worked for neighborhood stabilization.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of four attorneys serving on the Commission. The others are Daggett Harvey, Sr., the retired chairman of Fred Harvey, Inc., and the chairman of the board of the Lyric Opera;



Edmund A. Brooks, (center) director of the Compliance and Investigations Division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, receives first complaint of excessive force from Capt. Alfred Conrad, the director of the Internal Affairs Division of the Chicago Police Department. Looking on is Michael Spiotto, then deputy superintendent, Bureau of Inspectional Services of the Police Department. The event took place on June 1, 1972, when the Commission on Human Relations began reviewing complaints of excessive force filed against policemen.

Peter Scalise, a long-time leader in the Italian community; and James N. Zartman, who served as treasurer and finance chairman of the Illinois Committee for a Fair Housing Law during the 1963, 1965, and 1967 sessions of the Illinois legislature.

The Commission on Human Relations recently lost one member, William R. Ming, one of the most respected attorneys and civil rights leaders in the country, who died recently. Mr. Ming had been a member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP since 1937, and had served as counsel in many of the major litigations with which the Association had been concerned.

Two members of the Commission are labor leaders. They are Morris Bialis, manager, Chicago Joint Board, International Ladies Garment Workers, AFL-CIO, and the first vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; and Mrs. Clara Day, director of community affairs, Warehouse and Mail

Order Employees Union, Local 743, of the Teamsters Union, who is also active in civic and community affairs.

One of the distinguished members of the Commission is Dr. Preston Bradley, founder and senior pastor of the Peoples Church of Chicago. Besides serving on the Commission, Dr. Bradley has been a member of many civic and cultural boards, including the Library Board.

Five members of the Commission represent the business community. They are Robert C. McNamara, Jr., retired vice president of Scott, Foresman Company, and vice president of the Modern Poetry Association; Leonard F. Miska, president, Hartford Mortgage and Finance Corporation, and a trustee of the Illinois Benedictine College and a board member of Chicago Southwest College; Mrs. Bernadine C. Washington, vice president of WVON radio station, who has worked with and been an inspiration to young women; Henry Wilson, community relations specialist, Western Electric Company, who has been active in community organization work, having served as director of the Englewood Community Organization, and Claudio Flores, a Puerto Rican businessman and community leader. Flores is the publisher and editor of *El Puertorriqueno* and *El Vocero* newspapers, and the owner of a travel agency.

Mrs. Barbara Fiske is president of the Citizens Information Service of Illinois, an affiliate of the League of Women Voters. She also is a board member of the Harper Court Foundation and of the Cleaner Air Committee of Hyde Park-Kenwood.

Strict Law Enforcement

Like other large cities Chicago in recent years has had increasing demands from some of its citizens for an independent review of charges of excessive force filed against its policemen. At the same time, there have been demands for stricter law enforcement because of the dangers which criminal activity imposes on the residents of all large cities.

Strict law enforcement implies the use of what force is necessary to effect an arrest and obtain compliance with a lawful police order. A distinction must always be kept in mind between necessary force, which is always lawful, and unnecessary or excessive force, which is never lawful. Indeed, to minimize the likelihood of violent confrontations between citizens and police the Illinois law specifically provides:

"A person is not authorized to use force to resist an arrest which he knows is being made . . . by a (police officer) . . . even if he believes that the arrest is unlawful and the arrest in fact is unlawful.

". . . (A police officer) is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest . . ." Illinois Revised Statutes Ch. 38, Sec. 7-7, 7-5.



Edmund Brooks (seated) confers with Commission staff assigned to review complaints of excessive force filed against policemen. Standing are Marvin Weiss, Henry Burwell, Irma Gutierrez, and Julius McMillan.

There is a great need to bring together and reconcile the strict law enforcement goal of the Police Department and the reasonable requirement of the citizens of Chicago that there be no excessive or unnecessary force used by the police.

It is not easy to serve evenly these two objectives, the safety of the person and property of the citizen on the one hand and the maintenance of his dignity and freedom on the other hand.

In Chicago one entire division of the Police Department, the Internal Affairs Division, is devoted to investigating charges against policemen including those of excessive force. It is the duty of this division not only to investigate citizens' complaints but to vindicate valid complaints by recommending appropriate action against the policemen involved, including dismissal from the force.

In some areas the efforts of the Police Department to enforce appropriate standards for all policemen only brought accusations of "whitewash" from those who asserted that the police were intent on protecting their fellow officers rather than making an objective response to the complaints of citizens.

Tension and distrust were created. Some asserted that the police always used excessive force in the arrest of members of minority groups. This plainly is an extreme position.

On the other hand, a statement that excessive force is never used is equally unreal.

The problem may be restated: Chicago needs a strong Police Department whose members are able and willing to use force necessary to suppress crime and protect the life and property of all the citizens. On the other hand, the members of this powerful Police Department must treat all citizens with dignity and respect.

Some would argue for a citizen review board with authority to try and discipline members of the Police Department. Many authorities on police

In 20 cases, the Commission was not able to get a response for additional information through the mail after staff had been unable to contact the complainant in person or by phone. Without this information, there was not sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation.

In 26 cases, the Commission was unable to locate the complainant or a witness. Obviously, without the complainant or witness, the allegation could not be proven. Sometimes a complainant gives a false address.

In 17 cases, the complainant expressed a desire to withdraw the complaint without explanation. Without a complainant there is no case.

In the remaining 194 cases, the Commission had to agree to the "not sustained" findings for these reasons:

In 76 of the 194 cases, there were no witnesses or circumstantial evidence such as noticeable injury to support the complaint.

In 32, the accused was unidentifiable.

In 15, the complainant was anonymous and did not give enough information to enable a follow-up.

In 28, the results of a polygraph examination were so inconclusive as not to support the complaint.

In 43 cases, the victim was not the complainant, the complainant did not witness the alleged incident, and the Commission was unable to get the victim to cooperate.

'Not Sustained'

One example of a "not sustained" finding involved a man who saw a friend being arrested while police were breaking up a crowd. According to his statement, he demanded to know the reason for his friend being arrested and was struck by a police officer and told he was under arrest.

The man went to the district station and filed a complaint. The complaint was forwarded to IAD and the complainant and two witnesses gave statements. A number of police officers gave opposite accounts of what occurred. This complaint was reviewed and re-investigated by Commission staff. It requested polygraph tests for all concerned.

When neither the complainant nor the witness responded to two scheduled polygraph examinations, the Commission had no choice but to concur with the "not sustained" finding.

The Commission concurred with the IAD in 768 of the 853 cases which it reviewed during the year. Of the 768 cases with which the Commission concurred, either the allegation of excessive force or violations of Police Department rules were sustained in 91 cases by IAD. The Commission concurred with 89 of these 91 sustained cases with two yet to be reviewed.

During the course of its investigation of complaints of excessive force, IAD sometimes uncovers examples of violations of the Police Department rules. In 51 of these 91 cases, the allegation of excessive force was sustained. In 34 of these 91 cases, ramifications (rule violations) were sustained. In 16 cases, both the allegation of excessive force

and ramifications were sustained. In some cases more than one officer was disciplined.

Breakdown 768 Cases

A complete breakdown of the 768 cases in which the Commission concurred with IAD showed:

In 423 of the cases with which the Commission concurred, an independent investigation by Commission staff supported the determination.

In 89 of the cases, as explained above, the Commission agreed with the sustained findings of the IAD.

In 46 of the cases, the complainant expressed to the Commission investigator a wish to drop the allegation.

In 59 of the cases, the complainants or witnesses refused to cooperate with the Commission on the advice of their lawyers.

In 146 of the cases, Commission staff was inhibited because the complainant did not respond to requests through personal interviews, through phone calls or the mail for additional information, because staff was unable to locate the complainant or because the complainant would not discuss the case.

In five, or less than 1 per cent of the cases reviewed by the Commission, the allegations were so implausible that the Commission did not believe it was necessary to conduct an independent investigation.

COMMISSION ACTION

Concurred	768
Sent Back to IAD for Additional Information or Because of Disagreement with Findings . .	85
Pending	65
Total	918

Of the 918 complaints reviewed by IAD, 199 originated with traffic incidents, while 411 of the complaints began as confrontations on the street in other than traffic situations. One hundred twenty allegedly occurred on Police Department premises; 117 began as domestic quarrels, and the remaining 71 incidents occurred at various other locations such as taverns, parks, recreation centers and hospitals.

One hundred fifty-eight of these cases involved citizens alleged to have been under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In 415 complaints, one or more persons claimed injuries and were given a medical examination or treatment. There were 43 cases involving shooting by police officers, 30 of which resulted in death to the victim. In all shooting cases, even where there is no complaint, the file is routinely forwarded to the Commission for review.

Incidents reported on a day-of-the-week basis are: Sundays, 144; Mondays, 105; Tuesdays, 125; Wednesdays, 112; Thursdays, 118; Fridays, 150; Saturdays, 148; at unknown times, 16.

Two hundred eighty-six incidents occurred between midnight and 6:00 a.m.; 55 between 6:00 a.m. and noon; 198 between noon and 6:00 p.m.; 342 between 6:00 p.m. and midnight, and 37 at unknown times.



Some of the Commission staff assigned to review the police cases are: Edmund Brooks, the director (at map) and, from left to right: Marvin Weiss, Willie Brown, Harvey Smith, Dorothy Weddington, Jack Childs, Roy Stokes and Arthur Littleton.

Case History

One example of the results of Human Relations staff activity was an instance where a police officer was accused of striking a complainant in the face with his cased badge during an incident involving the complainant's son. The IAD investigation resulted in a recommendation that the officer be suspended for a brief period.

Subsequent investigation by the Commission staff disclosed that the incident was even more flagrant than indicated by the police reports and, in addition, the officer's partner had given a statement that the incident never took place.

The file was then sent back to the Internal Affairs Division with the new information developed by the Commission staff. IAD re-investigated and confirmed the Commission's facts. The offending officer was then suspended for a longer period and his partner also was suspended for filing a false report.

From June 1, 1972, to May 31, 1973, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations received 918 complaints of excessive force against Chicago policemen. These had been investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) of the Chicago Police Department.

At the end of the first year of this activity, the Commission completed a review of 853 of the cases and returned them to the IAD. Sixty-five had yet to be reviewed. Of the 853 cases, 85 were returned by the Commission because it felt that additional investigation should be made by the Police Department, or because the Commission disagreed with the IAD recommended dispositions or findings. The Commission concurred with the IAD in 768 cases.

Cases may be returned to the IAD for a number of reasons. The Commission may agree with the decision of the IAD relative to the charge of excessive force.

In other cases, the Commission has requested that a conciliation conference be arranged with all parties to the complaint. To date, all such requests have been honored by the IAD.

And finally, as noted in the example above, the Commission has returned cases for re-evaluation by the IAD because of the suspected misconduct of a policeman whose partner was found to have been guilty of the charge of excessive force. In this kind of case, too, the IAD has cooperated with the Commission and taken appropriate action against the officer.

There are four possible dispositions which the IAD can make in excessive force cases. They can determine that on the basis of the evidence available that the complaint was sustained, not sustained, unfounded, or that the officer be exonerated. The IAD findings and recommendations in the 918 cases turned over to the Commission on Human Relations were:

- I. The complaint was sustained in 91 (9.9%) cases. This means it was found to have been supported by adequate proof, corroborated or confirmed. In these, 71 suspensions were recommended by IAD with terms from one to 30 days without compensation. The IAD recommended that 17 policemen be separated from the department, and that 13 others be reprimanded by their commanding officers. More than one policeman was involved in some of these cases. In 1971 prior to the Commission's review of excessive force complaints, 2 per cent of the complaints were sustained.
- II. The complaint was unfounded in 482 (52.5%) cases. This means that the complaint was lacking in foundation, was baseless or groundless.
- III. The accused in 55 (6.0%) of the complaints was exonerated. This means the occurrence of the incident was confirmed, but the action taken by the accused officers was determined justifiable.
- IV. The complaint was not sustained in 290 (31.6%) cases. The finding "not sustained" does not mean that the allegation of excessive force was false; rather it means that the IAD was unable to gather enough evidence to prove or refute the charge of excessive force.

IAD RECOMMENDATIONS IN 918 CASES

Sustained	91
Unfounded	482
Exonerated	55
Not Sustained	290

After making its own independent investigation, the Commission agreed with the findings of the IAD in 290 cases where the allegation was ruled as "not sustained" for the following reasons:

In 23 cases when the complainant was contacted, he refused to cooperate with the investigation on the advice of his attorney.

In 10 cases, the complainant, after being contacted, would not discuss the case. There is no evidence that this stand was taken on the advice of an attorney nor out of fear of reprisal.

work are in agreement that such a civilian review board weakens the law enforcement performance of the police. As with any paramilitary organization, the discipline and control of the members must be a function of command.

On the other hand, there is a need that police handling of civilian complaints be reviewed and audited to insure that the citizen's complaint is seriously considered and acted upon fairly. This outside review requires staff which would conduct its own investigation of the complaints beginning with an interview of the complainant. In that way separate, outside judgment is made of how objectively and capably the Police Department is enforcing high standards of conduct.

Because dealing with people is the whole work of the Police Department, it is important that high standards of human relations, free from prejudice, discrimination or favoritism, be set and adapted to all of the procedures of the police. For this reason it was appropriate that Mayor Richard J. Daley assigned to the Commission on Human Relations the review of all instances in which the Police Department has been called on to respond to a citizen's complaint of police mistreatment.

Serve Without Pay

Commission members serve without pay. Persons serving on the Commission have to be able to devote a great deal of time to Commission business. One of the three sub-committees of the Commission meets once each week to vote on police complaints which have been investigated by staff, to keep abreast of new complaints and to assure that progress is being made on pending cases. When this time is coupled with regular meetings and special responsibilities, the members may devote many hours each week to public service. Summaries of cases to be reviewed are given in advance to each Commissioner, which means Commissioners spend extra hours at home in preparation for meetings.

Three sub-committees are chaired by the Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick and by Commissioners James Zartman and Barbara Fiske.

Staff work on police complaints is even more time consuming. The Commission staff members have as their responsibility the investigating of alleged police excessive force complaints in addition to their regular duties which deal with complaints of discrimination.

How may a citizen make a complaint of excessive force against a policeman? Any citizen can bring his complaint, either into the local police district, directly to the Internal Affairs Division or to the Mayor's Registrar of Citizens Complaints.

Any citizen who knows of or witnesses what he believes to be an instance of police excessive force need not identify himself if he wishes to remain anonymous. The Police Department and other agencies described will accept telephone calls or personal visits without demanding the name of the individual supplying the information.

In an effort to forestall the use of excessive force by its members all charges of resisting arrest or assaulting an officer are reviewed by a watch commander.

He must, under departmental order 67-21-G, evaluate the incident and attach a written report as to his findings to the arrest file which is then sent to the IAD and the office of the Superintendent of Police. This rule took effect on May 6, 1972.

The Registrar of Citizens Complaints offices are at the following locations:

Central, Room 249, Civic Center, Telephone 744-8080

Uptown, 1220 Wilson Ave., Telephone 275-8806

Grand Boulevard, 4622 S. King Dr. Telephone 548-6700

Lawndale, 10 S. Kedzie Ave., Telephone 533-8600

The Commission on Human Relations also accepts citizens complaints for referral to the Internal Affairs Division. The police district receiving the complaint must immediately transmit it to IAD. This unit then conducts its inquiry into the complaint and prepares a file containing all pertinent information including statements of witnesses.

This file also incorporates a description of the investigation, the allegation of all persons involved and action taken by IAD. It also includes all statements taken from police officers and a description of any physical evidence uncovered during the inquiry. IAD also makes a recommendation as to disposition.

This is then turned over to the Commission on Human Relations. It assigns its own investigators to check out the work of the IAD in an effort to develop new information or locate missing witnesses.

The file is reviewed from several aspects. First, its objectivity. Is it complete in all respects with no obvious gaps? Was everyone involved permitted to supply complete information from his own point of view?

Does the file exhibit a real effort on the part of the investigators to arrive at the whole truth rather than a superficial, surface effort indicating disinterest or a desire to conceal facts? Is there evidence that the complainant or the accused officer is avoiding or skirting certain pertinent questions which might indicate an unwillingness to discuss the matter in a full and open manner?

An occasionally used Commission option is the recommendation that a conciliation meeting be held between the complainant, a ranking police officer and other concerned parties. Conciliation meetings have been helpful where juveniles or young people are involved.

The usual result is that all parties realize there is another side to the story when it is calmly discussed in an atmosphere conducive to understanding. They also realize that any differences are seldom resolved in the heat of anger and frequently part satisfied that a better understanding has been reached.

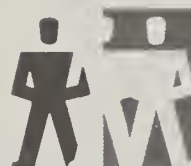
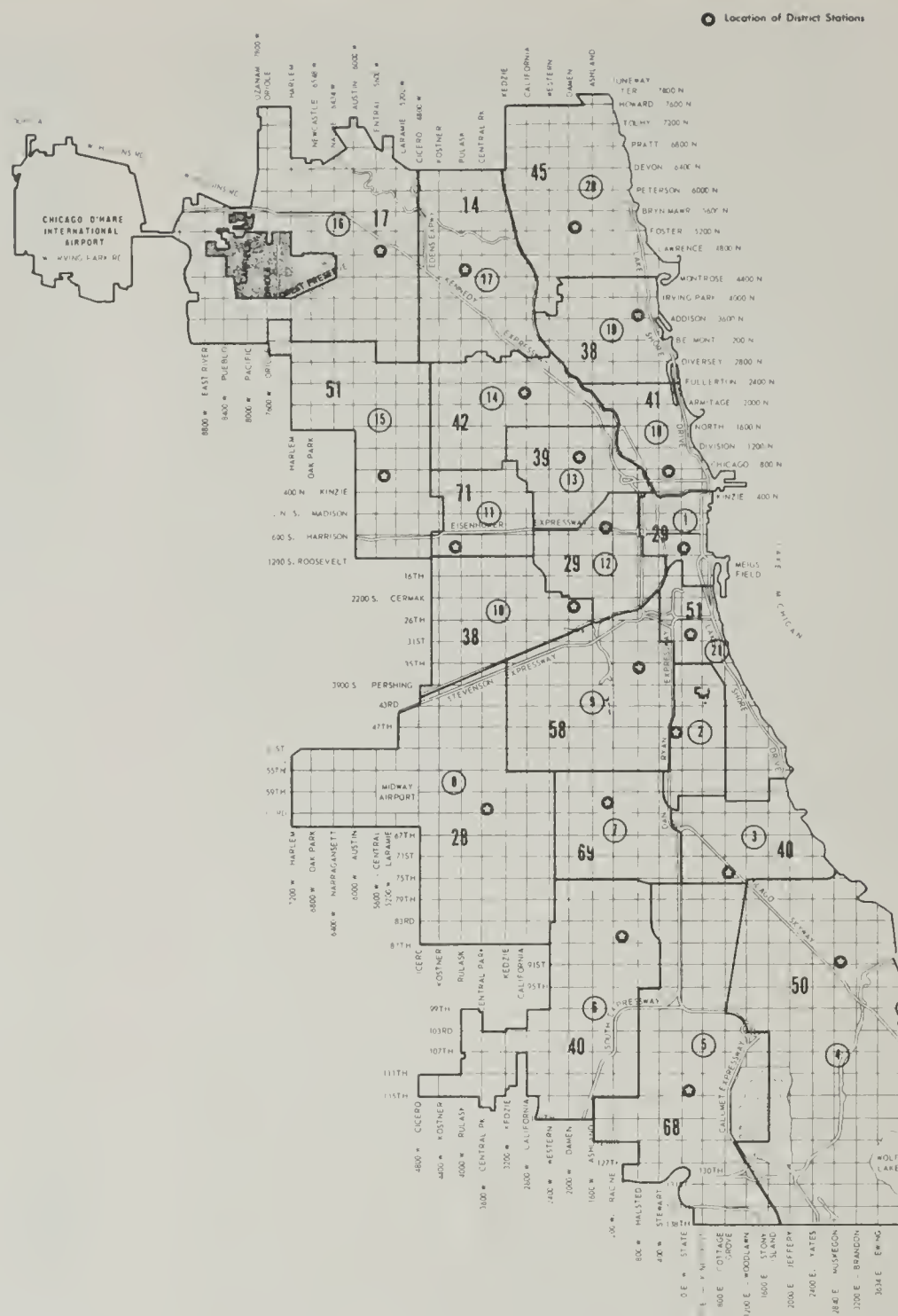
918 TOTAL COMPLAINTS
AS OF MAY 31, 1973

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS

1. CENTRAL
11 E. 11th ST.
21. PRAIRIE
300 E. 29th ST.
2. WENTWORTH
5101 S. WENTWORTH
3. GRAND CROSSING
834 E. 75th ST.
4. SOUTH CHICAGO
2938 E. 89th ST.
5. KENSINGTON
200 E. 115th ST.
6. GRESHAM
819 W. 85th ST.
7. ENGLEWOOD
6120 S. RACINE AVE.
8. CHICAGO LAWN
3515 W. 63rd ST.
9. DEERING
3501 S. LOWE ST.
10. MARQUETTE
2259 S. DAMEN AVE.
11. FILLMORE
4001 W. FILLMORE ST.
12. MONROE
100 S. RACINE AVE.
13. WOOD
937 N. WOOD ST.
14. SHAKESPEARE
2138 N. CALIFORNIA AVE.
15. AUSTIN
5327 W. CHICAGO AVE.
16. JEFFERSON PARK
5430 W. GALE AVE.
17. ALBANY PARK
4461 N. PULASKI RD.
18. EAST CHICAGO
113 W. CHICAGO AVE.
19. TOWN HALL
3600 N. HALSTED ST.
20. FOSTER AVE.
1940 W. FOSTER AVE.

*The Location Where Two of the Complaints
Originated is not Known.

POLICE DISTRICT NUMBERS ARE CIRCLED
NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS ARE IN LARGER TYPE



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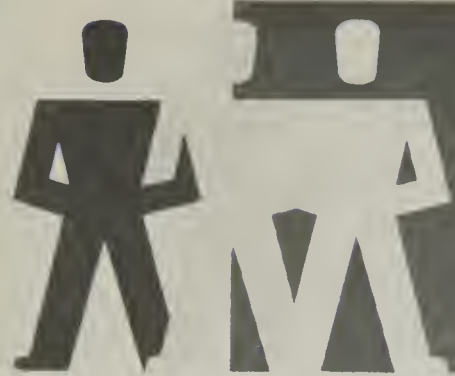
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Year-End Report

JUL 11 1974

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CCHR Serves 2,237 in 1973

Some 2,237 complaints were processed by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations during 1973, James E. Burns, Commission director, announced in a year-end report.

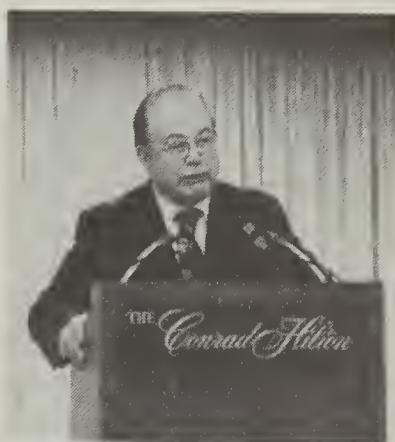
The complaints alleged discrimination because of race, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry, or marital status of the person in areas such as housing, employment, medical care, education, public accommodations or police-citizen relations.

The Division of Fair Housing Services reported a slight increase in the number of complaints filed under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. These totaled 194 in 1973 as compared to 187 the previous year. This was the highest number of complaints handled in any one year since the ordinance was passed by the City Council in 1963. Over the 10-year period the Commission has received 1,523 complaints alleging violations of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance.

There were 337 non-ordinance housing complaints during the year as compared to 348 in 1972. Non-ordinance complaints include a wide-range of problems including landlord-tenant disputes, heating complaints, credit problems, or disagreements regarding services provided by the landlord.

The Commission staff made unannounced visits to the offices of some 85 real estate agents to see if they were complying with the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The Commission's on-going program of checking on the practices of real estate agents involves sending both black and white staff members separately to a real estate agent's office to see if each receives the same treatment. In all but one case last year the staff members were treated equally.

The Commission issued 165 warning notices to individuals and real estate agents displaying illegal "For Sale" or similar signs in prohibited residential areas. Twenty-four complaints were filed in the Circuit Court for failure to remove the signs after warning notices had been received.



Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick (left) and Mayor Richard J. Daley address Commission luncheon. (Story on page 2)

Eleven of the real estate agents or individuals were placed under supervision, while charges against three others were dropped and that against one was dismissed. Nine of the complaints were still pending at the end of the year.

The Division of Fair Employment Services was instrumental in having 481 firms removed from the list of firms eligible to receive city contracts. As part of its on-going activities, the division mailed questionnaires to 4,812 firms which have provided goods and services to the city.

These questionnaires specifically requested information about employment practices regarding blacks, Latins and women. Companies doing business with the city are required to observe a non-discrimination clause in their contracts. The clause prohibits them from discriminating in the hiring or promotion of individuals.

Businesses which did not answer the questionnaires, as in the case of the 481 described earlier, may be declared ineligible for further city contracts.

Besides mailing out the contractor compliance questionnaires, the Commission staff personally reviewed employment practices with 489 contractors.

The division also investigated 396 complaints alleging discrimination in employment or promotion.

(cont. on page 4)

Commissioners Present Awards



Commissioner Peter Scalise (right) presents award to Samuel Bernstein. In the foreground is Commissioner Daggett Harvey



Commissioner Claudio Flores and Louis Martin



Commissioner Robert C. McNamara, Jr. and the late Bishop Michael Dempsey



Commissioner M. Felton, Jr. and Younger

800 Attend 28th Annual Luncheon

Some 800 persons attended the 28th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and heard Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick review progress being made in human relations in Chicago.

The event was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation of awards to eight individuals and one organization for their contribution to the improvement of human relations.

Besides Fitzpatrick, other speakers at the luncheon included Mayor Richard J. Daley and Lt. Gov. Neil F. Hartigan.

A feature of the luncheon was the singing of two songs by Ms. Margaret Perry, a former member of "Project Girls," a summer program sponsored by the Commission for teenage girls. Ms. Perry was introduced by Commissioner Bernadine C. Washington.

Commissioner Daggett Harvey presided over the event.



Neil Hartigan



Ms. Washington

In his address, Chairman Fitzpatrick pointed out that the Chicago Commission on Human Relations was established in 1947. It was the first such public agency set up to address itself to assuring equal opportunity for all persons.

Honor Nine for Hu

Eight individuals and one organization were honored at the 28th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The coveted Thomas and Eleanor Wright Award was presented to Raymond M. Fannings, executive assistant to the director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and his wife Helen, executive director of the Chicago Caucus Program.

The award is presented to the professional person or persons working in the human rights field.

Fitzpatrick traced the growth of fair housing legislation in Chicago from the passage of the first Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in 1963 to its present status, reviewed the Commission's program for fair employment practices, and pointed out that the Commission had handled some 300 complaints alleging violations of civil rights by places of public accommodations, educational institutions, and health facilities. He reminded his audience that the Commission now reviews complaints of excessive force filed against Chicago policemen.

In his speech, Mayor Daley said that when given the opportunity members of minorities have done outstanding jobs.

"However," the mayor pointed out, "one of the great problems to which we must address ourselves is promotion. The desire to get ahead is basic and fundamental in everyone and we in the city government have made every effort to assure that when performance is there, promotion and recognition follow."

The mayor stressed the need for members of minority groups to be given the chance to get training and experience to prepare them to take advantage of opportunities.

(cont. on page 4)



Dr. Carroll
M. Felton, Jr. and George D.



Commissioner Leonard F. Miska
(right) and Martin D. Gabriel



Commissioner Henry Wilson and
Phillip Viso



Commissioner James N. Zartman
and Thomas Ayers

an Relations Work

It was named in honor of the former executive director of the Commission and his wife, the former director of public information for the Commission.

Other award recipients were:

Louis E. Martin, vice president and editorial director of the Chicago Daily Defender newspaper; Samuel C. Bernstein, assistant to the Mayor for Manpower; Phillip Viso, principal of the Chicago Board of Education Industrial Skill Center; Martin D. Gabriel, principal, Ulysses S. Grant elementary school.

Also, the Most Rev. Michael R. Dempsey, auxiliary bishop, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago; Thomas G. Ayers, chairman and president, Commonwealth Edison Co., and chairman of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities. The Urban Training Center for Christian Mission was the organization honored.

Members of the Commission presented the awards.

Mr. and Mrs. Fannings were cited for their individual and combined work with community, religious and educational organizations to help end discrimination and bring about equality of opportunity for all people.

Martin was honored for his efforts as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee in opening up policy-making positions in the federal government to blacks and other minorities, and for helping to get the 1965 federal voting rights act passed.

Bernstein was honored for his work on the state and city level in behalf of equal opportunity in training and employment for all persons regardless of race, religion, or national origin.

Viso was cited for his work as principal of the Chicago Board of Education's Industrial Skill Center where blacks and other minorities acquire skills which help prepare them to establish their own businesses.



Commissioners Barbara Fiske and Morris Bialis present coveted Wright award to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Fannings.

Gabriel received his award for successfully making the Grant School responsive to the needs of the Rockwell community in which it is located.

The late Bishop Dempsey was cited for his efforts as coordinator of the archdiocese's inner-city apostolate which includes 100 parishes serving Chicago low-income families, and for his work with the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race and Tri-Faith Employment program. Bishop Dempsey died on January 8, 1974.

Ayers was honored for his work in behalf of open housing and merit employment. As chairman of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, Ayers led a campaign to make housing available to anyone in the Chicago metropolitan community.

The Urban Training Center was cited for its unique program in helping prepare clergymen, both black and white, to serve in churches in the inner-city and rural areas. Dr. Carroll M. Felton, Jr., and The Rev. George D. Younger, co-directors of the Center, accepted the award on behalf of the Center.

Year-End Report

(cont. from page 1)

Some 1,310 complaints were processed by the Compliance and Investigations Division during the year. This number included 990 complaints of excessive force filed against Chicago policemen. The Commission reviews these complaints after they have been investigated by the Internal Affairs Division of the police department.

By the end of the year, the Commission completed a review of 892 of the cases and returned them to the IAD. Ninety-eight were still under investigation by the Commission staff. Of the 892 cases, 96 were returned by the Commission because it felt that additional investigation should be made by the police department, or because the Commission disagreed with the IAD recommended dispositions or findings. The Commission completed its first full year of reviewing excessive force cases during 1973.

The division also investigated 320 cases covering a variety of issues. Of this number, 104 dealt with community and racial tension problems, 60 with complaints of discrimination in public accommodations, 82 with unequal treatment in the field of education and six with health care. An additional 68 complaints covered such problems as lights or water, loss of welfare checks, revocation of credit, refusal to grant a loan, need for building repairs, excessive noise and non-payment of insurance.

The Education section of the Division of Compliance and Investigations, in cooperation with 35 other concerned public and private agencies, including district school councils, submitted to the Board of Education a pilot program for school security which is now being studied by the board.

The Division of Compliance and Investigations is also responsible for the review of applicants for real estate broker or real estate broker corporation licenses in the city. A total of 164 of these reviews were conducted during the year.

The Commission continued its radio programs which deal with human relations and "Your Rights in Chicago." Some 400 separate programs were aired during the year.

Luncheon

(cont. from page 2)

In speaking of the field of human relations, the mayor said he saw it as a day-to-day effort which must be combined with long-range goals to achieve real success. He pointed out that the role of the Commission on Human Relations as well as other branches of government is to cooperate, convince, urge and educate, and to try and create more opportunities for people.

Lt. Gov. Hartigan opened his remarks by saying that in listening to the mayor and Chairman Fitzpatrick relate the record of the city and the Commission in the field of human relations, he felt that the state had an even broader opportunity to bring about change.

"With a budget of \$7½ billion and work force of over 50 thousand," he said, "the state has many resources yet untapped for the same kind of involvement and progress."

Hartigan stressed using what he termed "the power of government" to bring about change in the area of human relations.

Hartigan said the state is trying to do something about problems faced by Spanish-speaking persons. He stated that civil service examinations now can be taken in both Spanish and in English, and that Latins are being promoted to high administrative positions in the city, the county and the state.



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO

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Demetri Konstantelos
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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1,000 Attend 29th Annual CCHR Luncheon

Mayor Daley Hails Work of Commission

Mayor Richard J. Daley, in his remarks at the Commission on Human Relations annual luncheon commended the Commission and its staff, and said Chicago is still the "great melting pot," and the city of opportunity for all people.

Here are some excerpts from his talk:

I want to congratulate the Commission on its outstanding accomplishments during the past year. The success of the Commission is directly related to the hard work by the members of the Commission and staff.

The Commission is a vital public agency. Your work often goes unnoticed by many people. But this in itself is a tribute to the Commission—for it indicates a growing harmony in our community.

I particularly want to commend your distinguished Chairman, Peter Fitzpatrick, who is widely known for his judiciousness and his deep feeling of brotherhood. And brotherhood is what the Commission is all about. It is exemplified by the very fine men and women who are the recipients of the Commission's awards today.

The award winners are reflections of the fact that, like all of America, Chicago is still the great melting pot. And that is what it has been throughout its history.

Some people now speak disparagingly of the "melting pot" view of our society. But that is what, I am happy to say, it has been—and what it continues to be.

This has been one of the great accomplishments—if not the greatest accomplishment of Chicago. It is still the city to which all people can come for opportunity. Chicago has been built by people of all races, and religions and national origins. It has been built by men and women who have been immigrants—or the sons and daughters of immigrants—or people from other parts of the United States—who have come here for the same reasons—for opportunity for themselves and their families.

(cont. on page 4)



SARGENT SHRIVER concludes address at Commission luncheon. Others at speaker's table are Commissioner Bernadine C. Washington (left); Commissioner Daggett Harvey; Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick and Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Fitzpatrick Reports Highlights of 1974

After commending the staff for the job it did, Peter Fitzpatrick, Commission chairman, reported highlights of the Commission's work during 1974.

The occasion was the 29th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations on December 5, in the Hyatt Regency Chicago. More than 1,000 persons attended the event which was described by many as "the best ever."

Fitzpatrick said the Compliance and Investigation division worked to see that people enjoy their civil rights and that laws of public accommodations are being observed.

He noted that the Fair Housing Services division sees that the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance is observed, and pointed out that the Commission handled some 600 housing complaints during the year. More than two hundred of these complaints charged a violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, while the remaining 400 were non-ordinance complaints. These non-ordinance complaints cover a wide-range of problems including landlord-tenant disputes, security deposits, heating questions, credit problems, or disagreements regarding services provided by the landlord.

(cont. on page 4)

Six Receive Awards for Human Relations Work



COMMISSIONER CLAUDIO FLORES presents Thomas and Eleanor Wright Award to Ms. Miriam Cruz, administrative assistant to Mayor Richard J. Daley for Spanish-speaking Affairs, "for her leadership in making governmental agencies sensitive to the problems of Spanish-speaking persons, and educating Latinos to the many city services available to them."



COMMISSIONER JAMES N. ZARTMAN (right) presents award to Milton Davis, president of the South Shore National Bank, who accepted the award on behalf of the bank, "for its vigorous efforts to maintain the South Shore community as a viable, thriving area, by making mortgage and rehabilitation loans to individuals and businesses, and introducing a crime prevention program."



COMMISSIONER LEONARD F. MISKA (right) presents award to Charles A. Davis, president of Charles A. Davis and Associates, "for his many years of dedicated service to promoting equal employment opportunity and economic development within the black community." In the foreground is Commissioner Daggett Harvey who served as luncheon toastmaster.



COMMISSIONER HENRY WILSON (right) presents award to Commander Fred Rice of the Chicago Police Department's Seventh (Englewood) District, "for his leadership in effecting integration of police teams in the Englewood district, and his unwavering cooperation with the Commission in establishing better police-community relations."



COMMISSIONER BERNADINE C. WASHINGTON (left) presents award to Dr. Elizabeth Fischer, medical director of Mary Thompson Hospital, "for her leadership in maintaining and expanding Mary Thompson Hospital in a changing neighborhood, and for welcoming everyone to use the hospital regardless of race, color, creed or ability to pay."



COMMISSIONER CLARA DAY presents award to Thomas Nayder, president of the Chicago and Cook County Building Construction Trades Council, "for his leadership in encouraging minority employment in the construction industry and integrating union training programs in order to increase the number of minority craftsmen."

Sargent Shriver Addresses Commission Luncheon

Sargent Shriver, former vice presidential candidate, first director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, first director of the Peace Corps and former ambassador to France, was the featured speaker at the Commission's annual luncheon.

Commissioner Theodore A. Jones introduced Shriver. In his address, Shriver presented a comprehensive program for the country and covered subjects ranging from the relationship of economics to human relations and from national attitudes to international relations.

He said that many people had deluded themselves by believing that legal rights and court decisions and laws alone would create equal opportunity for all Americans and that legislative action would somehow cure a disease which many have had throughout the nation's life.

Shriver added that justice in fact means much more than constitutional rights upheld, more than political participation and more than a legally pronounced end to racial discrimination.

He reminded the audience that the Martin Luther King march was for jobs as well as for civil rights and that without an economic dimension, justice may live in the courts and the legislatures without touching the lives and experiences of millions of Americans.

"To those without a job, open housing is an unmet and empty promise whatever the law may require," Shriver said. "To those without work, our proud claim to civil rights actually mocks the reality of powerlessness and poverty."

Endangers Progress

He expressed a fear that men and women being laid off from jobs and continuing increases in the cost of living would endanger the progress made in human rights because fear for jobs could set black against white and men against women in the competition for fewer and fewer positions. Shriver said that the unfinished agenda for civil rights in this country has now become an economic agenda and we must begin thinking of the implications of economic decisions in terms of lost men and women, wasted lives, fear, and family instability.

Shriver advocated immediate public service employment. He said that there are hundreds of jobs in every American city which needed to be filled but, instead, Cleveland announced the firing of 150 policemen, 150 firemen and 150 sanitation workers and that the City of New York had a debt of \$650 million.

"Fortunately," Shriver said, "Chicago has been much better managed from a financial point of view and that kind of immediate, acute stringency does not exist here."

Shriver asserted that in view of these facts he felt that the present national administration was getting at the problem exactly backward in its present approach which calls for public service employment but only after a year of unemployment benefits have been paid.



Shriver



Jones

"Unemployment benefits ought to be available," Shriver said, "only if public jobs are not available."

In the field of national and international relationships, Shriver said, "There is strength, not danger in the diversity of people . . . diversity between black and white, diversity between ethnic groups."

He pointed out that the Spanish speaking had contributed the vitality, spirit and enthusiasm which is theirs and added that with this enthusiasm and energy they have a great deal more they are capable of contributing, given the chance.

Internationally, he pointed out that the time was not far distant when many small nations would be capable of building very big bombs. "The fact is," he said, "The world is becoming not only more interdependent economically but, more dangerous for everyone living in it in terms of technology and science."

Recognize Small Nations

He said we must recognize the small nations and those we feel are insignificant people and make them feel that they have a right to play a role in the development of the world. "To do this," he said, "we must root out the old ideas of cultural, racial, sexual or national superiority and the first thing that needs doing is for everyone to admit their own failures and weaknesses."

Shriver said he thought the test of any civilization, including our own, was the way it treats the weakest people, the most helpless people and not the way it rewards the powerful who can take care of themselves in any society.

Shriver then called for everyone to re-dedicate themselves to the religious ideals underlying the democracy on which this country is based and to the political ideals encompassed in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Shriver concluded by saying that once we returned to the truths that Jefferson wrote, "we will once again become the vibrant, dynamic, attractive society that will appeal to everyone all over the world as we did in the days when people were giving us the Statue of Liberty as a gift rather than the back of their hand."

Following the luncheon Shriver held an almost hour-long news conference during which newsmen asked questions ranging from his personal future and the possibility of his being a candidate for President to his reactions and opinions on a broad spectrum of national and international conditions.

Mayor Daley

(cont. from page 1)

And people continue to come. This in itself is perhaps the best praise that Chicago could have. Men and women continue to come the long trip from Mexico—past all sorts of cities and states—to Chicago.

They continue to come the long trip from Puerto Rico—past many cities and different states to Chicago.

They continue to come from the South and from other regions of our country, seeking opportunity, coming to the city that they judge to be the best for themselves.

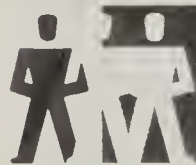
They continue to come from so many countries in Central and South America—and even from Asia and Europe.

They vote for Chicago by the trip they make here—and by the roots which they establish—and by the contributions which they make to our community.

Our city has many problems—just as any city has problems. But brotherhood is our objective—and we continue to make progress towards this objective.

We are very happy that we have with us here today a man who has long worked for better human relations—here in Chicago as president of the Board of Education—all over the world as leader of the Peace Corps—and as the Democratic Party's candidate for vice-president during the last presidential campaign, our very good friend, a great American, Sarge Shriver.

I want to salute the Commission for what it has done on behalf of employment opportunities, and fair housing, and fair treatment of all citizens. We have made great progress in all of these areas—and with your determined effort—and with the determined and devoted effort of everyone in this room—and of all Chicagoans—we will work even harder toward these great objectives in the coming year.



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James N. Zartman

James E. Burns, *Director*

Fitzpatrick Reports

(cont. from page 1)

In employment, Fitzpatrick reminded guests that the Commission is responsible for seeing that firms which do business with the city do not discriminate in the hiring or promoting of employees. The Fair Employment Services division of the Commission reviewed some 4,000 firms and 625 businesses were declared ineligible to bid on future city contracts. Some 650 job openings were found and referred to the Mayor's Jobs for Veterans program and to the Southside office of the Chicago Department of Human Resources. Persons seeking a job were referred to these openings.

In commenting on the Commission's review of charges of excessive force filed against Chicago police, Fitzpatrick pointed out that more than 7 per cent of the charges are valid.

Fitzpatrick recognized that schools face many problems and pointed out the role of the Commission in trying to resolve one of these issues. He said the Commission, in cooperation with other public and private agencies and community groups, formulated a school security program which was implemented in six city high schools.

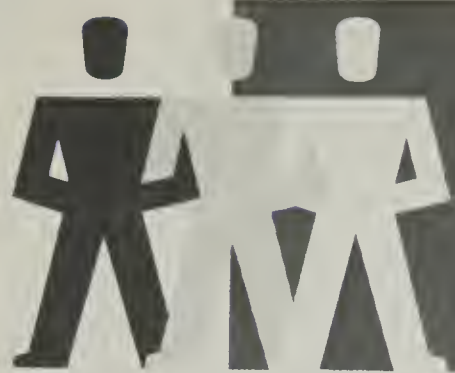
Fitzpatrick stated that the Commission sponsors three radio programs which explain peoples rights and services available in the city. The programs are heard over stations WJPC, WSDM-FM, and WVON. He pointed out that the Commission produced some 450 programs during 1974, and that Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley, the Commission deputy director, is moderator of the programs.

"Project Girls," a summer program sponsored by the Commission, enrolled some 500 girls at 11 different locations in 1974. They were taught how to live in an urban society, how to prepare for a job, good grooming, hygiene, and how city government operates. Over the past seven years, some 5,000 girls have participated in the program.

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Commission Gets 2,479 Complaints During '74

In many respects, 1974 was one of the most eventful and productive years in the history of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. It was a year which saw the Commission receive a record number of complaints and score several "firsts" in its efforts to assure equality of opportunity in Chicago.

Over-all, the Commission received 2,479 complaints. Some 1,195 of these complaints alleged discrimination because of the race, religion, sex, marital status, national origin or ancestry of the individual in areas including housing, employment, medical care, education and public accommodations.

The remaining 1,284 complaints concerned allegations of police excessive force received from the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division and the Office of Professional Standards.

Complaints charging discrimination in the sale or rental of housing increased and those against places of public accommodations nearly doubled, as did complaints filed by Latinos.

In 1974, the Commission completed its second full year reviewing complaints alleging excessive force. The 1,284 complaints received represent a substantial increase over 1973 when 990 such cases were received. One result of the Commission's review has been that in 1974 about 7 per cent of the charges of excessive force were sustained by the Internal Affairs Division and the Office of Professional Standards. In another 3 per cent of the cases, other ramifications (rule violations) were sustained.

By the end of the year, the Commission completed a review of 1,020 of the cases and returned them to the Police Department. Two hundred and sixty-four were still under investigation by the Commission staff. Of the 1,020 cases, 86 (8.4 per cent) were returned by the Commission with a recommendation that additional investigation should be made by the Police Department or with the conclusion that the Commission disagreed with police recommended dispositions or findings.

The process of reviewing excessive force

New CCHR Staff



NEW STAFF MEMBERS get briefing from Ms. Margaret Conroy (right) assistant to the director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Learning about the work of the Commission are Joseph J. Battaglia and Ms. Nellie Buitron.



Commission Director James E. Burns (center) explains the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to new staff members. Shown are (left to right) Charles Hampton, Kathleen Catella, Janice Moore, Donald Colonna, and Robert Bradford. Another new member of the staff, Patricia Bartley, is not shown.

complaints is an involved one. First, the Commission staff assigned to this program, comprised of six members, a coordinator and a director, reviews each file. An investigator is then assigned to contact witnesses as well as the complainant and the police officers in order to establish the facts. Polygraph tests also may be requested.

The investigator then submits his report to the director before a final determination is reached. A recommendation is then made to one of the three sub-committees comprised of Commissioners which meet weekly.

(cont. on page 3)

Attys. Scalise, Watt Get New Appointments

A veteran member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and a hearing examiner for the Commission recently received new appointments.

Attorney Peter Scalise, a member of the Commission since 1952, was appointed a hearing examiner for the Social Security Administration of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Attorney Garland W. Watt, a Commission hearing examiner for some seven years, has been appointed a Circuit Court judge.

Scalise has been assigned to the office of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals in Gary, Indiana. Watt was assigned to the bench in Chicago.

In his new position, Attorney Scalise conducts hearings on a claim where a party has been denied supplemental security income. He presides over these hearings and receives testimony of witnesses and relevant documents.

After the hearing, the hearing examiner issues a written decision, which may affirm, reverse, or modify the prior ruling. His decision, may be appealed to an Appeals Council and subsequently to the U.S. District Court.

Attorney Scalise also has been designated as administrative hearing examiner, and is responsible for the entire office which has one other hearing examiner, two hearing assistants and two secretaries. He has the authority to assign, reassign, and detail the clerical staff in the office to other hearing examiners or to other duties.

Attorney Watt, a graduate of the Harvard University Law School, will serve out two years remaining of a six-year term. The two years resulted from the retirement of a Circuit Court judge. Watt will preside over both civil and criminal court cases.

Besides his work with the Commission on Human Relations, Watt has served as hearing examiner for the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission and the Chicago Police Board.

Both Scalise and Watt have been active in business, professional and civic organizations.

Scalise is on the board of directors and the general council of the Italo-American National Union, and has served as president of the Federation of Community Committees, and Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans.

The Chicago chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently presented its medal of honor to Scalise.

Prior to his appointment to the Circuit Court, Watt served on the board of directors of the Independence Bank of Chicago. He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago and the Economic Club of Chicago. Watt was the 1972 recipient of the Richard E. Westbrooks Award from the Cook County Bar Association.

Ely M. Aaron Dies, Led CCHR During '60s

When Ely M. Aaron, former chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and civic leader and humanitarian, died on March 3,



Aaron

the City of Chicago and its people lost a pioneer in the struggle for human rights. He was 78.

Throughout his adult life, Aaron had worked for equality of opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry.

As chairman of the Commission on Human Relations and of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, Aaron made a tremendous contribution to passage of fair housing, fair employment, and new consumer credit laws, and to the efforts of newcomers to the city to adjust to urban living.

Aaron was chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents from the time it was established in 1957 until 1961. He resigned from that position upon being named chairman of the Commission on Human Relations. Aaron had been a member of the Commission since 1948. He was chairman of the Commission during the turbulent 1960's.

Aaron, along with the late Judge Augustine Bowe, who proceeded Aaron as Commission chairman, initiated what is now the Commission on Human Relations' contractor compliance program. Under this program, the Commission reviews the employment and promotion practices of firms doing business with the city. Since then, the federal government, several states and many major cities have adopted a similar program.

It was during his chairmanship that Chicago became the first major city in the United States to have non-white representatives in all of the building trades.

Besides serving as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents and the Commission on Human Relations, Aaron had been chairman of the Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center, and vice president and honorary chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

Aaron was presented the Esther L. Kohn Award of the Immigrant Service League in 1965, and was cited by the American Jewish Committee a year later.

A practicing attorney, Aaron was a member of the law firm of Aaron, Aaron Shimberg and Hess. He was on the Chicago Bar Association Committee on Candidates. He was an officer and director of several corporations.

Born in Chicago, Aaron attended the University of Chicago and received his law degree from Northwestern University.

(cont. on page 4)

'74 Complaints

(cont. from page 1)

The sub-committees can concur with the IAD or OPS findings, recommend further investigation, or disagree as to the facts or the degree of punishment meted out to the police officer. The file is then returned to the Police Department. In many cases, it is difficult to get complainants or witnesses to cooperate with the Commission in its investigation. This often affects the decision the Commission makes in some cases.

In the area of housing, the Commission received 210 complaints charging a violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. This was the most ever filed in a single year, and brought to 1,733 the number received since the Ordinance was passed in 1963. The number of housing complaints filed by Spanish-surnamed persons was 43 in 1974 as compared to 23 the previous year.

In two cases—one alleging discrimination because of the sex of the applicant and the other because of marital status—the Commission obtained guilty verdicts following public hearings on the charges.

Housing Ordinance

The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance prohibits discrimination by real estate agents and/or property owners because of the race, religion, sex, marital status, national origin or ancestry of the person seeking the housing. The Ordinance also outlaws panic peddling and the display of "For Sale" and other similar signs in residential areas of the city.

The Commission in 1974 issued 172 warning notices to individuals and real estate agents displaying illegal signs. Forty-one complaints were filed in the Circuit Court for failure to remove the signs after warning notices were received. Several of the real estate agents or individuals were placed under court supervision, while charges against one other was dropped and another was dismissed; 18 were convicted and 13 of the complaints were still pending at the end of the year. One arrest warrant was issued. Fines totaling \$1,350 were levied against those found guilty.

Besides the 210 complaints filed under the housing ordinance, the Commission received 402 housing complaints not covered by the Ordinance. Non-ordinance complaints involve all types of tenant-landlord disagreements.

During 1974, the Commission also investigated 375 complaints covering a variety of other issues. Of this number, 92 dealt with neighborhood and racial tension problems, 88 with unequal treatment in the field of education, 12 with health care facilities, 28 with financial difficulties, and 116 concerning places of public accommodations.

An additional 39 complaints covered such problems as lights and water shut-offs, loss of welfare checks, and other complaints of a miscellaneous nature.

The 116 public accommodation complaints are almost double the 60 complaints received in 1973.

Junior Official



James E. Burns, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, gives Margaret Smith, 17, a Marshall High School senior, an idea of some of the paper work which goes across his desk during the business day. Ms. Smith served as Commission director during Junior Officials day, May 5.

This can be attributed to the increasing number of complaints against Near North Side taverns alleged to be discriminating against minorities.

The Commission in 1974 also was instrumental in developing and getting a new experimental school security program implemented in six public high schools. The program calls for community involvement as well as utilization of all available outside resources both before and after security problems arise.

Broker Licenses

A little-known Commission program is its review of applicants for real estate broker licenses in the city. A total of 104 of these reviews were conducted during the year.

In the area of employment, the Commission during the year 1974, investigated 208 complaints alleging discrimination in employment or promotion. Of these complaints, 94 alleged discrimination in being terminated, 38 because they were not hired, 47 for unfair treatment, 14 for layoffs, three for lack of promotion, and 12 for other causes.

The Commission also handled 334 information and counseling calls from persons and businesses seeking information or advice on a variety of issues relating to employment.

The Commission staff conducted 138 contractor reviews in order to check on their employment practices and to provide information on equal employment opportunity and affirmative action to employers. The visits also served to identify 650 job openings which were referred to the Mayor's Jobs for Viet Nam Veterans' Program and to the Civil Service Commission.

As part of its on-going activities, the Commission mailed questionnaires to 3,903 firms which

(cont. on page 4)

Honor Scannell...

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN Peter Fitzpatrick presents citation to Raymond Scannell honoring Scannell for his 10-year service to the Commission. Scannell resigned recently as director of the Commission's Fair Employment Services Division. Others in the picture are (left to right) Commissioners Leonard F. Miska, Bernadine C. Washington, Demetri Konstantelos (Fitzpatrick and Scannell), Clara Day, Robert C. McNamara, Barbara Fiske and Theodore A. Jones.



(cont. from page 3) —'74 Complaints

have provided goods and services to the City. The questionnaires requested information about employment policies and practices regarding blacks, Latins and women.

Businesses which did not cooperate with the Commission's program may be declared ineligible for further City contracts. Some 640 firms were removed from the list of firms eligible to receive City contracts in 1974.

In order to inform people about the work of the Commission and the many services available, the Commission in 1974 produced 450 radio broadcasts, distributed thousands of pamphlets and arranged for numerous speaking engagements by members of the Commission staff.

The 29th annual luncheon, hosted by the Commission, was held in December at the Hyatt Regency Chicago. Featured speakers were Mayor Richard J. Daley and Sargent Shriver, former ambassador to France, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Peace Corps, and former vice-presidential candidate. Both speakers were acclaimed by the standing-room only audience which attended. The Commission presented awards to five individuals and one financial institution for outstanding achievement in the field of human relations.

Some 500 girls took part in the seventh year of "Project Girls" a summer program conducted by the Commission for inner-city teenagers. The program funded by Model Cities-Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, again provided a combined recreational-educational-cultural type activity at 11 locations designed to give the participants a better understanding of government, educational and cultural opportunities and human relations.

(cont. from page 2) —Aaron

He is survived by his widow, Helen; a daughter, a son, three sisters and one brother.

Commenting on the death of Attorney Aaron, James E. Burns, the Commission director, said:

"The passing of Ely M. Aaron is a loss to the City of Chicago and all of its people. As chairman of the Commission on Human Relations during the turbulent 1960s, Ely gave exceptional leadership to the cause of equality of opportunity for all persons, and much of the progress made during that period can be attributed to his leadership.

"As chairman of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, he helped thousands of newcomers to the city adjust to urban living. His love and concern for his fellowman will always be remembered, and the city and its people are the benefactors."



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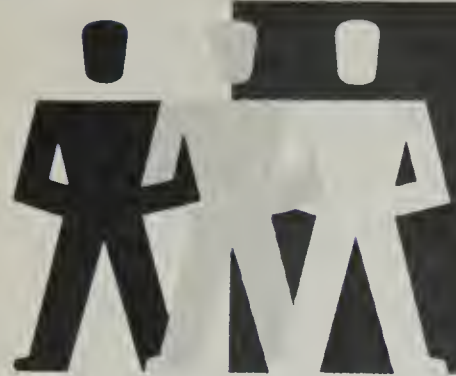
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Human Relations News OF CHICAGO



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CCHR Holds 30th Annual Luncheon

This issue of Human Relations News features the report of Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick at the Commission luncheon and the address by Dr. Joseph P. Hannon, general superintendent of Chicago schools.

Chairman Fitzpatrick's Report

It is appropriate on the occasion of the 30th annual luncheon of the Commission to report on the highlights of our work during 1975. The Chicago Commission on Human Relations was established by city ordinance in 1947, the first such city agency in the United States to concern itself with assuring fair and equal treatment to all people regardless of race, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry.

The Commission, since its founding, has increased the number and the kinds of services it provides for the people of Chicago. Last year, the Commission received and investigated 2,479 complaints, an all-time high in its history. During the first 11 months of 1975, the Commission has already equaled this complaint figure, and we anticipate that 1976 will see an even greater number of citizens seeking our services.

The Commission's Division of Fair Housing Services administers the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, which makes it illegal to discriminate because of the race, color, religion, sex, marital status or national ancestry of the person seeking the housing. It also prohibits panic peddling, and bans the display of "For Sale," "Sold" and other similar signs in residential areas.

Housing Complaints

Judging by the number of complaints we have received so far this year, we will process in 1975 more than 650 complaints of discrimination and other housing disputes. A preliminary breakdown of ordinance complaints received to date indicates that 58 percent have been filed by blacks; 23 percent by Spanish speaking; 16 percent by whites; and 3 percent by other groups.

(cont. on page 2)



DR. JOSEPH P. HANNON delivers the main address at the 30th annual luncheon of the Commission on Human Relations. At right is Atty. James N. Zartman, a member of the Commission.

Dr. Hannon's Speech

I am very honored that the Chicago Commission on Human Relations asked me to speak at this—its Thirtieth Annual Luncheon.

This is an important occasion in our community because it emphasizes the commitment which Chicago has to the elimination of discrimination and to the creation of a wholesome, secure atmosphere in which to live and work. We in the Chicago public schools know and appreciate the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and I am delighted to be here today to wish you well in your continued efforts for our city.

On behalf of the 50,000 employees and the half-million children in the Chicago public schools, I congratulate the citizens honored by the Commission today for their outstanding leadership, service, and contribution to this dynamic city. It has been said "When some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around." Not so with these award winners—they have served quietly, effectively, with love and with concern, to maintain Chicago as the most vibrant urban center in the United States.

(cont. on page 4)

—Chairman Fitzpatrick

Complaints in 1975 were filed by our more affluent citizens who had been denied the right to purchase condominiums and cooperatives in the most prestigious areas of our city; by middle income persons, both married and single, who find themselves rejected for apartment rentals; and by our poor.

The Commission has documented many cases of fraud where individuals and firms have victimized the poor in their attempts to purchase homes subsidized by the Federal Housing Authority. We have uncovered a wide range of abuses in connection with FHA programs and have supplied federal, state and county law enforcement agencies with summaries of these investigations. Two months ago, following up on complaints which we had investigated, the Circuit Court found several members of one family guilty of fraud in connection with FHA's 235 program. In another aspect of our housing program, the Commission has been assisting persons since last April in filing applications for repairs on defective homes bought under FHA insured money. Some 124 persons have been helped so far.

Illegal Signs

Three years ago, the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance was amended to prohibit the display of "For Sale," "Sold" or other similar signs in residential areas of the city. As of November 30, over 250 reports of illegal signs had been brought to the Commission's attention by community residents. An additional 116 illegal signs were uncovered by our staff canvassing the city on weekends. Warning notices were served on all violators informing them that failure to remove the illegal signs would result in court citations being issued. Twenty-eight citations have been issued this year.

Complaints alleging panic peddling by real estate firms have steadily decreased in recent years. However, the Commission was complimented last month by representatives from three community organizations in Chicago Lawn for our prompt and effective remedies in stopping this practice.

In the area of employment, the Commission's Division of Fair Employment Services has responsibility for seeing that firms which provide goods and services to the city do not discriminate in their hiring and promotion practices. This year, we reviewed the employment practices of some 2,800 firms in the Chicago area.

Employment Gains

Despite the recession and high unemployment, our recent study of city contractors shows gains for minorities and women. These gains are most noticeably demonstrated in a comparison of the work forces of 1,952 companies which have been

in our contractor compliance program since 1971. Although the total employment in these firms was only increased by a modest 1½ per cent between 1971 and 1975, their female employment rose by 5 per cent; their black employment by 8 per cent and their employment of persons with Spanish surnames by 38 per cent. These firms provided over 18,000 new jobs for minorities since 1971.

The Commission also investigated 390 complaints charging discrimination in employment and offered job counseling to hundreds of others.

As you know, the Commission's Division of Compliance and Investigations has been reviewing police excessive force cases for 3½ years. During the first 11 months of 1975, we have reviewed 956 cases referred to us by the Office of Professional Standards after that office concluded its investigation of these cases.

Supt. Rochford

Superintendent James Rochford has stated that he welcomes the Commission's assistance and considers our work his "quality control" in assuring that every citizen is treated at all times with dignity and respect by members of the Chicago Police Department.

Our Compliance and Investigations Division also works closely with community and civic groups, churches and other city agencies, especially in areas undergoing racial change. During the first 11 months of 1975, it investigated 400 complaints alleging violations of civil rights in places of public accommodations, educational institutions, health facilities and in communities undergoing racial change.

Education Program

It does no good to have the ability and the tools with which to help people if nobody knows about it. In order that people know about the Commission and services available, an extensive educational and informational program is conducted by our Division of Program Services. In addition to printing and distributing pamphlets, brochures and a newsletter, we also utilize the news media for getting our message across. During 1975, we produced over 250 radio programs about the work of the Commission and related issues.

As has been shown in this report, the work of the Commission is diverse and, in many cases, it has had to move into programs which had never been explored before. To do this, it has needed help from many directions and many individuals. Most importantly, we have needed public support from our Mayor and we have received it.

You see physical evidence today in this hall that we have enjoyed that support. For this and many other things, I offer you the thanks of the Commission and the promise that we will continue to do the very best job we can.

—Dr. Hannon

The public schools are accountable to you. We know that student failure is an instructional system failure as well; and we ask each and every staff member to Please Think Children and please teach children. We know our children can do better. Of course, our students must also accept their responsibilities in school as well as in society. They need to know what is expected of them and they, too, need to be accountable. We know, too, that we can and we do better and we pledge to do so! Some of these tasks can be done without additional cost. Much, however, requires additional resources.

We have tried very hard to help you understand the services which your tax dollars buy. The annual budgets of the Chicago Board of Education have been studied, reviewed, analyzed, summarized, challenged, criticized, and censured by citizen groups, school councils, students, parent organizations, special task forces, members of the press and media, elected and/or appointed officials.

Financial Crisis

We too review, study, and analyze our budgets and we know that public schools are in a severe financial crisis. Every possible means of savings have and will be explored. However, we simply do not have the resources necessary to maintain the operation of the school system. We had hoped that the necessary funds would be forthcoming. Although hope may spring eternal, our cash does not flow eternally on. Decisions, perhaps agonizing decisions, will need to be made—but they will be made in the best interests of our children.

It has been said that he who would walk sanely amid opposing perils needs a little optimism. Of course, it has also been said that he needs a little pessimism too. I cannot and I will not be pessimistic about the education of the children in this city. We must find a way to maintain a full and a complete program for this school year. We are committed to it and we will continue to direct all our efforts in this direction.



COMMISSION CHAIRMAN Peter Fitzpatrick welcomes Mayor Richard J. Daley to the Commission's annual luncheon.



DR. ERWIN A. FRANCE gives brief speech accepting the Thomas and Eleanor Wright memorial award at the Commission's annual luncheon. At left is Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick.

I believe the movement toward increased accountability for public employees, especially those of us responsible for the management of the schools, is good. Accountability for staff, students, and in the management of the public schools enhances quality—quality education.

Quality in education—identifying it, insisting upon it, and implementing it is a costly process, costly in time, in effort, and in the commitment from citizens. The call for quality requires courage. The kind of courage that the Board of Education of this city has shown to help restore funds to school districts throughout the state of Illinois. The kind of courage that the Mayor of this city shows constantly as he fights for what he believes is right for Chicago and its people. The kind of courage that a former Governor of this State had several years ago when he established a State income tax and committed additional State funds for public education throughout Illinois! Jefferson said . . . "The tax which will be paid for the purpose of education is not more than the thousandth part of what will be paid . . . if we leave the people in ignorance."

Prepare Children

We will prepare the children of Chicago to become useful, productive members of this—the most positive, aggressive, and viable urban center in America.

We who are responsible for the administration and management of the public schools in Chicago will do all that we can to prevent any family from leaving this exciting, modern, enthusiastic, bustling, and beautiful city because the schools are better somewhere else.

When a Chicagoan says that he loves his city—he means not only that he loves the magnificent mile, the parks, the lake glistening in the sun, the architecture, the water tower, and the symphony—he means that he loves an inner air, an inner light, in which freedom lives and in which a man can draw the breath of self-respect. What a wonderful time and place to live! We are entering the third century of this great nation; our urban renaissance is very much alive; and the "I Will" spirit of Chicago shines as a beacon of hope and encouragement for those of us committed to the city and to its youth. We ask you to join us and them as we embark on an exciting era in urban education as a vital part of Chicago's urban renaissance.

—Dr. Hannon

I would like to take a few moments to share with you some of my thoughts about public education in general and the Chicago public schools in particular and how they relate to our urban renaissance. Of course, you may think it presumptuous of me for I've served for only three months as your General Superintendent of Schools. Let me assure you, however, that I have had some very intensive, on-the-job training, during these past dozen weeks. Let me also assure you, that . . . after an 11 day teachers' strike, the loss of \$50 million in State funds, a slight disagreement with the Governor of this State, a threatened Civil Rights suit, the release of student reading scores, the administrative restructuring of the school system, and several other "minor" crises . . . I welcome more than ever any assistance the Commission on Human Relations offers.

I would like to talk about Chicago's renaissance—its revival, its transition to the future, and to share with you the optimism I have for public education in this city. I am optimistic about the future because of what we can learn from the past. If the past is truly prologue, then what we collectively have learned as a society is the basis for our young people to accommodate the future and to become all that they are capable of becoming.

A young president of the United States—just a decade and a half ago (in 1961) caught for a fleeting moment that special coupling of past and present and what it means to our young people. He said to us, his countrymen . . . "The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life."

Young People

These words have a special meaning for our young people today and the choices which they will be called upon to make—whether they will use their education to improve mankind or to destroy it—whether to live in a free society or to submit to oppression. It is an awesome responsibility—not only to prepare children to recognize these choices but to teach them how to make them.

The United States is a country in which the principles of the freedom and the right to public education have been dearly established and protected. Never has the need for the community to give its total and unqualified assistance to public education been as great as it is today. Never has so heavy a burden been placed on one institution as is placed on the urban school system today. The demands on the overburdened city schools have increased steadily; the problems, too, have grown, and we have not been able to solve all of them. Some of the solutions escape us, but we are continuing to look for answers. It will take time, patience, love, and most of all support, support for the future of our city and its educational system.

Let us learn from the past, but let us plan for the future. Teachers no longer sit on the other end of the log from their students. Contrary to what is believed by some, we have made innovative changes in our programs and in our schools. We now talk about input-output, bottom line, accountability, feedback, upfront, productivity, and confrontations. We think we know where we are coming from, we hope we know where we are going.

Teach Students

We teach our students how to use computers. We place students in on-the-job work-study situations; we provide fairly modern technological equipment to both teachers and students; and, believe it or not, we have introduced courses in family life education and human relations. We believe in student rights, due process, and hearing officers for students; we try very hard to insure that girls have the same rights as boys—in sports, in elections, and in job opportunities.

We have established out-posts, satellite schools, magnet schools, schools without walls; we have built child-parent centers, industrial skill centers, bilingual centers, and special training centers. We believe the city-community is the school's laboratory.

Chicago is an exciting educational environment for children and we want to bring the resources of the city into the classrooms and the classroom into the city. We want many kinds of alternative schools and new educational programs. We want to expand programs, experimental as well as proven ones. Greater linkage is needed with the business community. Think of the career education programs that we could establish between our schools and O'Hare Airport, Sears Tower, the Merchandise Mart, the Banking Industry, and the Hotel Industry, to mention just a few and we will.

Chicago is a diverse city. It is a melting pot of people, of races, of ethnic groups, and of cultures. That diversity is good for our schools and for our children. We have worked closely with the Commission on Human Relations to help improve the dialogue between school and community, among individuals within schools, among all groups in our community, and among varying cultures. We have not solved all of the problems but we have learned to capitalize on the strength of diversity and to recognize the unique opportunity which such diversity provides for all children.

Seek Best Education

Our students are your children and we want, no we demand, that they receive the best kind of education—the kind you want for them. We will accept no less than this—that each child achieve his maximum at his own level of ability. I want you to know that you can place no greater pressure on us to help and to succeed with the youth of this community than we place on ourselves.

(cont. on page 5)

Award Winners



SUPT. OF SCHOOLS Joseph P. Hannon (fifth from left) poses with nine award recipients at the 30th annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Honored for improving human relations were (left to right) James Kemp, president, Building Service Employees International Union Local 189, AFL-CIO; Commander Aurelio Garcia of the Wood Street police district; Mrs. Marilou Hedlund, former member of the Chicago City Council; Dr. Erwin A. France, administrative assistant to Mayor Daley; Dr. Tena Roseman, formerly of the Chicago Board of Education; Mrs. Mary Gonzalez, producer of WCIU-TV's Ayuda program; Mrs. Harriet O'Donnell, president of the Ravenswood Conservation Commission; Chicago Police Officer Barton Tallent and Circuit Court Judge James C. Murray.

(Photo by John Gunn, Chicago Defender Newspaper)

Mayor Daley Presents Awards to 9 Persons

Mayor Richard J. Daley again displayed his interest in the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by actively participating in the 30th Annual Luncheon of the Commission on December 4 in the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

The mayor commended members of the Commission and the hundreds of volunteers who help carry out Commission programs, and presented awards to nine persons who were cited for helping to improve human relations.

"I'd like to congratulate the great chairman, Peter Fitzpatrick, who has dedicated so many years of his life in this cause," Daley said. "I'd like to congratulate all the members of the Commission, the men and women. I'd like to congratulate all the volunteers because what you're doing is right and when we're doing what is right we know that we will eventually succeed."

Need More Love

The mayor said the best illustration of the need for good human relations was brought home to him during the recent visit of Mrs. Anwar Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president. He quoted her as

asking, "Why don't we have more love in the world, whether you're Moslem or Jewish or Christian?"

Mrs. Sadat, according to the mayor, then told of two recent experiences she had involving relations with other people.

Mrs. Sadat told him of helping a Jewish mother locate the resting place of her two sons killed in the Arab-Jewish conflict. She said she located the site, informed the mother and then arranged suitable burial. The mayor said Mrs. Sadat told him that after she was criticized by her fellow countrymen for her act, she went on television explaining her conduct and concern as a mother. The mayor said that she was able to reverse the opinion of the nation and was applauded for her humane act.

'Brothers and Sisters'

She also told him of visiting an Arab school during the conflict and hearing the teacher talking of hatred of the Jews to the second graders. "You shouldn't be telling them that," Mrs. Sadat said. "What you should be saying is that a war is on, but we are still all brothers and sisters."

The mayor concluded by pointing out that no one was perfect but that success could only be achieved by stressing priorities on human achievement and better understanding among all people.

(cont. on page 6)

Mayor Daley



MAYOR DALEY can be seen addressing the 30th annual luncheon of the Commission on Human Relations. More than 1,100 guests attended the event and saw him present awards to nine persons for their contribution to the improvement of human relations.

Award Winners

(cont. from page 3)

Daley presented awards to the following persons:

Dr. Erwin A. France, administrative assistant to Mayor Daley, recipient of the coveted Thomas and Eleanor Wright Award, presented to the professional person who has excelled in human relations work; Mrs. Mary Gonzalez, producer of WCIU-TV's Ayuda program; Mr. James Kemp, president, Building Service Employees International Union Local

189 AFL-CIO; Hon. James C. Murray, judge of the Circuit Court; Chicago Police Officer Barton Tallent; Mrs. Harriet O'Donnell, president of the Ravenswood Conservation Commission; Commander Aurelio Garcia of the Wood Street police district; Dr. Tena Roseman, formerly of the Chicago Board of Education; and Mrs. Marilou Hedlund, former member of the Chicago City Council.



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Richard J. Daley, *Mayor*

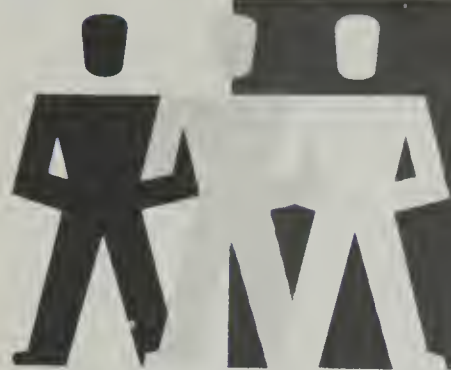
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CCHR 31st Luncheon

Fitzpatrick, Rochford Address Event

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(This issue of Human Relations News features the report of Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick and excerpts from the speech of Superintendent of Police James M. Rochford presented at the 31st annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.)

Mr. Fitzpatrick's Report

1976, in many respects, has been a remarkable year. It was the year which saw our nation observe its bicentennial. Throughout the observance, much emphasis was placed on progress made in the arts, the sciences, in medicine and in industry. Equally as important, but not mentioned as often, was the progress we have made in our dream to provide an equal opportunity for each of us to develop our potential regardless of our race, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry. Tremendous progress has been made in this area since the founding of our nation. This is especially true over the past 30 years. During this period, we saw the establishment of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, and the enactment of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. And on the national level, civil rights, voting and housing laws were passed.

Let me take a few minutes to review the forming of the Commission on Human Relations, of which I am the chairman. We were organized in 1947 as an outgrowth of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations which was established four years earlier.

The first budget was \$25,000. In 1955, when Mayor Richard J. Daley first was elected, our budget was \$88,500, and it has increased steadily since then because of an increase in demand for services. The Mayor has recommended that our budget for 1977 be raised to \$902,000. With the growth of the budget over the years, we have been able to broaden the number and the kinds of services we provide the people of Chicago. This is reflected in the steady progress we have made in the struggle for equal opportunity for everyone, and to improve human relations between the city's various ethnic, racial and religious groups. It is the role that the Commission on Human Relations has played in this progress, especially over the past year, that I want to talk to you about.

(Continued on page 2)



PETER FITZPATRICK, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, delivers his address at the Commission's 31st Annual Luncheon. Other speakers included Police Superintendent James M. Rochford and Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Supt. Rochford's Speech

(A slide presentation accompanied the talk)

I welcome the opportunity to speak to so many staff members and friends of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Certainly, the Commission's work is well recognized and highly respected. But I wish even more people had the chance to attend this annual event so they too could fully appreciate how deeply rooted the Commission's influence has become during the past 31 years. The agency seems to have all of us in Chicago pulling in the same direction, and I congratulate you for it.

It is true that we find it easier to become more concerned about humanity than about our neighbors. But easy or not, we must care about our neighbors if we're to keep Chicago the friendly, progressive and safe city that it is. And we must do more than just care. We must also be ready to help whenever help is needed.

I believe that is what human relations is all about. Human relations is caring and helping, and everyone—black, white, Latino, no matter what race or background—everyone must

(Continued on page 5)



POLICE SUPERINTENDENT James M. Rochford chats with Commissioner Peter Scalise prior to luncheon.

Mr. Fitzpatrick

(Continued from page 1)

At this time, I would like to report on the work of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to date. The number of over-all complaints investigated by the Commission continued to expand. We believe that this is because of the greater awareness on the part of the public of what we do and the confidence the public has in our doing everything we can to help them.

The Commission has noted an ever increasing number of complaints from the Spanish speaking and women charging discrimination, particularly in housing and employment. We find this encouraging. The Commission is made up of some 56 professional and clerical staff persons under the direction of a board of 15 members. The professional and clerical staff is paid; we commissioners serve without pay. The commission is divided into four divisions, although staff in one division may help out in another if the need arises.

The divisions are Compliance and Investigations, Fair Housing Services, Fair Employment Services, and Program Services. Now, I would like to report on the highlights of the work of each of these divisions during 1976.

Much of the work of the Compliance and Investigations Division in 1976 centered on investigating complaints alleging violations of civil rights in places of public accommodations, educational institutions, health facilities, and in communities undergoing racial change. The Commission conducted a checking program on lounges and taverns accused of practicing discrimination against minorities. Under this program, a white and a black staff person would go to the place to see if there was a difference in treatment. In cooperation with the Chicago police, citations alleging a violation of civil rights were issued to those establishments where there was some evidence of discriminatory admission practices.

Court Convictions

In two cases involving lounges, the Commission helped get court convictions on charges that the places discriminated against blacks and other minorities.

In June, 1972, the Commission, at the request of Mayor Daley, began reviewing the investigations of complaints of excessive force against Chicago policemen. We conducted our independent investigation and review after the police department concluded its investigation and made a recommendation for disposition of the complaint. We in effect were monitoring the police department's response to citizens complaints of excessive force. Originally, the Internal Affairs Division of the police department was responsible for investigating these complaints. In 1975, the present superintendent of police organized the new Office of Professional Standards, made up of non-police personnel. The Commission on

Human Relations, however, continued its role, even though some felt it was duplication. Since its formation, OPS has acquired an expertise for investigating these complaints, and is doing a highly professional and objective job. Of the 2,031 investigations received in 1976, the commission completed a review of 1,729. Over the four and a half years that we monitored the police department's investigations, we reviewed 5,641 complaints. There were times when we agreed with the police department's recommendations in cases; there were other times when we did not. When we did not agree, we submitted our own recommendations. Often our recommendations resulted in a different disposition of the complaint.

In the area of education, the Commission continued to work to improve Human Relations between the various ethnic and racial groups in the city's school system. The Education Advisory Committee, made up of representatives from both public and private agencies, took a close look at the Chicago Board of Education's policies and practices of suspensions and expulsions of students. A comprehensive report on this subject will be published.

Tensions between whites and blacks in some sections of the city occupied much of the attention of the Commission during the year, especially the summer. A series of marches into the Chicago Lawn-Marquette Park community touched off a situation which demanded the attention of staff. In order to prevent a potentially explosive situation from deteriorating, the Commission reactivated its Interagency Committee. This committee included representatives of 30 public and private agencies who are knowledgeable about human relations problems in the city. The committee met weekly during the summer and shared information about racial incidents or tensions in the city. Because of their working together in the Chicago Lawn-West Englewood Communities, tension was reduced and a bad situation improved.

Fair Housing Ordinance

The passage of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in 1963, and the manner in which the Commission on Human Relations has administered it, has had a tremendous impact on housing patterns. And more and more people are utilizing the services of the Commission when they believe they have been refused housing because of their race, religion, sex, marital status, national origin or ancestry. During 1976, the Commission received and investigated 204 complaints charging violations of the Fair Housing Ordinance. The Commission also received 495 complaints which do not

(Continued on page 4)



DIRECTOR JAMES E. BURNS congratulates some of the members of the Mendiola family which received a Human Relations Award during the luncheon.

Supt. Rochford

(Continued from page 1)

be actively involved in the process. Some of our most severe critics, some judges, some editorial writers, and others who live in suburban areas, who work in secluded offices, and who are out of touch with our human relations efforts, our integration policies, our accomplishments in the area of providing equal opportunity and affirmative action, should put aside their slide rules, their magic formulas for righting wrongs, and come for a ride in the practical world in our city and see what men of goodwill are doing to improve life for men and women of all races and creeds. The City of Chicago is committed to this kind of human relations and we have our Mayor Richard J. Daley to thank for it. For more than 20 years, the Mayor has been setting the pace for all of us. He demands commitment; he demands compassion; he demands service, personal rights, and equal opportunity for every resident in our city.

Nowhere is this commitment to human relations more important than in the Chicago Police Department. Effective police work is based on effective human relations and many of you with the Commission work hand-in-hand with police officers to insure that fact.

For one thing, each and every investigation of excessive force reported to the Department has been reviewed by the Commission staff. The Department will not tolerate the use of excessive force by any officer, and we make certain to initiate investigations and discipline or charge officers who have violated their public trust. Recently, we helped to prepare criminal prosecutions against two such officers. Both officers pleaded guilty.

Everyday, one or more of our Human Relations officers is in contact with Commission staff. Each month, Lieutenant Taylor and Sergeant Heller participate in the Inter-agency Committee meeting, which brings together some 30 public and private agencies for briefings on human relations.

Safety in our schools is of critical concern to both our agencies. Working with the board of education, Dr. Joseph Hannon, and nearly 400 Neighborhood Security Monitors recently hired with Comprehensive Employment Training Act Program (CETA) funding, we attempt to improve the dialogue between school, student and community. This new community-based security concept lessens the military atmosphere and fosters the residents' sense of pride in their educational facilities. Also, it creates the positive atmosphere we need in our schools today that seemed to be absent in the past.

I only need mention Marquette Park to dramatize how closely our two agencies work when a crisis does occur. This summer and fall in the Marquette Park area, we investigated, met with residents and worked at the disturbance scenes, protecting citizens and preventing serious injury.

Training Sessions

We'll be working even closer during the coming year when Commission staff members visit 23 Police Districts to conduct roll call training sessions in human relations.

At first glance, a number of the department's most visible public safety programs may not appear to be human relations based. But each needs strong public cooperation and support to be effective. A good example is saturation patrol of public



IRA HARRIS, (right) director of the Police Department's preventive programs division, chats with Ike Hawkins, active in a neighborhood civilian radio patrol, prior to the luncheon. In the background are Commissioner Morris Bialis and Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge of Temple Beth Israel.

transportation. Begun two years ago, CTA saturation patrol has succeeded in reducing the fear of crime as well as crime itself.

Neighborhood vandalism creates the same type of fear as does vandalism on the CTA. Again, the public must get involved and organize against this depredation of neighborhoods if it is to be eliminated.

Once we convince citizens that they share a responsibility in the fight against crime, we're going to win that fight. And I say with pride, in Chicago we have a tremendous head start.

Crime Down

So far this year, total crime in the city is down 10 per cent. Serious crime—murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, auto theft—is down 7.5 per cent. Chicago now ranks 49th lowest in per capita crime among the nation's 54 largest cities.

We are winning and will continue to win the battle against crime because Chicagoans care and are willing to help. The Department sponsors numerous crime prevention programs, and more and more citizens are signing up. Operation Identification, Business Security Surveys, Police Explorer Scouts for young people, Police Community Workshops—all these programs invite residents to get involved, to take responsibility, to act before a crime occurs.

Perhaps the most important of these programs is the Citizens Beat Representatives. More than 3,000 Beat and Block Representatives now work daily in Chicago to insure that their neighborhoods are part of the solution rather than part of the problem. In 1977, we plan to open additional Beat Rep offices in several Police Districts to stimulate neighborhood participation and to help us achieve our goal of maintaining the most effective people-to-people crime prevention program in the country.

It's a description we hear often, but its repetition makes it no less true: "Chicago is a city that works." We are pulling together in the same direction. Our city agencies are working together as a team to provide service and our citizens are responding—more willingly than ever before. Caring, helping and working. Each of us is committed to the process.

All of us have a stake in keeping our city great. Mayor Richard J. Daley said recently, we know that we are not perfect, but we try awfully hard. Let's continue doing that job—together.

Mr. Fitzpatrick

(Continued from page 2)

come under the jurisdiction of the ordinance.

If a complaint charging a violation of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance is not resolved during the investigation, then a conference is held where efforts are made to conciliate it. If the conciliation conference fails, then a public hearing is held.

Much of the time and energy of staff is devoted to handling complaints which do not come under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. These concern landlord-tenant relations, recovery of security deposits, reinstatement of utility service, and explanation of Federal Housing Administration regulations.

By virtue of the Commission's efforts this year in processing ordinance and non-ordinance housing complaints, the Commission obtained housing accommodations for more than 84 families and arranged for the recovery of deposits and down payments totaling more than \$12,000 from landlords and real estate agents. Through the Commission's intervention, eviction proceedings against 48 families were rescinded. In addition, the Commission was successful in restoring utility services for many families. The Commission also investigated 120 applications for new real estate broker licenses.

A section of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance prohibits the display of "For Sale" or similar signs in residential areas of the city. Some 207 "For Sale" sign complaints were received in 1976, resulting in the issuance of 145 warning notices. Six citations were issued this year for non-compliance with the warning notices.

Fair Employment

In the area of fair employment, the Commission works to assure that firms which have city contracts provide hiring, promotion, and equal treatment to all employees without regard to their race, religion, color, sex, or national origin. To monitor the employment practices of these businesses, the Commission during 1976 received 2,906 contractor report questionnaires from firms either doing business with or eligible to do business with the city.

The Commission investigated 376 complaints alleging employment discrimination and staff personally discussed hiring and promotional practices with 300 contractors.

The Program Services Division produced one new publication and updated and had reprinted several others. The division also produced a new portable exhibit which has been displayed at strategic spots throughout the city. Thousands of pieces of literature have been disseminated at the site of the exhibit. The Commission continued to produce its ongoing radio programs. Nearly 1,000 radio programs and spot



MAYOR DALEY stops to greet a guest at the Commission Luncheon.



SPEAKER'S TABLE and some of the guests at the 31st Annual Luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

announcements were produced during the year.

For the ninth consecutive year, the Commission has continued "Project Girls," a summer program for some 500 teenagers. Last summer, the girls met at 15 different sites scattered throughout the city. They were taught how to dress properly, to respect the rights of others, knowledge about government, money management, and to work under supervision.

Work of Commission

The Commission, based on past experience, expects a continuing increase in the number of complaints and investigations during the coming year. This has been true in the past and we see no reason why it won't continue as Chicagoans become more aware of what their legal rights are and where to go for redress when they are denied.

The Commission in the coming year will also intensify its work with community and neighborhood groups to alleviate racial tensions and reduce prejudice. Commission staff will concentrate on areas where racial transition appears to be taking place.

The meetings of the Interagency Committee, made up of 30 public and private city-wide agencies, will continue during 1977 to share ideas and information on current happenings in the city.

By means of radio broadcasts and distribution of printed information, the Commission will continue to promote a climate of goodwill and better relations among the diverse groups of our city. To further the goal of better police neighborhood relations, Commission staff, as it has in the past, will continue to provide training in human relations to police officers. Next year, to reach every officer, the staff will go to each of the 23 district stations at each roll call, to carry out this program.

1976 has been a busy and productive year. Given the continued support of our mayor, the City Council, other public and private agencies, and people like you, the Commission anticipates an even more successful 1977.

Commission Cites 7



HUMAN RELATIONS awards were presented to five individuals and one family at the 31st annual luncheon of the Commission. A certificate of merit was also awarded.

TOP ROW (left to right) John O. Root, president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Chicago, accepts the Thomas and Eleanor Wright award from Commissioner Bernadine C. Washington. The award is given to the professional person excelling in human relations work. George E. Johnson, president of Johnson Products Co., Inc., accepts plaque from Commissioner Barbara Fiske, and Commissioner Henry Wilson (right) presents award to Arthur O'Neil, chairman of the Board of the W. E. O'Neil Construction Company.

BOTTOM ROW—Joseph and John Mendiola accept plaque on behalf of the Mendiola family, civic leaders of the South Chicago Community. Presenting it is Commissioner Raquel Guerrero; Mrs. Lorraine Anthony, a Westside civic leader, holds award presented to her by Commissioner Leonard F. Miska, and Sergeant Raymond Heller (left) of the Human Relations Section of the Chicago Police Department, is congratulated by Commissioner Demetri Konstantelos after receiving an award.

RIGHT—Mrs. Ora Higgins (left) holds certificate of merit presented by Commissioner Clara Day. Mrs. Higgins, former assistant personnel manager at Spiegel, a mail order firm, received the certificate for her work in behalf of minorities and women.



Commission Loses A Long-Time Friend

One of the last major public appearances of the late Mayor Richard J. Daley was at the 31st annual luncheon of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations in December at the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

Mayor Daley congratulated the award winners, remained for the speech and slide presentation of Police Superintendent James M. Rochford and spoke briefly.

"It is really a pleasure to be here and to see so many people interested in improving our city, and one of the basic pillars of any city if it is to continue to grow is human relations," The Mayor said.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Commission who serve without compensation but also who do a wonderful job for the neighborhoods, and for people in bringing understanding."

Mayor Daley regularly attended the Commission's luncheons, and on at least one occasion was the principal speaker. In this and other ways, he demonstrated his support for the Commission and its programs.

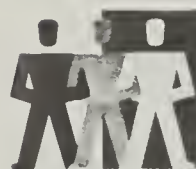
Two years after becoming mayor, Mayor Daley established the Mayor's Committee on New Residents which helped newcomers adjust to urban living. The Committee became a part of the Commission and formulated many useful programs for newcomers.

In the area of housing, Mayor Daley supported a move to get the City Council to pass the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance in 1963. He led a movement to bring about merit employment in the city, to open up job opportunities for minorities in the building construction industry, and to improve the quality of medical care for minorities by seeing that Negro physicians were appointed to the staff of private, non-governmental hospitals.



Mayor Daley

In no area did Mayor Daley demonstrate his support of the Commission more than in that of the budget. In 1955, when he first became mayor, the Commission's budget was \$88,500, and it increased steadily thereafter. In line with his recommendation, the Commission budget for 1977 is more than \$900,000. These budget increases enabled the Commission to expand its staff and broaden the services it offered to people of the City of Chicago.



Human Relations News OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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Peter Fitzpatrick, *Chairman*
Morris Bialis
Mrs. Clara Day
Mrs. Barbara Fiske
Claudio Flores
Mrs. Raquel Guerrero
Demetri Konstantelos
Robert C. McNamara, Jr.
Leonard F. Miska
Peter R. Scalise
Mrs. Bernardine Washington
Henry Wilson
James N. Zartman

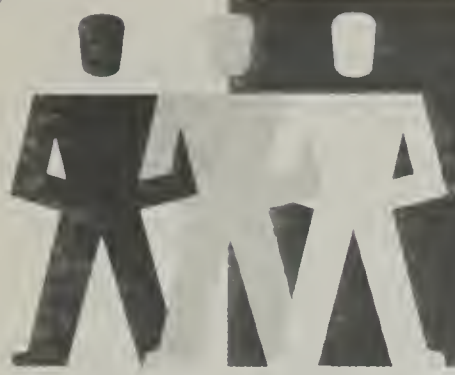
James E. Burns, *Director*

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Honor 5 at 32nd Annual CCHR Luncheon

MAR 27 1978

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Five persons were honored by the Commission on Human Relations for their contributions to the improvement of Human Relations in Chicago during 1977. Shown holding plaques are (L. to R.) Ms. Louise Q. Lawson, president of Illinois Service Federal Savings and Loan Association; Dr. Joseph J. Zbornik, retired superintendent of School District 12; Sebastian Rivera, an attorney and member of the Chicago Police Board; Daryl F. Grisham, president of Parker House Sausage Co., and Kenneth Sain, former administrative officer to the mayor. In the center are Mayor Michael A. Bilandic and Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick. The five were cited at the December luncheon of the Commission at the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

Fitzpatrick Reports on 1977 Activities

The year 1977 started on a sad and uncertain note. The city and the nation were grieved by a recent loss of a great leader who probably did more than any other single man to make Chicago "The great city that works." We at the Commission were no less shocked at the death of Mayor Richard J. Daley. For more than 20 years, he had been our friend, our supporter, and a constant source of help and advice whenever needed.

Our city is fortunate, however, in having a wealth of talent and ability on which to draw after suffering such a crippling blow. The man selected to succeed Mayor Daley, Michael A. Bilandic, already has exhibited an extraordinary ability to assume

(Continued on Page 2)

Mayor Bilandic Praises Commission, Awardees

Mayor Michael A. Bilandic, in his speech before nearly 1,000 persons at the 32nd annual luncheon of the Commission on Human Relations, recalled that the event in 1976 was one of the last major appearances of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"This is a rather nostalgic moment for all of us," Mayor Bilandic said. "I know that this was one of the works that was very close to his heart."

The Mayor was the principal speaker at the luncheon which honored five persons for their contributions to the improvement of human relations in Chicago. Guests also heard a report by Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick on the work of the Commission during 1977.

(Continued on Page 3)

Fitzpatrick Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

the great burden of being the first citizen of Chicago. The first 11 months of this year have shown that we can expect the same type and degree of support from him as we had come to expect from the late Mayor Daley in making our city a place where all people can live and prosper in harmony.

The Commission on Human Relations, of which I, Peter Fitzpatrick, am Chairman, was organized in 1947. Since then, we have increased the number and the kinds of services which we provide for the citizens of Chicago. An indication of how we have grown can be seen in the increase in our budget. Our first budget was \$25,000; this year, it is \$902,000. The Mayor has recommended more than \$950,000 for next year.

First, let me talk briefly about the organization of the Commission. The Compliance and Investigations Division headed by Edmund Brooks is responsible for seeing that the Civil rights laws are observed, for improving relations between the City's racial and ethnic groups, and for reducing tensions in schools. The Fair Employment Services Division led by Henry Burwell investigates complaints of discrimination on the job and sees that firms which supply goods and services to the City have merit employment policies. The Fair Housing Services Division directed by Willie Granderson is responsible for administering the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The Program Services Division headed by James Foree informs people about the services available at the Commission.

We have investigated 1,855 complaints in our Housing, Employment, and Compliance and Investigations Divisions so far this year. In addition, we received 1,200 requests from citizens and companies for information or counseling advice on employment problems.

The Compliance and Investigations Division has investigated 571 complaints so far this year. Many of these complaints involved charges of excessive force filed against policemen. The remainder involved violations of rights in places of public accommodations, educational institutions, health facilities, and in communities undergoing racial change.

Much of the work of this division concerned itself with community tensions. Our staff was on the scene last summer when some members of our Latino community were involved in a disturbance in Humboldt Park, when the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Movement Coalition marched into Marquette Park and when the volunteer school transfer program was carried out in some southwest side schools. In all of these situations, we worked with the police, community leaders and educators to restore peace and harmonious relationships.

The Commission also is currently working with residents and organizations in neighborhoods such as Beverly, Morgan Park, and North Austin where racial transition is occurring.

Our Interagency Committee, made up of about 30 public and private agencies in the city, meets regularly to provide briefings on tensions and racial incidents, and to formulate plans for reducing them. We are confident that this sharing of information

with law enforcement and human relations groups made an outstanding contribution to the improvement of human relations.

Besides working closely with schools facing tensions between racial groups, the Commission published a comprehensive report on the suspensions and expulsions of students in Chicago public schools. The report was prepared by the Education Advisory Committee of the Commission under the chairmanship of Commissioner Demetri Konstantelos.

Of the 571 complaints investigated by the Compliance and Investigations Division, 159 involved allegations of excessive force by Chicago policemen. The complaints were selected on a scientifically devised random sampling basis to determine patterns of official misconduct and the circumstances which give rise to excessive force complaints.

The Fair Housing Services Division is primarily responsible for administering the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. Prior to the passage of the Ordinance in 1963, Blacks, other minorities and women were limited to shopping for housing in certain specified areas. In the 14 years since then, minorities have rented or purchased housing in many of the previously all-white communities. The Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, under which we have received 2,375 complaints since 1963, has had much to do with the broadening of housing opportunities for minorities and women.

So far this year, we have received 768 complaints charging housing discrimination, panic-peddling and such other housing problems as landlord-tenant disputes, recovery of security deposits, reinstatement of utility service, illegal lockouts and other miscellaneous problems.

As a result of these complaints, the Commission obtained housing for 100 of our complainants and also obtained \$12,236 in security deposit refunds. In addition, we were able to stop some 61 illegal evictions, and to resolve more than 50 utility problems. We were also able to get more than \$45,000 in damages for our complainants.

Over the years, our investigations have uncovered numerous instances of fraudulent practices in connection with the sale or rental of housing. We have forwarded our evidence to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies with appropriate jurisdiction. This year, we received numerous telephone calls from persons who had paid money to real estate listing firms for apartments and received no apartments. Many of these calls were referred to us by Channel 2 Television. Twenty of these callers filed complaints against these referral firms. We were able to get refunds or deposits for some of them totaling \$1,255. We referred all of the cases with our evidence to the Illinois Attorney General who has filed suit against several of these firms.

Our Employment Division is responsible for monitoring firms which supply goods and services to the City of Chicago. We annually mail to contractors a form asking for the makeup of their employees by race, sex, and job classification. We started doing this in its present form in 1971. Results of this year's survey show that of the 1,646 firms which reported in 1971 as well as this year, total

(Continued on Page 3)

Mayor Bilandic

(Continued from Page 1)

Mayor Bilandic commended members of the Commission and staff for their dedication to the cause of human relations, and praised the award winners for their efforts to improve relations between the city's various racial and ethnic groups.

Commenting on the roles of the commissioners, the Mayor said:

"We have been very fortunate in Chicago because we have so many people with considerable talent and ability who make the sacrifice to serve on Commissions such as the Human Relations Commission.

"You attend meetings at least twice a month of the full Commission, and then there are Committee meetings and subcommittee meetings and you have to study and work so that you are informed on the subject that is assigned to you, so you can make intelligent judgments that will shape the policies of the City of Chicago. And you do this without any compensation.

"All of the citizens of the City of Chicago owe to

(Continued from Page 2)

jobs are down by one per cent. However, total female employment has risen by five and one half percent. Black employment has gone up more than nine percent and Spanish surnamed workers have increased forty-five and one half per cent. Other minorities gained more than seventeen per cent.

To verify information received this year and offer specific guidance, our staff completed 325 on-site contractor reviews.

Firms which fail to cooperate with our program are ruled ineligible to receive City contracts. Since 1971, we have recommended that some 2,500 who failed to report their employment practices and employee head count to us be removed from the list of firms eligible to bid on city contracts.

The Employment Division also is concerned with allegations of discrimination. We received 360 such complaints this year and were able to successfully resolve 286 of them. The remainder were referred to other governmental agencies which had appropriate jurisdiction over the specific type of discrimination.

Our Program Services Division is responsible for informing people about how the Commission on Human Relations can help them. This is done through utilization of the news media, newsletters, other publications, speeches and an exhibit which is placed at strategic sites throughout the city. So far this year, the Program Services Division has produced some 800 radio programs and spot announcements, and distributed more than 50,000 pieces of literature.

Project Girls, our summer program for teenage girls, marked its 10th Anniversary this summer. With the kind of cooperation received from members of the City Council, the Mayor and the support of individuals in this audience, we are confident that we can move closer to our goal of equal opportunity for everyone in our City.



Mayor Michael A. Bilandic can be seen addressing the Commission's 32nd annual luncheon. Also seen at the speakers table are Commission Chairman Peter Fitzpatrick (L), Commissioners James Zartman, Leonard Miska and Raquel Guerrero.

each and every one of you certainly the most profound thanks, appreciation and gratitude . . ."

Mayor Bilandic praised the work of the award recipients in behalf of the City of Chicago and its people. The honorees were Daryl F. Grisham, president of Parker House Sausage Co.; Ms. Louise Q. Lawson, president of Illinois Service Federal Savings and Loan Association; Sebastian Rivera, a lawyer and a member of the Chicago Police Board; Kenneth Sain, former administrative officer to the mayor, and Dr. Joseph J. Zbornik, retired superintendent of school District 12.

The Mayor said:

"I am very fortunate in having known each and every one of them personally, and in having worked with them over the years. Daryl Grisham is a great businessman who made a success in his chosen field. I have worked with him on many committees and commissions that have improved the lot of so many people in the city of Chicago.

"And Louise Lawson is a lady who has been a success in the field of finance where people think women can't make it.

"I have known Sebastian Rivera almost from the first day that I started practicing law. He is a true success story and inspiration to every Latin-American in the City of Chicago.

"And Ken Sain is a man that I can't say too much about. He certainly has been one of the great public officials of our time. No matter what the problem, you assign it to Ken and you can forget about it because you know it will be handled well.

"And Dr. Zbornik. I had the good fortune of becoming acquainted with him when I first became the alderman of the 11th ward. As a district superintendent, he covered areas of the city which included the schools of my ward. I have had a first-hand opportunity to observe the work that he has done . . . Dr. Zbornik, we are grateful for the contributions that you have made to the schools."

Mayor Bilandic then congratulated James E. Burns on the occasion of his 10th anniversary as director of the Commission, and Commissioner Bernadine C. Washington for her efforts in making the luncheon a success.

Mrs Rachel R. Ridley, deputy director of the Commission also observed her 10th anniversary with the Commission. She was responsible for most of the day-by-day work on the luncheon.



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Cora Glover Retires After 29 Yrs. With CCHR

Cora B. Glover, long-time Commission staff member, retired in September of 1977. She had worked with the Commission since April of 1948 primarily as an administrative assistant.

Her duties in this capacity mostly involved dealing with the fiscal matters of the Commission such as budget, contracts, purchases and vouchers. Mrs. Glover had a major role in the Commission's annual luncheons.

During her years with the Commission, Mrs. Glover saw it grow from a relatively small agency with a budget of about \$25,000 to its present size with a budget approaching a million dollars. She also saw and adapted to the new responsibilities and new directions which the Commission underwent during these years. Mrs. Dorothy Bishop, her co-worker during her career with the Commission said:

"Mrs. Glover and I have been friends from the time she came to work with the Commission. Under her guidance and competence my insights were broadened. Some of her innovative ideas were interpreted and used by City Hall staff. The people with whom she has worked during the years at City Hall respect and love her dearly, as we do here at the Commission on Human Relations."

James E. Burns, Commission director under whom Mrs. Glover worked for more than ten years, said:

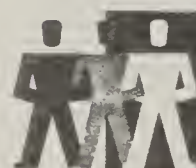
"Cora Glover will be greatly missed both as a person as well as an asset to the Commission staff. Her retirement brought mixed emotions to me since



Ms. Cora B. Glover, recently retired administrative assistant at the Commission and long-time employee, is shown with Director James E. Burns as both attended a Pre-Christmas party.

she was a friend and an extremely competent and sensitive person. On the other hand she has well earned a rest and the other benefits which I hope will go with her leaving."

Mrs. Glover has made no immediate plans for the future and, for the present, intends to remain in Chicago. She is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and a graduate of Atlanta University. She said she also planned to continue to attend the Church of the Good Shepherd where she has been a member for many years.



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Mrs. Bernardine Washington
Henry Wilson
James N. Zartman

James E. Burns, Director

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Case Report Series

April 27, 1964

The following cases were reported to the
New York State Department of Health
on April 27, 1964.

1. A 45-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

2. A 32-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

3. A 28-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

4. A 25-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

5. A 22-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

6. A 20-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

7. A 18-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

8. A 16-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

9. A 14-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

10. A 12-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

11. A 10-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

12. A 8-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

13. A 6-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

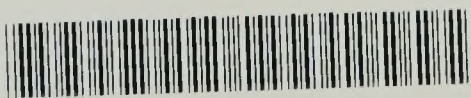
14. A 4-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

15. A 2-year-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

16. A 1-year-old female, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

17. A 9-month-old male, residing in
New York City, was reported to have
been ill for several days with
fever, chills, and headache.

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